"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and the neighborhood are fair and slightly cooler.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, 82⅛c; corn, 30½c; cotton, 7 5-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Finn Stoop Line bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. It passed the House the day before, amended with a view to meeting Mayor Strong's objections. Much other local legislation was brought up, including a bill for the erection of a contagious diseases hospital on Swinburne Island. Mr. Gilleland introduced a bill providing for a Board of Appeal in New York City with respect to building matters. The State Board of Charities appointments were confirmed.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Sir John Willoughby, the leader of the Transvaal raid, was before the Investigating Committee in London yesterday. His refusal to reveal the nature of a confidential communication from the English War Office led Mr. Labouchère, the Radical leader and editor, to pronounce the inquiry a farce. Spanish victories in the Philippine Islands are reported. In the French Senate there was an explanation of alleged papal interference in politics. In the Reichstag it was decided to have oaths administered with a regard to the religious views of witnesses.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds gives $225,000 to Chicago University.

Dr. Turck scoured a man's stomach at Chicago with the help of Roentgen rays.

Fires in the Catskill Mountain slopes are spreading, and many homes are in danger.

Arrangements made with Canada for cooperation to prevent smuggling on the frontier.

Shamokin Powder Company's mills, five miles from Shamokin, Penn., blown up, but no one is injured.

Two Philadelphians will try to ride on horseback from this city to their homes to-day in less than ten hours.

President McKinley has promised to appoint Phil Sheridan, the General's son, a cadet at West Point.

Joseph Field died near Red Bank, N. J., aged 104 years. He was married at 75, and left three children.

Over one-half of the 2,000 convicts thrown out of work by the new Constitution are employed again, and the remainder will be occupied by May 1.

A curious superstition puts a stop to work on the Chicago water tunnel. The laborers have refused to go back to work until two victims of an explosion are buried, lest they be killed also.

While on a train yesterday bound for his home in Babylon, Rosewell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was stricken with paralysis. His chances for recovery are slight.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was the principal speaker at the hearing on the Greater New York charter before Mayor Strong. He voiced the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce. Letters were read from four former Mayors of this city.

Patrick Flannigan was crushed under an elevated road engine at the Eighty-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue line. He lay, conscious, under the wheels over half an hour, before he could be released, and died almost immediately afterward. A priest administered extreme unction to him as he lay on the track. The engineer of the train that struck him fled.

In the English House of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour said that he expected to see Crete obtain freedom, but that he was not sure of the peace of Europe. Greek newspapers urge the Government at Athens to take active measures before the powers send their ultimatum. A body of Cretan insurgents fired on the international troops, and the Italian guns returned the fire. The attitude of Bulgaria is being watched with anxiety.

Page 2.

Mrs. William Gammell of Providence died yesterday in Dover, England.

Miss Hessie Shield of Ridgeford, N. J., hurt while out driving in Richmond, Va.

Fred Linden, a Chicago printer, crazed by a blow while illustrating the Fitzsimmons-Corbett knockout.

An American grandson born to the Marquis of Queensberry at Vancouver, being the child of Lord Sholto and Loretta Addis.

Montreal speculators, it is reported, are trying to corner wheat in Chicago, in order to sell their large holdings.

Mayor Wurster has taken exception to remarks made against Brooklyn at the charter hearing before Mayor Strong.

Mrs. Hetty Green's appearance in a courtroom in Chicago attracts the largest crowd ever seen in the building.

The girls of Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., who ran away from school for a frolic in the city, are forgiven by the Trustees.

The flood situation along the Mississippi growing more acute. Many homeless families in St. Paul, and the packing houses in danger. Greenville, Miss., an island, and the railroads carrying sand to save the levees.

Edward Harrington told the police of Morrisania that he was sandbagged and robbed of $100 and his watch about midnight Thursday. The locality was near where the "Man in Gray" attacked his victims some weeks ago.

Page 3.

There is still no choice for Senator by the Kentucky Legislature.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual field games in London by a score of 4 to 3.

Col. Fred D. Grant has declined the offer of President McKinley to appoint him Assistant Secretary of War.

Stewart L. Woodford calls on the President, but is not a candidate for office. Senators and Representatives seeking patronage.

Incendiaries tried again to burn the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Mine No. 3, near Hazleton, Penn., where fifty men were at work.

President McKinley will probably take a few days sail down the Potomac next week on the Dolphin, as a diversion from official duties.

Secretary Gage will direct Collectors of Customs to comply with Section 27 of the new tariff, requiring samples of merchandise to be retained.

In a life insurance case in White Plains, the Judge will soon have to decide as to what extent companies are responsible for the acts of their agents.

The Quill Club Wheelmen elected officers at their annual meeting and made plans for to-morrow's outing. Runs are to be called to all race meets this Summer.

New York merchants were strong in their denunciation of the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, but expressed a belief that the measure would not pass the Senate.

Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan was cross-examined yesterday, in the hearing of her contest of the will of Dr. Alexander Buchanan. The hearing of the case is not finished.

The City and Suburban Homes Company has just purchased a tract of 700 city lots in Brooklyn, and part of a First Avenue block in this city, for its purpose of building model homes.

Page 4.

Count Frank Von Berg of the Austrian Army sentenced to two years in prison in Indiana.

Secretary Long says the flagship Philadelphia is going to Hawaii solely to relieve the Marion.

Three young men held at New Brunswick for dragging Kate Schumaker from her bed and driving away in a wagon, afterward maltreating her.

Three burglars were caught at work in the rear of a Grand Street grocery early yesterday morning. They were arrested after a struggle and a chase over tenement roofs.

At a Cabinet meeting President McKinley decides to rescind in part former President Cleveland's order setting apart twenty-one forest reservations as the survey progresses.

A fatal duel in Wichita, Kan. A Sheriff comes from Texas after a houseburner, gets into a quarrel with a showman, kills him, and is lodged in a cell next to the criminal he came for.

Members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention urge Congress to pass a measure to empower the President to appoint a special commission, which is to report in December.

Page 7.

Henry S. Davis, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, resigned yesterday. His letter reflects on the office management.

At the regular weekly prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last night, the members of the congregation defended Dr. Abbott in the strongest terms.

William Ezra Worthen, the noted civil engineer, died yesterday in his apartments, at 436 Lexington Avenue, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis he suffered in December.

Some person unknown caused the publication in two newspapers of a death notice about Mrs. Ellen Arnold, who is alive and in good health. An undertaker was also sent to call on the family.

J. P. Atkinson, seventeen, and Ada Bryan Byrd, fourteen, elope from Atlanta, Ga., and their parents offer a reward for their return.

A seventeen-year-old messenger robbed of $3,500 by footpads in Chicago, one of whom had been sent to guard him. He lies at the point of death.

A four-year-old Brooklyn child stuck his head between the spokes of a wagon yesterday. The driver, who failed to see the little fellow, started up the horse and broke the child's neck.

Page 11.

The four murderers of ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez executed at Sante Fé, New Mexico.

Two French boys hanged in Lafayette, La., for the murder of a merchant they robbed of $8,000.

President Seth Low is expected to hand in his decision to-day as to the dispute between the plumbers and steamfitters which caused the strike on the Columbia University, and his award will be final. This strike will at once be declared off. Prospects are better for a settlement of the trouble between the steamfitters and their employers through negotiations for arbitration set on foot by Mr. Low.

Page 12.

In honor of his birth anniversary, "Boss" McLaughlin held a levee yesterday in Kerrigan's auction rooms, Brooklyn.

Hugh Miller, Brooklyn's young pyromaniac, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Steinberg, who was also convicted of arson, was sentenced to ten years.

The details of the plan for the extension of the rapid transit route to the Battery were given out. The commission also explained why it was not included in the original scheme.

Representatives of the Knights of Labor visited the Mayor and urged that the city should acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue street railway lines. John D. Crimmins called to discuss improvements on the same lines.

The Chambers Street site was formally selected yesterday for the proposed new Hall of Records. Controller Fitch argued in favor of the Reade Street site, but in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment he was outvoted.

A. Foster Higgins refused an offer of the Presidency of the Terminal Company of New Jersey, which proposes building extensive piers on the Jersey side of the bay. He said that the project was a menace to New York's business interests.

Controller Fitch denied that he had made a rule that any subordinate of the Finance Department who made an error should hand in his resignation. He declined to make public the reason for Register Schuyler's resignation.

The damage done by the recent fire in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island is greater than was at first estimated. The contemplated repairs will cost $100,000. The patients have been placed temporarily in other institutions.

Firemen with their ladders rescued many tenants of the five-story building at 181 Madison Street yesterday afternoon. Joseph Cohen, who lived in the house, was arrested on suspicion that he had caused it intentionally.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger retired from the United States Army, having attained the age of sixty-four years. There was no ceremony; he simply "ceased to do business," he said. He will probably live in or near New York.

So much progress has been made in arranging for the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Monument, that the managers feel justified in feeling that the demonstration will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in this city.

The battleship Iowa, in full racing trim, will start from the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning for Boston, where she is to be speeded for her trial trip. The Massachusetts will take her place in the Brooklyn dock to be fitted with bilge keels.

A man hired a boat at the Battery, and then donning a Cuban hat, with a belt and machete, and unfurling an American flag, announced that he wanted to go to Cuba. He was disarmed at Liberty Island, brought back to the city, and released.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane has been asked to investigate alleged irregularities in the transactions of Des Brisay & Allen, Custom House brokers. The brokers say the charges are untruthful, or, if there are irregularities, they have been sanctioned by custom.

The organization of the Sailors' Rest Club for the benefit of enlisted men in the United States Navy was perfected yesterday. Steps will be taken to erect a fine clubhouse, to cost possibly $100,000, near the entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

In spite of the Mayor's persistent objections the Board of Aldermen has authorized 124 more sidewalk stands this week. Business men talk of appealing to the courts for an injunction against any more such grants. The Senate passed the Finn bill yesterday, amended with a view to meeting the Mayor's objections.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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RICH GIFT FOR CHICAGO.

Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds Gives $225,000 to the University.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The coffers of the University of Chicago have been enriched to the extent of $225,000 within the last week, according to an announcement made by President Harper at the eighteenth quarterly convocation of the institution at the Auditorium last night. The gift of this snug sum is the fulfillment of a pledge made by Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds nearly five years ago. Secretary Goodspeed said today:

"The bank account of the school has been materially enriched by this $225,000. To what end we shall employ its use we have not yet come to a final determination. The question will be settled at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in the future."

Deficit of County Officers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—W. H. Lawrence, an expert, who has examined the books of the Treasurer and Auditor of Richmond County, reported to-day that two men who have been Treasurers since 1889, J. S. Campbell and L. B. Folk, are short $5,000. The Governor has ordered proceedings against both men.

Pony for Ruth Cleveland.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 2.—Miss Helen Savage of this city to-day presented a handsome Shetland pony and a dogcart to Ruth Cleveland. They were sent by express to Princeton. The two families have long been friends. Miss Savage is a daughter of Edward S. Savage, who has offices on Wall Street, New York.

BALFOUR LOOKS FOR WAR

He Predicts the Freedom of Crete at the Expense of the Peace of Europe.

STATES THE BRITISH POLICY.

Would Welcome a Vote of Censure in Parliament Because It Would Give the Government an Opportunity to Define Its Attitude.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Labouchère, Radical member for Northampton, moved that the House disapprove the advice of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Queen to use the British forces against the Cretans or the Greek nation.

He made a long and violent speech, denouncing the policy of the Government, which he characterized as "a policy fostering a perfect nest of anarchy and slaughter." He said he believed that a vote of censure would be proposed before the Easter recess.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying on behalf of the Government, said he would welcome the motion of censure which the member for Northampton had threatened. It would give the Government an opportunity to defend its policy. He wished to reiterate that the great powers were not siding with Turkey, but were only defending the lives of Mohammedan Cretans against those who were not Mohammedans and their allies.

The policy of the British Government was to give the Cretans self-government. He had not the slightest doubt, he said, in conclusion, that Crete would obtain freedom, though he could not speak of the peace of Europe with the same confidence. The best course for the maintenance of peace was to second the concert of the powers.

After a number of minor speakers had participated in the discussion the matter was dropped.

CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

The Cretan Insurgents Can No Longer Be Held in Check.

LONDON, April 2.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Athens will say to-morrow that news comes from the frontier of insurgent bands already crossing it. It is said that no one can hold them any longer in check. Albania is on the verge of revolt. The correspondent adds:

"I can also confirm the report of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey, negotiated by Prince Lobanoff, and the report that the Sultan is again trying to arrange the Cretan difficulty by direct negotiations with Greece."

THE PROPOSED BLOCKADE.

It Is Understood in Athens and St. Petersburg to be Agreed On.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—A blockade of Greece, which the Russian press thinks the likeliest way of forcing the situation by exciting the Greeks to hostile acts on the Turkish frontier, has evidently been decided on.

ATHENS, April 2.—It is reported here to-night that the Greek Government has been notified semi-officially that a blockade of the Greek ports will be enforced within three or four days.

MAY HOIST THE BRITISH FLAG.

A Proposition that England Shall Take Possession of Crete.

LONDON, April 2.—The Standard will publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent to-morrow, who says:

"Great efforts are being made in influential Turkish quarters to induce the Sultan to win England to his side if possible, on the ground of a community of interests. Great Britain and Turkey are the two greatest Mussulman powers in the world.

"Similar feelings prevail among the Moslems in Crete, including the garrison, and it is actually reported that the result of these efforts may be ere long the hoisting of the British flag in Crete and the proclamation of British sovereignty. Indeed, I am told that an intimation to this effect has already been conveyed to the Sultan."

ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA.

Turkey Has Nothing to Hope for in This Direction.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent:

"Widely varying rumors have been current of late with regard to the joint action of Greece and Bulgaria in the event of war. The attitude of Bulgaria is being watched with close attention. The impression seems to prevail in certain quarters that Bulgaria might be disposed to share Greece's projected enterprise with reference to Macedonia. Sympathetic telegrams have been exchanged between the students of the University of Sofia and the University of Athens, and friendly articles in the journal which represents the views of M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, and his colleagues are reproduced here and commented upon favorably by the official Proia.

"The truth is, Bulgaria does not intend to depart from her present cautious policy. For the time, at least, she will maintain an expectant attitude. If the Greeks invade Macedonia and reach a point where Bulgarian interests become involved, she will then take action, possibly by first appealing to Macedonia as a faithful vassal, and not as the enemy of Turkey.

"Should Turkey be defeated by Greece, then both Bulgaria and Servia would probably advance, despite the restraining efforts of the powers.

"Such a movement might not be ostensibly directed against Turkey, although the latter may well ask to be saved from such friends as these."

The official Journal of Progress, published at Sofia, throws some light on the possible formation of a Balkan confederation. It says that a convention between Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, and perhaps Roumania, seems to be demanded by existing circumstances, and well understood interests. The confederation of the Christian States in the Balkans under the auspices of Russia is the main object which the statesmen of the Balkans must have in view.

FAVOR ACTIVE MEASURES.

Greeks May Take Decisive Steps Before an Ultimatum Is Received.

ATHENS, April 2.—The newspapers today unanimously urge the Government to take prompt action before the powers present an ultimatum.

The decision of the Government is not yet known, if indeed a final decision has been reached, but it is believed in official circles that both the King and the Cabinet will favor active measures.

It is reported here that there is great excitement among the Macedonians and Epirotes in Thessaly because of the rumors of excesses committed by the Turkish troops in Macedonia.

DUE TO GERMAN OFFICERS.

Turkish Soldiers on the Frontier Show the Value of Discipline.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—It is stated on undoubted authority that the efficient manner in which the Turkish forces were mobilized on the Greek frontier is due to German officers, and it is added that all the plans of compaign intrusted to them to carry out have been prepared by able strategists in Berlin.

The greatest confidence, therefore, is felt in military circles here as to the outcome of any conflict between Turkey and Greece.

In official circles it is declared that a direct agreement between Turkey and Greece would be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the British Government.

FIRED ON THE FOREIGN TROOPS.

Insurgents Exchange Shots with the International Forces.

CANEA, April 2.—A body of insurgents to-day fired several rounds at the Butsunaria blockhouse, which is occupied by the international troops. The Italian guns returned the fire.

An Appeal from the Bishop.

CANEA, April 2.—The Bishop of Canea has sent a message of fervent appeal to the Christian peoples of Europe, imploring them to compel their Governments to stop bombarding and to cease opposing the unanimous desire of Cretans to escape tyranny by a union with Greece.

The Greek Premier Is Ill.

ATHENS, April 2.—M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, is slightly indisposed.

PLEASED WITH MR. WHITE.

Germans Hope He May Be Able to Relieve the Restrictions on Commerce.

LONDON, April 2.—The Standard will print to-morrow the following from its Berlin correspondent:

"The appointment of the Hon. Andrew D. White as American Ambassador to Germany is regarded here with great satisfaction. It is hoped that he will be able to remove many difficulties now hampering the commerce between the two countries.

"The leading German merchants, especially those engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, fancy paper goods, and dress materials, expect the most disastrous consequences from the new tariff."

CONVICTS AT WORK AGAIN.

All the New Industries in the State Prisons About Opened.

ALBANY, April 2.—It was announced at the State Prison Department to-day that over one-half of the 2,000 prisoners who were thrown out of employment by the operations of the new Constitution are now steadily engaged in productive industries, and that the remainder will be employed by May 1.

Superintendent Lathrop reports that nearly all of the new industries have been opened, and that the remainder will be in operation by the middle of April.

CENTENARIAN FIELD DEAD.

He Married at Seventy-five and Left Three Children.

RED BANK, N. J., April 2.—Joseph, or as he was better known, "Uncle Josie," Field of Middletown Township, two miles from this place, died last night of old age. He had lived more than 104 years. Besides considerable money, Field left a farm of 4,000 acres to his heirs.

One of the remarkable incidents in connection with the life of "Uncle Josie" was the fact that he did not marry until he was seventy-five years of age. Then he chose as his wife Miss Euretta Headden, who was fifty years his junior. The couple had three children. Mrs. Field is dead.

HELP AGAINST SMUGGLERS.

Canadian Customs Officers to Co-operate with Americans.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—C. J. Smith, Special Agent of the United States Treasury, was in the city to-day, and had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; William Paterson, Controller of Customs, and Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, on behalf of Lyman Gage, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

The result of the interview is that important international arrangements have been made, so as to protect the revenue at the boundary line on behalf of both Governments. At present there are a large number of stores partly in Canada and partly in the United States carrying heavy stocks, and the payment of duty is evaded in many cases. Smuggling is carried on to a very large extent. In future joint action will be taken by both Governments—that of Canada and the United States—to prosecute offenders. The Canadian officers will assist the American officers and the American officers will assist the Canadian to prosecute in every case.

CATSKILL SLOPES AFIRE.

Flames Arouse the Residents to Fight for Their Homes.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 2.—Some of the larger foothills of the eastern face of the Catskills, north of this city, are ablaze with forest fires to-night, and present an attractive scene.

Snakelike lines of flame coil rapidly over the slopes for miles, and the fires are spreading alarmingly, arousing the residents, who are fighting in defense of their homes. Everything is as dry as tinder.

Other Forest Fires.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 2.—Forest fires are doing great damage in this and adjoining counties. The mountains in the vicinity of Renovo are ablaze.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 2.—The forest fires in Camden, Cumberland, and Atlantic Counties show no signs of abatement. Many acres between McKee City and Somers Point, in Atlantic County, have been burned over. Three miles east of Bridgeton most of the big wood has been destroyed.

Work for 300 Men.

WESTPORT, Conn., April 2.—The satchel factory of John D. Wood, which has been idle for the past few weeks, will resume operations at once, under the management of a joint stock company. The factory employs about 300 hands.

CRUSHED UNDER AN ENGINE

Patrick Flannigan, Conscious, Under the Wheels Over Half an Hour Before Relief Came.

CHURCH RITES HELD THERE.

A Pitiful Scene on the Third Avenue Elevated Road Tracks—People Stood Around, Unable to Help the Dying Man—Arrest of the Engineer.

For more than half an hour last night Patrick Flannigan lay pinned under an engine before the elevated station at Eighty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, while those who would have aided him looked helplessly on and waited for a relief train. The man was ticket agent at the station, and had been knocked down as he crossed the tracks. A few minutes after the engine had been raised the man died.

Flannigan was thirty-two years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents at Woodlawn. He was always considered careful and a faithful worker. During the three months he had been employed at the station it had been his custom every day to reach the station on the south-bound train every evening a few minutes before 7 o'clock. He had always gone through the station down the stairs, and in that way crossed to the other side station.

But last night he was late, and it was ten minutes after 7 when the train on which he was drew up to the station. Evidently being anxious to reach his post, Flannigan, instead of going down to the street, crossed directly over the tracks. As he started on a run, a train rolled in. He had nearly raised himself to the platform when the engine struck his foot, knocked him to the track, and stopped with the wheel resting on Flannigan's body, crushing the lower part.

For an instant all was excitement on the stations on either side of the road. For the first five minutes that Flannigan lay there dying, but conscious, crying out for aid or death, no one went near him. A policeman had been sent for, a message sent over the lines to the railroad yards, at Ninety-ninth Street, for a relief train, and a dozen men hurried away for a priest. The policeman, Patrolman Schick, came first. He was quickly followed by the priest, Father Cooney, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. The policeman soon learned from the trainmen that there was nothing to do but wait for the arrival of the relief train. The priest jumped quickly to the tracks, and hurried to the side of the dying man.

"Do you know who I am?" asked he.

"A priest," said the dying man, faintly; "hurry, or you will be too late."

Surrounded by the trainmen and such of the passengers as had the courage to look upon the face of the man as he lay pinned beneath the engine, Father Cooney performed the rite of extreme unction. The crowds on the elevated station stood silent. From the near-by houses, people looked from every window.

As the priest knelt beside the dying man, the trains rushed past in either direction, for those of the up-town track had been switched so that they took the middle track and went around the delayed train.

Flannigan had been pinned down for half an hour when the relief train arrived. It took then only five minutes to jack up the engine and release Flannigan. Before he could be carried to the platform, however, he died. The body was removed to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station House to await the arrival of relatives.

Soon after the accident the engineer of the train, William P. Doty of 793 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, was placed under arrest by Patrolman Schick. During the attending excitement he jumped on an up-town train and escaped. He told a ticket chopper that he was going to look for a bondsman, as he did not want to be locked up. Later he was found at his home, arrested, and locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street station house.

The fireman of the train, William E. McGrain of 17 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was also arrested. He was permitted, under guard of a policeman, to take the train to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Station, where another engineer took charge of the engine, and the prisoner was taken back to the station.

ON HORSEBACK AGAINST TIME.

Caner and Colket to Ride to Philadelphia in Less Than Ten Hours.

It is a little more than 100 miles from this city to Philadelphia by the old turnpike road, and two Philadelphians will try to cover the distance on horseback to-day in as much under ten hours as possible. They will start from the Waldorf at 7:40 A. M., and hope to meet friends at the Bellevue, in Philadelphia, before 4 P. M. The young men who are to undertake this journey are Harrison K. Caner and his brother-in-law, Tristam C. Colket. Mr. Caner is a well-known member of the Four-in-Hand Club, and has often handled the lines in coaching trips between here and Philadelphia. He knows the road so well that when an acquaintance at the club doubted his ability to cover the distance on horseback in the time specified he accepted the challenge.

The riders will start on two coach horses, Arlington and Hickory, cross the North River at Twenty-third Street, go through Jersey City, Newark, and Elizabeth, and change horses at Rahway. They expect to reach there about 9 o'clock. From Rahway they go through Metuchen, New Brunswick, and Franklin Park, to Kingston, where they again change. Thence they go through Princeton and Trenton to Bristol, where they take the last relay. Mr. Caner said last night that, so far as he knows, it is the first time a ride of this kind has been undertaken.

R. G. ROLSTON STRICKEN.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's President Has Paralysis.

BABYLON, L. I., April 2.—Rosewell G. Rolston, sixty years of age, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and well known in Wall Street and financial circles, is at his home in North Babylon suffering from paralytic stroke. His entire right side is affected, and he is unable to speak.

Mr. Rolston attended to business in New York to-day and started for home on the afternoon express, in apparent good health. He occupied a chair in the parlor car and had been chatting with friends and reading the papers. Without any warning he fell from the chair to the floor of the car. The fact was telegraphed here, and when the train arrived a doctor was waiting. Mr. Rolston was taken to his home, and this evening word was telegraphed to absent members of his family. It is believed he has but a small chance of recovery.

GAGE SUMMONS GEN. SEWALL.

May Appoint Him Commissioner of Internal Revenue Again.

BATH, Me., April 2.—Gen. F. D. Sewall, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Harrison's Administration, left this afternoon for Washington, in response to a summons from Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

It is reported here that Mr. Sewall has been formally tendered the office that he filled four years ago.

PHIL SHERIDAN, CADET.

President McKinley Will Appoint Him to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is learned that President McKinley has promised Mrs. Sheridan, widow of Gen. Sheridan, to appoint her son, Phil Sheridan, a cadet at the West Point Military Academy next year.

The young man is not at present eligible for admission to the academy, as he has not reached the age of seventeen years. The President, moreover, will have no vacancies at his disposal until next year.

SANK WITH FIVE ABOARD.

Steamer J. F. C. Griggs Goes Down in the Chattahoochee.

COLUMBIA, Ala., April 2.—The steamer J. F. C. Griggs of the Independent Line sank in the Chattahoochee River at midnight, last night, near that point. Five persons are reported lost.

The accident was caused by a drift log striking the hull of the steamer, and she sank in a few minutes.

The list of drowned is not yet complete. Engineer Waterbury, a negro boathand, and a woman passenger are reported to have perished. Randolph Russell, son of Congressman Benjamin Russell of Bainbridge, was on the boat, but escaped by swimming ashore.

SCOURED OUT HIS STOMACH.

Dr. Turck Makes a New Use of Roentgen Rays at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Dr. Fenton B. Turck has performed the feat of scouring the inside of a man's stomach at the Post-Graduate Medical School, and by means of the Röntgen rays he at the same time viewed the internal apartment where his little device was at work.

Attached to the end of Dr. Turck's instrument, which is called a gyromele, or revolving sound, was a flexible cable of spiral steel wire, on the end of which was a small sponge, and this, with the sponge, was swallowed by the patient. It was not only possible to see the ribs and backbone of the patient, but to view the vibrations of the heart and to outline the liver and kidneys. Dr. Turck is enthusiastic over the success of the experiment.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

Houses in Shamokin, Penn., Five Miles Away, Shaken by the Blast.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., April 2.—The buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company were completely wrecked by a terrific explosion, which ruined the mill, early this morning. The workmen had gone home. The mill is located five miles from this city, but the explosion shook nearly every building here, and many persons rushed from their houses.

The only person injured was Mrs. Hann, who was badly cut about the face and body. Three residences half a mile from the scene of the explosion were blown in on one side by the force of the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Hann, and Mrs. Klinger were buried in their beds beneath the débris, and boulders weighing 200 pounds were hurled through the sides of the dwellings. Hann's barn took fire and was destroyed. The loss will amount to nearly $50,000.

SUPERSTITION STOPS WORK.

Laborers Refuse to Resume Till Two Dead Men Are Buried.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Work on the lake section of the northwest water tunnel will not be resumed for several days. Every man employed in the tunnel refuses to go back to work until the two victims who lost their lives as a result of the explosion are buried. They believe, it is said, that if they go back before their comrades are buried they will be killed also.

Gen. Fitzsimmons, the contractor, said: "When I was building the big Fullerton Avenue conduit one of the men found a dead black cat in the drift just as they were about to begin work one morning. The men laid down their tools and fled. I could not compel or persuade those men to return to work until nine days had elapsed. At the end of that time they went back to their places. The nine days of idleness, they believed, had destroyed all bad luck that might result from the presence of the dead black cat."

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast, over the lake regions, and north of Minnesota. It has fallen rapidly over Texas and Indian Territory, and risen slowly over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and to the west of the Rocky Mountains. There is an area of low pressure central over Northern Texas. The barometer continues highest north of the lake regions.

The temperature has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and thence southwestward over Kansas to Northern Texas. It is slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast south of New England and cooler in Northern New England, the Lower Mississippi Valley, and at Rocky Mountain stations.

The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair from New England southward to North Carolina. The cloudiness will increase in the central valleys, with rain in the Northwest and Lower Missouri Valley and rain or snow in the Dakotas and at Central Rocky Mountain stations.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	39	38	40
6 A. M.	36	36	40
9 A. M.	38	46	45
12 M.	39	58	58
4 P. M.	44	64	62
6 P. M.	45	63	60
9 P. M.	39	58	57
12 P. M.	38	52	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51⅝
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1896	39
Corresponding date last twenty years	43

CHARTER DEFECTS EXPOSED

No Cessation of the Opposition Shown at the Hearing Before Mayor Strong.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S PROTEST.

The Views and Desires of the Chamber of Commerce Fully Given—Words About the Evolution of Bossism—Points Made by the Other Speakers.

New exponents of the defects of the Greater New York charter appeared before Mayor Strong yesterday at the second day's hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber.

The principal speaker was ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and protests against the charter were read from a number of former Mayors of the city.

At the hearings to-day and on Monday, advocates of both sides will be heard. Public interest was as great as on the first day, as shown by the attendance.

MR. HEWITT'S OBJECTIONS.

The Views of the Chamber of Commerce Presented.

Mr. Hewitt addressed the Mayor as follows:

"My views on the charter are very well known to you, as yours are to me—mine by repeated statements to you and to the public, in which I regarded this whole project of consolidation as an act of supreme folly, and yours when you disapproved the bill creating the Charter Commission. Your opinion was involved in that official action of yours.

"I present here the views of the Chamber of Commerce. This organization never passed any judgment as to the policy of consolidation. They accepted the situation created by the action of the Legislature. They have approached this subject with care, and the result of their deliberation was not the suggesting of amendments or the finding fault with any particular features of the charter, but a request that they might have time to understand what was proposed to be done for the government of 3,000,000 of people and the administration of many thousands of millions of dollars.

"Time, Mr. Mayor, is what they ask, and they ask for it as a protest against this latest evolution of American politics—the process of jamming. [Applause.] Let me ask you to reflect a moment as to how our political condition has been evolved. When you and I were young, citizens took part in the selection of candidates and discussed the matter as one of judgment and for the best interests of the community. But with the development of business and activity people got tired of the sacrifice of time involved in the discharge of their duties as citizens. The result was the creation of the machine. The machine would do it all without giving them any trouble, and at a very small cost.

"The realization of the machine involved the selection of an engineer, and for a time he was selected in accordance with the general judgment of the party to which he belonged. But that also became troublesome, so somebody was made permanent chief engineer for the time being, and the others left everything to him. The chief engineer has for the last twenty years performed his duties with untiring assiduity, which you, Mr. Mayor, are endeavoring to imitate in the comparatively humble sphere which you occupy.

The Process of Jamming.

"There comes a time when even a boss gets tired. This is a tremendous strain on a man, the responsibility for the running of a machine involving the government of great numbers of people, so, instead of watching the slow process of legislation, which ought to be the outcome of reasonable discussion, he has concluded that he can save much trouble by deciding in his own mind what ought to be done, and issuing orders directing the members of the Legislature to jam the thing through.

"So perfect has this evolution become that in every department of politics, National, State, and municipal, the order of the boss is given and the process of jamming is carried out relentlessly. If you want any evidence of it other than this bill, turn your attention to Washington and see how the Tariff bill affecting the trade and commerce of this whole country—of the whole world, in fact—is put through the House of Representatives within two weeks from the time that it has been convened."

Mr. Hewitt said the work of the Charter Commission was done by sub-committees, whose reports to the general commission were adopted without the discussion that a scheme of government should receive. In further proof that the charter was not properly discussed, he mentioned that the Commissioners were making haste so that they might not have to ask an extension of time, but finally they had to get thirty days more to put together this "piece of patchwork." He contrasted this with the action of the makers of the United States Constitution, who debated during six weeks every phase of the situation.

"Where," he continued, "has there been any discussion of this charter? I confess that I have derived my own knowledge of it from the newspapers. The only discussion worthy of the name was that which was given here yesterday by the City Club, the Bar Association, and others who understood its nature and provisions. We owe them a debt of gratitude for the labor they have undertaken in analyzing it."

The speaker then referred to the necessity of honestly expressed opinions of the Mayor being contradictory, owing to the responsibilities placed on him by law. "Your duties must make you feel many a time like a comedian," said the ex-Mayor. "You are one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow, and you have to pose in different characters in the course of the year."

The Mayor Nodded Assent.

Mr. Hewitt said that the Mayor had made a declaration as to the defects of the charter which was of a decidedly final character, particularly in regard to the financial officers of the city. The Mayor nodded assent to this, and the speaker continued: "You were not put in the Mayor's chair to see the city reduced to chaos, but to see that every step taken for the growth of the city was taken wisely. If you think that the charter will produce confusion, and that the government of the city cannot be carried on with adequate authority, then you have no alternative but to give it your disapproval."

Mr. Hewitt said the legislation was proceeded with on the theory that there was no time to give time, and he asked for a reason why territories that had lived apart

for over 100 years should be forced to come together on the 1st of January next. He then argued in favor of the referendum, pointing out that the questions of Croton water supply, Central Park, and rapid transit had been resubmitted. He regarded the question of the people themselves passing on the charter as the most important of all.

"Are we the serfs of a boss, or are we a free people?" he asked. "If this charter goes into effect, it is not one created by the people or their representatives, but by orders of a machine politician. The indignation of the people will be so great that nothing can prevent the restoration of that malign influence which we have managed to drive out of the government of the city by the heroic effort made three years ago. The people will restore them to the power which, if they abused it, they always paid the people the compliment of saying, 'We are your rulers, but we are your servants.'"

Mr. Hewitt concluded by recalling the memories of Mayors Duane, Livingston, and Clinton, the last of whom resigned his seat in the United States Senate to become Mayor of New York. It was inconceivable to think of them as appearing to make, or sitting in the chair while others made, the proposition that approval should be given to a measure which took away from the people the right to consider the kind of government they were going to have, and the right to pass judgment upon it. "You are making a precedent," he said. "You are making history, and the place which you will occupy in it, Sir, will be determined by your action on this bill." Mr. Hewitt was greeted with applause for over a minute as he resumed his seat.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Several Organizations Heard—Letters from ex-Mayors.

Charles Stewart Smith said he was glad the matter was taken out of the domain of politics by the various speakers. "Your fellow-citizens believe that you will decide this upon the principles of justice and right," he added. "When we appeared before the commission we asked sixty days as a favor to consider the charter; now we demand a year as a right." He challenged any one to give a single reason why the charter should be jammed through in the present session of the Legislature. The Chamber of Commerce favored a single-headed Police Commission, and they asked for resubmission on the ground that the majority of the people never gave a decision of the question.

J. Noble Hayes of the City Club said the Mayor and President Low agreed with them in regard to three amendments they proposed. He asked that the charter be vetoed and the citizens given an opportunity to return members to the Assembly who had heard the objections and would heed the protests which had been made.

Dorman B. Eaton said the arguments against the charter were simply overwhelming. He would only be repeating what he said before the commission, so he asked if an opportunity would be afforded him to speak after those in favor of the charter had been heard.

The Mayor answered that he would invite those in favor of the charter to attend the next hearing and be heard with those opposed. On Monday the opposition could come again when the other side was being heard.

Lewis L. Delafield of the committees appointed by the City Club and the Bar Association denied that there was any popular mandate in favor of the bill. Equalization of taxation was the price paid for the support of the Kings County representatives. If equal taxation were even desirable, the commission did not accomplish it, as there would be as many different tax rates as there were different counties in the new municipality. Right at the root of the matter was the difficulty that the Commissioners had not been willing to wait until Constitutional and fundamental changes had been brought about, which were absolutely necessary if we are to have a safe and workable government.

Letters from Former Mayors.

Joseph H. Larocque made a brief address, after which Mr. Parsons read letters sent to him by four former Mayors.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely wrote that he was convinced that the charter involved enormous injuries to the City of New York with no compensating benefit, and he hoped the Mayor would disapprove of it.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson wrote: "The whole territory will be plunged into that state of confusion that always furnishes the greatest opportunity for disorder and plunder."

Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper's letter stated: "The charter violates all principles of fairness which should underlie all attempts to bring the cities together. Time should be granted to make it a model—simple, direct, clear, free from ambiguity, omitting all non-essential details, and so lucid as not to involve the necessity of consulting a lawyer. I am at a loss to see how Mayor Strong, speaking for New York, can give assent to the blemishes to which he himself has called attention."

Ex-Mayor Tiemann also wrote that he opposed the charter because it would considerably raise taxes.

Dr. Jacoby, President of the Academy of Medicine, and Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite spoke against the provision that a medical man could not become President of the Board of Health. They also opposed the inclusion of existing law objectionable to physicians.

Jefferson M. Levy said that when the equalization of taxes was made, New York would pay nine-elevenths of the total rates of the two cities. The sinking fund saved New York $7,000,000, but this the charter proposed to take away from the city. When New York was practicing the greatest economy for her own needs, she was forced into a partnership entailing a cost of $6,000,000 a year, which was incurring a debt equal to $200,000,000. This was distinct from the indebtedness of the other municipalities, all of which would be assumed by the greater city. Consolidation would do away with the system at present existing in Brooklyn of wards paying for their own improvements.

James L. Wells opposed the charter as injurious to the interests of the people across the Harlem.

M. R. Leverson of the Society for the Preservation of Personal Rights and L. J. Callanan of the Board of Trade and Transportation also made addresses.

The next hearing will be to-day at 1 o'clock.

THE TWO CITIES COMPARED.

Mayor Wurster Finds Brooklyn Has Advantages over New York.

The action of the Legislature in passing the bill providing for the thirty-million-dollar concourse in the annexed district has given rise to the rumor that Mayor Wurster may use it as an argument in not signing the charter for the consolidated city. He was asked yesterday if the continued passage of bills carrying with them provisions for big bond issues was likely to affect his action on the charter. He said in reply: "I do not care to say, but it seems to me that such things can be used as a basis for a good argument by those opposed to consolidation."

The Mayor also took exceptions to the statement made at the hearing before Mayor Strong that Brooklyn is bankrupt.

"Brooklyn," said he, "is not bankrupt. She has all the money she needs for her departments. She has been able to spend somewhere near $12,000,000 in the last three years for public improvements. She has fewer children running around the streets without school accommodations than New York. She has better boulevards and better bicycle paths. She can always raise sufficient money to carry on her affairs.

"New York is fast approaching her bond limit. With the building of a tunnel which is to cost somewhere near $50,000,000, and with the bills now pending at Albany which carry with them provisions for bond issues, New York will soon reach her bond limit.

"Everybody knows that if a merchant owns 1,000 bushels of wheat he can borrow up to 90 per cent. on it, so that Brooklyn is really that per cent. away from bankruptcy. I consider the Constitutional limitation of 10 per cent. a good one, although at times it works hardship."

CROWD SEES HETTY GREEN.

She Draws the Largest Gathering Ever Seen in the Courtroom.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—The largest crowd that was ever present in the United States Courtroom, in the Monadnock Building, assembled to-day to see Mrs. Hetty Green. Hundreds of people crowded the room and many more were unable to gain admittance. They sat through the proceedings of a very dry lawsuit, involving the possession of a valuable tract of land, just to get a glimpse of the eccentric woman.

The proceedings were not enlivened by any testimony of the defendant, and when an attorney arose with 250 pages of printed matter, which he said he would read, the crowd fled in dismay.

GEN. RIVERA BEING TRIED

His Court-Martial Is in Progress Behind Closed Doors at San Cristobal.

FALSE RUMOR OF EXECUTION.

Gomez Said to be So Hampered by the Line of Forts in Puerto Principe that He Will Be Forced to Abandon the Island.

HAVANA, April 2.—The report sent out from Key West to the effect that Gen. Rivera was shot at sunrise this morning is untrue. The trial by court-martial of Gen. Rivera is being proceeded with behind closed doors at San Christobal.

The Alfonso XIII. Battalion, at a ford across the Hanabana River, on the borders of Santa Clara, near Guaracabuya, has been engaged with a force of 200 insurgents, who were trying to cross the river into the Province of Matanzas. In the fight which followed the insurgents, it is said, were defeated with the loss of many men.

DROUGHT IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Citizens Unable to Procure Enough Water for Drinking Purposes.

HAVANA, April 2.—There is a great scarcity of water at Santiago de Cuba, and the authorities there have been compelled to reduce the water rations of the prisoners and sick persons in the jail and in the hospitals. A merchant of this city named Michaelson has ordered a Philadelphia steamer, bound for Santiago de Cuba to load minerals, to carry water there for the thirsty residents. Four hundred casks of water arrived there as ballast on the steamer Erndale, and thousands of persons gathered about the wharf in order to obtain some of the water.

FORTS IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Gomez So Hampered that He May Have to Take to the Sea.

HAVANA, April 2.—The military line across the Province of Puerto Principe, from Jucaro, in the south, to Moron, in the north, has been closed. The Spanish troops occupying the Island of Turiguana, off the Moron coast, have constructed a fort in the only pass which it is possible to get through, and the Spanish military authorities believe that the line of forts now stretching across that part of the island will so restrain the movements of the insurgents under Gen. Maximo Gomez that nothing is left to the latter but to escape by sea in a boat.

DISHONEST SPANISH OFFICERS.

Arrest of a Number of Prominent Persons for Corrupt Practices.

HAVANA, April 2.—Dispatches from Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, announce that Captain General Weyler has ordered the arrest and imprisonment of the Chief of Police there, Señor Merina, several Police Inspectors, and thirty-five other persons. It appears that the Captain General, while visiting the Marine Hospital, which contained twenty patients, made inquiries which elicited the information that the rations there were of a poorer quality than those served in the military hospitals, where there are 300 patients. An investigation revealed great corruption, and some politicians and military men are involved.

A dispatch from Santa Clara announces the arrest there of Señor Joaquin Pena, editor of El Universo.

Kept in Prison Through an Error.

HAVANA, April 2.—In a tour of inspection of the asylum and jails of the city by the Governor of Matanzas, he learned that four prisoners had been kept in confinement for five years through the error of a court official. The Court, it appears, threw out the charges against them, and the Court Clerk forgot to carry out the orders to release the prisoners. The Court will now prosecute the official.

Rumor that Gomez Wants Peace.

MADRID, April 2.—A rumor was circulated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the effect that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army, is suing for peace.

INDEMNITY IN TOBACCO CASES.

Olney's Last Note in the Interests of American Dealers.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The closing chapter of the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Spain respecting the prohibition of tobacco exports from Cuba, as shown in the foreign relations just published, will be comforting to the tobacco importers. Secretary Olney had been complaining without much avail of the detention in Cuba of tobacco that had been contracted for or was even in possession of would-be exporters before the decree was issued suspending imports. Finally came this ultimatum on Feb. 12 last, in a note from Secretary Olney to Minister Taylor at Madrid:

"There being now no reason to believe that the promised relief will be granted, you are instructed to inform the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that his Government will be held responsible for the indemnification of citizens of the United States in every instance, whether heretofore specifically presented or not, in which tobacco owned by such citizens or contracted for by them prior to the promulgation of the order of May 16, 1896, prohibiting exportation of tobacco, has been detained under that order."

Could Not Use the Cipher.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The State Department officials scout the suggestion that any unauthorized person has obtained a knowledge of the communications passing between the department and Consul General Lee at Havana. It is said that even if such a person had come into possession of the cipher code of the department, it would not avail him in learning the contents of dispatches. The code of the State Department is one of the most inscrutable cryptograms in the world.

Gen. Carrillo Alive and Active.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—A letter received here to-day by Justo Carrillo from his brother, Gen. Francis Carrillo, who commands the insurgent forces in Santa Clara Province, shows that the recently published report of his death is untrue. He writes to deny the Spanish account, and says that he was only wounded slightly by a bullet at the battle in which Gen. Serafio Sanchez was killed. He adds: "We have plenty of arms and ammunition to support the campaign. Weyler has been around here, but he has done nothing."

WELL-KNOWN PRIEST DEAD.

The Rev. Anton B. Schwenniger Has Passed Away.

The Rev. Anton B. Schwenniger, rector of the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, died at the parochial residence at 5:30 o'clock last evening. He was born in Prussia in 1834, studied at the Universities of Bonn and Tubingen, and, after ordination to the priesthood in his native city, he became a professor in the Diocesan Seminary. In this country he was first in the Diocese of Cincinnati, and afterward came to New York. Cardinal McCloskey made him rector of the Church of the Assumption, one of the oldest and most important in his diocese, in 1877.

Father Schwenniger organized the Catholic Central Verein of the United States. He was always a profound student, and the author of several works, both in German and English. During the recent Presidential campaign he was a zealous worker for the cause of Bryanism.

The funeral will be held Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the church.

EARTHQUAKE IN JERSEY.

Slight Shock Felt in Towns Near New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—Reports from country towns near this city say a slight earthquake shock was felt about 10:45 o'clock last night. It was sufficiently heavy to rattle windows and dishes.

LORD SHOLTO HAS A SON.

American Grandson to the Marquis of Queensberry Born.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The Marquis of Queensberry has an American grandson and Lord Sholto has a son and heir. The little stranger came yesterday afternoon to the home of Lord and Lady Sholto Douglass, in Vancouver.

Two years ago the youngest son of the Marquis of Queensberry married the song-and-dance artist Loretta Addis.

CHICAGO'S ILLEGAL VOTERS.

It Is Said the Aldermanic Candidates Are Responsible.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—There are 2,340 illegal voters registered on the city poll list. That is the latest discovery made by the Election Commissioners, and the figures are given on the authority of Judge Carter. He says that the padded vote is in the First, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards—all being lodging-house districts. The padded vote in the First Ward alone is 1,203.

The election people lay the blame on Aldermanic candidates, who, it is charged, have been engaged for thirty days in filling up the lodging houses with voters.

CRAZED BY KNOCKOUT BLOW.

Chicago Printer Meant to Show How Fitzsimmons Did It.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A blow received in a friendly boxing match is said to have unbalanced the mind of Fred Linden, a printer, of 3,752 Lincoln Street. To-day at the detention hospital he was ordered sent to Elgin. In a discussion of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight he put on the gloves with a friend to illustrate the knockout blow. Linden's opponent hit him on the forehead. He fell to the floor unconscious, and it was some time before he was revived.

From that moment Linden showed signs of incoherency, and failed to recognize his family and friends. He has not improved since being in the detention hospital.

WILL TRY TO CORNER WHEAT.

Montreal Speculators Said to be Planning a Big Deal in Chicago.

MONTREAL, April 2.—A bold attempt is to be made to-morrow night or Monday night to influence the Chicago wheat market for the benefit of Montreal speculators. The Metropolitan in to-night's issue sums up the situation in a nutshell as follows:

"The statement that the syndicate of the local speculators who were in the Chicago pork deal a year ago were going to give the shorts in May wheat a hustle in the Windy City is looked upon as merely a feeler intended to frighten the weaker shorts into covering. There is plenty of long wheat held here, which the holders would be only too glad to get rid of, and if it can be done by spreading rumors as to the way in which they are going to twist the short interest in Chicago, they are not to blame for trying it; but it should be remembered that Chicago is a big city, and a long way off, and it is no easy matter for Montreal speculators to work a successful corner on the speculative fraternity of that hustling village."

The scheme is to be worked as the pork scare was worked a year ago, in good faith, by getting a certain newspaper man to offer a story to the Chicago papers to the effect that the syndicate here is to corner wheat, and has already 8,000,000 bushels under control.

MRS. WILLIAM GAMMELL DEAD.

Stricken with Heart Disease in England—A Providence Woman.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.—Mrs. William Gammell of this city died at Dover, England, to-day, of heart disease. The news was received here by a cablegram to her son. Mrs. Gammell was taken ill while on her way home from the Riviera, where she had spent the Winter, as was her custom. The news of her death was a great shock to her relatives, who had supposed her to be in excellent health.

Mrs. Gammell was the daughter of the late Robert Hale Ives, one of the founders of the mercantile firm of Brown & Ives, who made a colossal fortune in the East India trade.

Mrs. Gammell inherited a great deal of money from her father, and at the time of her death was considered the richest woman in the State. Just how great her wealth was probably will never be known to the general public, on account of the varied nature of the enterprises in which she was interested. She was possessed of a vast amount of real estate in this city and State, besides having large interests in various manufactories.

Her husband was the late Prof. Gammell of Brown University. He died several years ago. Mrs. Gammell was a charitable woman, and a liberal contributor to all the leading charities in the State. She usually spent the Summer at Newport and was a leading member of the Summer colony there. She leaves five children—two sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married Arthur Herbert, who is connected with the British diplomatic service. Robert I. Gammell, Treasurer of the Newport Golf Club, is a son of Mrs. Gammell.

ROBBED OF HIS MONTH'S PAY.

Another Sandbagging Case Where the "Man in Gray" Worked.

Edward Harrington reported to Capt. Creeden of the Morrisania Police Station that he was knocked senseless and robbed of $100 in bills and a silver watch and chain last Thursday evening, on One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Eagle and Third Avenues. He is about twenty-one years old and a clerk in the New York Central Railroad's ticket office at the Grand Central Station.

He said he had received his month's pay and had visited a theatre, and was going home at 11:30 o'clock, when he was struck from behind, and knew nothing until half an hour later, when he recovered consciousness and found his property missing.

The street on which the young man said he was assaulted has been newly opened. It was the scene of a robbery in Morrisania a few weeks ago by "the man in gray."

Third Avenue Road's Offer.

Corporation Counsel Scott, speaking in an unofficial way about the proposition made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, that if the city should acquire the Sixth and the Eighth Avenue Railroads it would buy them and pay a big bonus to the city, said that there was no law in existence authorizing the city to issue bonds to pay for the railroads. Mr. Scott did not admit that the city had, at present, the right to acquire the franchises. He thought that the Commissioner of Public Works should grant the application of the Metropolitan Traction Company for permission to open Sixth and Eighth Avenues for the introduction of the new motive power.

Ebenezer Palmer Hurt.

Ebenezer Palmer, eighty-nine years old, who has lived in the Gilsey House for many years, was knocked down by a cab at Thirtieth Street and Broadway about 9:30 o'clock last night. He received a cut over the left eye, and was severely shaken up. He was not dangerously hurt. The driver of the cab, Sanford Canning of 206 West Fifty-fourth Street, was not arrested. About two years ago Mr. Palmer was knocked down by a cab very near the same place where he was hit last night.

Broker Nicholas Injured.

BABYLON, L. I., April 2.—Harry I. Nicholas, a Wall Street broker, and member of the Stock Exchange, was injured to-night by being thrown from a roadwagon. He was badly cut and bruised, and when picked up was unconscious.

Spring

Is the season to purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, to build up strength, and fortify health against the debilitating season by taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla The people's favorite Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

FLOOD SITUATION WORSE

A Thousand Homeless Families in the Flats Between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

PACKING HOUSES IN DANGER.

Eighty Thousand Sheep Moved to Higher Grounds—The West Side of St. Paul Converted Into an Immense Lake Full of Floating Wreckage.

ST. PAUL, April 2.—The Mississippi River here has reached a stage of 15 feet and is still rising slowly. This is the highest point reached since the great flood of 1881. The residents of the flats have had ample warning to save themselves and their property.

Between Minneapolis and St. Paul 1,000 families have been made homeless by the flood. They lived on the flats along the river side, and in the lowlands of West St. Paul. The families that lived to the left of the inter-urban bridge at Minneapolis have been driven out, and a vast body of water rushes over the spot where their homes used to be. It has swept away many houses. On the west side the water is encroaching on the Robert Street Bridge. Only two streets in the flats are free from water, and those only for three squares. The water is coming up, and is gradually submerging all the lowlands. Already 200 homes over there are under water, and more disappear with each succeeding hour.

Looking from the pier of old Broadway Bridge toward the south, the West side looks like an immense lake, with a housetop sticking above the surface here and there, to relieve the monotony. Any residences further down are covered, and the lake is floating full of all sorts of household goods, fences, roofs, trees, and lumber. On the upper flats, on the east side of the river, the inhabitants awoke this morning to find their yards, and in some cases their houses, flooded.

By a sudden rise of the river at South St. Paul last night 150 sheep were drowned. There were 80,000 sheep in the pens at that point, which are being removed to other yards. Millions of feet of lumber got away from the boom companies to the north and floated over St. Anthony's Falls. The Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company estimates its loss at $60,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.—At the South St. Paul stock yards, 40,000 sheep have been moved from the feeding barns to higher grounds. The water has put out the fires under the boiler rooms of the packing houses and the levee is threatened. If this goes the whole extensive plant may be undermined and swept away.

The locomotives which have been at work hauling away stored products have been forced by the deep water to give up the attempt.

ANOKA, Minn., April 2.—Thousands of feet of logs went through into the Mississippi last night, and are running fast and thick to-day. The dam just above Champlain flouring mills, in Hennepin County, went out, carrying the flume and other woodwork, and letting a great deluge of water into the river. Every wagon bridge on Coon Creek in this county has gone. Trains are delayed, and one or two are not accounted for.

HURON, S. D., April 2.—A heavy rain fell during the night, and the river is still rising. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Great Northern railway bridge. No attempt is being made to move trains on the west and north lines of the Chicago and Northwestern Road.

TRYING TO SAVE THE LEVEES.

Railroads Carry Sand and Give Help Free on the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2.—The flood situation has once more become acute from a point a few miles above Austin, Miss., as far down as the first break at Perthshire, Miss., and a crevasse in this line of levees would not be surprising. The pressure on the levee is brought about by the waters of the St. Francis basin, which are here congested between the levees in front of Helena.

The waters are now so high in the St. Francis Basin that the current rushes from the west and juts along the east shore levee for miles, and near Austin the situation is most grave. Boats have been requested to run on slow bells, and laborers are constantly strengthening the embankments. A crevasse at Austin would inundate a strip of fertile country in Tunica and Goshoma Counties twenty miles wide and sixty miles long. Reports from Helena, Ark., show that the river there is still slowly rising.

The Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt Railroads have rushed train load after train load of sacked sand into the city, and still stand ready to help. The Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, and Cotton Belt Railroads have devoted all their great force to the work without charge.

Greenville is on an island, and Rosedale, Miss., is in water from five to ten feet deep. The funds of a bank in Rosedale have been moved to the second story. Thousands of head of cattle are standing on the levee and many refugees sleep there with no covering to protect them.

Back of Rosedale and throughout the lower and middle delta country, everything is under water. In many villages no communication with the outside world has been held for several days. The threatened rise at Cairo is now a certainty. The Mississippi above Cairo and the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers will send a great flood into the already filled St. Francis Basin, and from Cairo to Memphis it is feared that the deluge will mark a highwater figure that will be without precedent.

At Memphis the river is steadily falling to-night, the gauge reading 36.3 feet, a fall of one-tenth of a foot since last night. The calls for assistance from numerous points along the river are becoming more and more frequent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORTH PEMBROKE, Mass., April 2.—The farm buildings of Charles E. Nott were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 2.—The pasteboard factory of James H. Muir was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $6,000.

READING, Penn., April 2.—A house and barn owned by Dr. Percy Archer of New York, who had intended establishing a sanitarium, were burned last night. Loss, $6,000.

SUFFIELD, Conn., April 2.—The house and two barns of George T. Remington were destroyed by fire this morning. Two horses and six head of cattle were burned. Loss $3,500.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 2.—The Maltby breaker of the Lehigh Coal Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000. Three hundred and fifty men and boys are thrown out of work.

BOSTON, April 2.—Fire on Border Street, East Boston, to-night did damage as follows: Bay State Manufacturing Company, $25,000; Manson & Co., $15,000; Frame & McPherson, $8,000; smaller firms, $2,000; total, $50,000.

WOODBURY, Conn., April 2.—A fire which was started by Mr. George Howe to burn a brush heap, caused the destruction of two dwellings, three barns, and a sawmill, besides burning over forty acres of woodland, this afternoon. Loss, $8,000.

THE WHEEL IN POLITICS.

Circular by a Chicago Bicyclist Stirs Up Trouble.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Chief Consul Fred Patee of the Illinois Division, League of American Wheelmen, has demanded of President Potter that George K. Barrett, who got out a political circular intended to pledge the wheelmen's vote to Carter Harrison for Mayor of Chicago, be suspended from the league.

Members of the joint League of American Wheelmen and Athletic Club Committee sustain Consul Patee in his request.

AT THE HOTELS.

Maurice Grau is at the Gilsey.

Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

Charles R. Hosmer of Montreal is at the Buckingham.

Gen. T. E. Powell of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Netherland.

Major Smith S. Leach, United States Engineers, is at the Grand.

John T. Crocker of Chicago, G. Hay, Jr., of Boston, and F. J. Wolfe of Albany are at the Windsor.

Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island and Col. H. H. Prettyman of Ohio are at the Fifth Avenue.

S. S. Marvin of Pittsburg, W. V. Keller of Boston, and Allen B. Forbes of Chicago are at the Holland.

Henry R. Clarkson of Philadelphia, and J. H. Hayden and S. M. Franklin of Boston are at the Grand Union.

Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester and State Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Imperial.

D. R. Martin of Chicago, E. S. Votey of Detroit, G. S. Sumner of Boston, and W. H. Meade of Cleveland are at the Hoffman.

E. F. Andrews of Washington, D. C.; W. Peters Reeves of Schenectady, and William N. Richards of Boston are at the Everett.

A. J. Kent of Boston, E. J. Kennedy of Chicago, George T. Smith of Buffalo, and Frank Hawkes of Philadelphia are at the Metropole.

John E. McElroy of Albany, William Wallace and Mark A. Torrey of Boston, and William E. Hoyt of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.

H. E. Mason and H. H. Whitney of Boston, J. G. Burney of Philadelphia, and Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse, Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis, and John Marshall Brown of Portland, Me., are at the Manhattan.

Baron von Reichenau of the German Embassy at Washington, N. J. Knagenhjelm of the Swedish Legation, and Chester A. Arthur are at the Cambridge.

Gregory de Wollant of the Russian Legation at Washington, A. J. Marjoribanks of England, and Harrison K. Caner of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., J. C. Hemphill of Charleston, S. C., Joseph Bryan of Richmond, Va., and T. T. Stockton of Jacksonville, Fla., are at the Astor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Annisfield, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Annisfield, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bloom, S. M., & Co., Hagerstown, Md.; G. P. Lambert, cloaks and dress goods; Continental Hotel.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. H. Walker, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Brown, millinery; Hotel Savoy.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cross & Church, Springfield, Mass.; A. G. Cross, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Douglass & Mackie, Allegheny, Penn.; G. D. Mackie, dress goods, cloaks, and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn, D. M. C., & Co., Portland, Me.; A. B. Russell, millinery; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. McCornau, notions; 51 Leonard Street.

Hallock, A. I., Johnstown, N. Y.; gloves; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heyman Brothers, & Baum, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Heyman, cloaks; Union Square Hotel.

Jedcastle, A. W., & Co., Rome, Ga.; A. W. Jedcastle, dry goods; Plaza Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Boyd, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Sargent, ladies' and infants' wear, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Brown, ladies' underwear, 8 Greene Street; Sinclair House.

Lion, M., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Lion, dry goods, &c.; P. N. Lion, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Morris, J. B., & Son, Watkins, N. Y.; H. J. Morris, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. J. Neely, represents; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pratt, Bailey & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. L. Bailey, gloves; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld, shirts; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; V. Allen, hats and caps, 22 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

Scheuerman, M., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Scheuerman, millinery, ribbons, and silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Schwartz, McAfee & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. E. Schwartz, hosiery; J. L. Schwartz, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Sherman, W. T., & Co., Newport, R. I.; T. G. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods, cloaks, and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Walker, The Stetson-Sawyer Company, Boston, Mass.; R. H. Sawyer, yarns and embroideries; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, ribbons and millinery; Hoffman House.

Weinberg Cloak Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. Weinberg, cloaks; New York Hotel.

Winn & Co., Clayton, Ala.; J. J. Winn, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Wise & Goodman, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Wise, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, domestics; New Amsterdam Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:35 A. M.—No. 108 Wooster Street; damage, $50.

8:45 A. M.—Wagon of George Mane & Son in yard of 222 East Thirty-fourth Street; damage, $5.

9:50 A. M.—No. 65 West Houston Street; G. Zanelli, artificial flowers; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—No. 66 Willett Street; woodhouse; no damage.

11 A. M.—No. 234 East Forty-second Street; tenement; damage, $20.

11:35 A. M.—No. 849 Ninth Avenue; James Ryan, tenement; damage, $40.

12:10 P. M.—No. 36 Eldridge Street; Wolf Socanowsky; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—Grass in vacant lot, 24 to 34 West Ninety-sixth Street; no damage.

1:05 P. M.—One-story frame vacant building, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; no damage.

3:45 P. M.—No. 181 Madison Street; H. Slater and others; damage, $6,200.

5:25 P. M.—No. 301 West Forty-third Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—No. 65 Sullivan Street; Lorenzo Pachette; damage, $50.

6:25 P. M.—No. 815 First Avenue; C. W. Bellamy; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—No. 640 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; owner unknown, fence; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—French Boulevard and Two Hundred and Fourth Street; owner unknown; in the woods; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—No. 180 Second Street; Peter Brush; damage, $1,000.

8:35 P. M.—No. 510 West Thirty-sixth Street; Victor Vandrick; damage, $10.

9:10 P. M.—No. 611 West Fifty-ninth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—Tyron Place; Mrs. M. Gaskon; damage trifling.

YOUNG WOMEN IN A RUNAWAY.

Miss Hessie Shield of New Jersey Hurt While in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—Miss Hessie Shield of Ridgeford, N. J., while out driving this afternoon with three other young women, sustained a scalp wound and a concussion of the brain.

Miss Shield is here on a visit to Miss Ottie L. Fleming. She was driving this afternoon on the Boulevard, near the city, when the pair of spirited animals became frightened and started to run. The young women were thrown out. Miss Mary Wayt, another occupant of the trap, sustained a slight scalp wound. The others escaped without serious hurts.

UNIQUE MONEY RAISING.

One Hundred Chicago Women Earn Funds for Their Church.

CHICAGO, April 2.—One Hundred women of the fashionable Warren Avenue Congregational Church agreed each to earn $1 by her own efforts and contribute it to the church.

To-night they reported. One had shaved her husband; another got 5 cents whenever she got up before her husband. Another offered to launder for her son and got $1 for letting the shirts alone. Another assessed her husband $1 for a shine. Still another got the money by not singing a song. One woman starved her husband till he "shelled out."

FROLICSOME GIRLS FORGIVEN.

The Trustees of Lucy Cobb Pardon the April First Jokers.

ATHENS, Ga., April 2.—The young women who were expelled from the Lucy Cobb Institute by the Principal, Mrs. Lipscombe, did not leave for their homes this morning, as expected. The sentence of indefinite suspension was held up by the Board of Trustees, which decided that Mrs. Lipscombe had taken too serious a view of a first of April joke.

Last night Mrs. Lipscombe gave the girls a talk in the study hall. It was the first time she had seen them after their return to the institute building. The girls were much affected, and for half an hour the scene was quite pathetic, as they cried and sobbed aloud.

This morning the Trustees took the matter in hand. The young women have the sympathy of the citizens, who, while recognizing the breach of discipline committed, were glad to see that the Trustees sympathized enough with human nature to overlook the escapade.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CORNING, N. Y., April 2.—Annis Cobb was burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed his home, at Middlesex, Yates County.

ALBANY, April 2.—J. Farrell of Oneida and James W. Stewart of Retsof have been appointed Deputy State Factory Inspectors, at salaries of $1,200 each.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 2.—James Higginbottom, a hatter, fell down a flight of stairs at his home in Globe Village, to-day, and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 2.—Mrs. Anne Healy, sixty-five years of age, was burned so badly this morning that she died this afternoon. No one knows how the fire originated.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—James G. Cutler of Rochester has been appointed consulting architect of the Capitol construction work by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge.

SHIRLEY, Mass., April 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Cutting, aged residents of this place, were killed by a train on the Fitchburg Railroad while driving across the track at Harris's Crossing to-day.

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 2.—Mrs. Emma Mullen, aged fifty-two, wife of Chief of Police Mullen, died to-day from the effects of taking poison. She had been ill for some time and took the poison while temporarily deranged.

CHARLEMONT, Mass., April 2.—The farmhouse of W. W. Whipple was destroyed by fire this morning. Last Fall Mr. Whipple received anonymous letters warning him that if he did not leave town his house would be burned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—The ore producers of the Gogebic Range, consisting of the Norrie, Tilden, and Cincinnati mines, have formed a pool. Carnegie and Rockefeller are excluded, as their interests are purely in the Mesaba Range.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 2.—The codfish hatching at the United States Hatchery, on Ten Pound Island, has finished its Winter's work. Sixty-two millions of the small fry have been hatched and put into the ocean about five miles off Eastern Point.

ALBANY, April 2.—The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company of New York was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $10,000, to publish newspapers and magazines. The Directors are Edward H. Clark, Charles M. Palmer, and Solomon S. Carvalho, all of New York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 2.—An attachment was issued to-day on behalf of Mrs. Emma J. Baker, widow of Lewis Baker, a lawyer of this city, on the funds of the Bay State Beneficiary Association in the hands of its local agent, Walter Corlies. Mr. Baker was insured in the association for $1,000, and the claim fell due on Feb. 7.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:41 | Sun sets...6:27 | Moon sets...8:16 P. M.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:21	Gov. Is'd....8:44	H. Gate....10:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:31	Gov. Is'd....9:02	H. Gate....10:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 3.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c., Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mohawk, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, New Foundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c., Venezuela and Guiana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown	3:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
MONDAY, APRIL 5.		
Grangense, Barbados	....	....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6.		
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.		
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8.		
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 3.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 16.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 28.
Flaxman, Pernambuco, March 16.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, March 24.
Henriette H., Gibraltar, March 14.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, March 15.
Lesseps, Havre, March 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 27.
Port Darwin, Montevideo, March 9.
Paris, Southampton, March 26.
Santiago, Nassau, March 30.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, March 18.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, March 20.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, March 20.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, April 1.
Francisco, Hull, March 21.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 27.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 1.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, March 22.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 1.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, March 24.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 31.
Galileo, St. Lucia, March 27.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 31.
Panama, Bordeaux, March 21.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 26.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

Friesland, Antwerp, March 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 25.
Mobile, London, March 25.
Nueces, Galveston, March 31.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, March 20.
Georgia, Stettin, March 20.
Havel, Bremen, March 31.
Seneca, Havana, April 3.
Venezuela, La Guayra, April 1.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Germanic, Liverpool, March 31.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 27.
Willehad, Bremen, March 27.

Arrived—April 2.

SS F. W. Brune, Lewis, from Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Andes, (Br.,) MacKnight, Jeremie March 9, Jacmel 13th, Kingston 14th, Belize 19th, Livingston 20th, Savanna March 25, and Kingston 26th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Bourge, Marseilles March 9 and Naples 13th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS De Bay, (Br.,) Jones, Santos Feb. 19, Rio de Janeiro 27th, and St. Lucia March 18, via Newport News 30th, with mdse. to W. H. Crossman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Barry March 14, via Delaware Breakwater April 1, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Uckermann, Cardenas March 26, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yemassee, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship De Ruyter, (Dutch,) Teensma, Sourabaya Oct. 19, Pasoeroean Nov. 4, Barbados Feb. 27, and Delaware Breakwater March 28, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Stacy Clark, Mahoney, Darien, Ga., March 19, with lumber to order; vessel to Smith & Gregory.

SS Mathilda, (Nor.,) Taarwig, Tampico March 9, Vera Cruz 12th, Tlacotalpan 17th, Santa Ana 20th, and Progreso 26th, with mdse. to W. D. Munch. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M. today.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Boxgrove, for Norfolk.
SS Jersey City, for Bristol.
SS Leon, for Port Antonio.

Spoken.

Ship Brenda, (Br.,) Gifford, from New York Jan. 25 for Calcutta, was spoken March 4 in lat. 18 S., long. 35 W.

Bark Frithjof, (Nor.,) Markussen, from Rotterdam Feb. 17 for Halifax was spoken March 24 in lat. 40 N., long. 39 W.

Bark Sherwood, (Nor.,) Waage, from Haugesund Feb. 27 for Ship Island, was spoken March 26 in lat. 44 N., long. 14 W.

Miscellaneous.

News was received at his home in Brooklyn yesterday of the death of Capt. D. F. Edwards of the brig Sunlight, while on a voyage from Mauritius for Delagoa Bay, South Africa. Capt. Edwards leaves a wife and five children.

SS Bratton, (Nor.,) Uckerman, Cardenas March 26, arrived yesterday. March 20, on outward passage from Philadelphia to Cardenas, while waiting for a pilot, the vessel drifted on to Cayo Romano, but came off, after discharging part of its cargo, undamaged.

SS Rotherfield, (Br.,) Wright, Galveston, via Norfolk and Havre, which was spoken in distress, March 31, in lat. 49 N., long. 18 W., by SS Columbia, (Ger.,) at Plymouth from New York had been disabled by the breaking of her engine.

Forecast for April.

Southerly and westerly winds, moderate to strong, over the transatlantic steamship routes east of the sixtieth meridian; west of that meridian and along the United States coast, winds variable. North of 40 degrees N., gales of short duration about once in six days. Ice on the Grand Banks as far south as 43 degrees N. Fogs on the Grand Banks and west of the 60th meridian increasing in frequency.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 2.—SS Douro, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New York March 17 for Hull, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Oregon, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York March 19 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York March 23 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pictavia (Fr.) sld. from Girgenti for New York March 23.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, sld. from Havre for New York March 30.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New York March 30.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from Ceara and Para, sld. from Barbados for New York March 30.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hagemann, sld. from Hamburg for New York March 31.

SS Greatham, (Br.,) Capt. Cowing, sld. from Huelva for New York March 31.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from Santos, &c., sld. from Bahia for New York March 31.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Salloway, from New York Feb. 25, arr. at Santos March 27.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Crimp, from New York March 17, arr. at Manaos March 30.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New York March 16, arr. at Rotterdam March 31.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New York March 14, arr. at Rotterdam March 31.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from New York March 13, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York March 27, arr. at Queenstown at 4:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York March 21, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Rocquet, from this port for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vierra, for New York, sld. from Oporto March 28.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from Genoa for New York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam to New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam March 31.

Easter Offerings.

To those intending to make offerings to the Church at Easter we extend a cordial invitation to examine our large stock of Church plate, and other articles suitable for Memorials, etc.

Our stock of Lecturns, Crosses, etc., is the largest in the country.

GORHAM MFG. CO

Broadway and 19th Street, New York.



A Tip to Butchers.

Use Pearline. Have your place a little neater and cleaner and sweeter than other places. Did you ever see a Parisian butcher shop? Well, you can make yours just as dainty and attractive by taking a little trouble with Pearline. Isn't this worth something in these days of competition? But the foundation of all this cleanliness, and the only thing that makes it possible, is Pearline. 530

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

ACTING UNDER NEW TARIFF

Secretary Gage Will Direct Collectors of Customs to Retain Samples of Merchandise.

ORDER TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY.

The Action to be Taken Under Section 249 of the Revised Statutes—Cases in Which the Law Will Not Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Gage to-day announced that he had decided to comply with the requirements of Section 27 of the pending Tariff bill, providing for the retention of samples of merchandise imported under orders given subsequent to April 1, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States prior to April 1.

This action, however, will be taken under Section 249 of the Revised Statutes, which authorizes the Secretary to exercise superintendence over the collection of customs duties. It is the opinion of Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Howell that no insurmountable difficulties will be encountered in the administration of this feature of the Tariff bill. There can be no difficulty, it is said, as to articles which are to pay a specific duty, and as the whole Tariff bill was framed with a general view to specific rather than ad valorem duties, a large proportion of the dutiable articles will be disposed of without the necessity of retaining samples.

In some special cases, when the retention of samples would obviously work hardship to the importer, such as a large and miscellaneous invoice of furniture, it is thought that this requirement may be waived on a clear stipulation as to character and value. The new regulations probably will be promulgated to-morrow.

SENATE ASKED TO CUT RATES.

Its Action on the Dingley Bill a Matter of Conjecture.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are continuing their work day and night on the tariff bill with the intention of reporting it to the Senate at the earliest possible day. They are not yet prepared to give out any of the results of their investigations, and say that they have not as yet reached any conclusions upon any schedules of the bill.

There is, however, a well-defined impression about the Senate that the bill will be generally remodeled. A member of the committee is quoted by another Senator as authority for the statement that carpet duties would be cut. There is also general belief among Western Senators that there will be material changes in the rates on wools, especially on those of the third class.

A strong effort will be made to have naphthazarine black placed upon the dutiable list. Representatives of other wool blacks are now in the city, and have brought the matter to the attention of the committee. The Ways and Means Committee of the House originally agreed to leave it out of the dutiable list, and place it with other coal tar dyes, but changed their minds the last day the bill was before the House. The incident has brought out a vigorous protest from persons interested in other blacks, who say that the naphthazarine patent is owned by a foreign house; that it will give this establishment a monopoly, and will deprive the Government of $500,000 revenue annually.

Among other suggestions which have been urged upon the committee are the following: A return to the Wilson law of 8 cents a pound duty on hops, in stead of the 15 cents provided by the Dingley bill. It is claimed that the proposed increase will be an injury rather than a benefit to the producer, and a hardship to the consumer.

A uniform rate on all imported tobacco suitable for cigar purposes. It is asserted that the enactment of the Dingley rates into law would result in throwing 300,000 cigarmakers out of employment.

A reduction of the rate on gold leaf, silver leaf, aluminium leaf, and composition, or Dutch metal.

A reduction on the rate of 10 cents a pound on gum chicle, the basis of pure chewing gum.

The American lumbermen interested in Canadian forests appear to be especially concerned over the Dingley rates. The committee is not receiving any verbal statements except from Senators, but is giving close attention to typewritten presentations of fact and argument. Few promises are being made, even to Senators. There is, therefore, no basis for any but the most general prediction as to the fate of the bill at the hands of the Republican Senators.

THE RETROACTIVE CLAUSE.

New York Merchants Hope the Senate Will Kill It.

Discussion of the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill was all in one vein among the dry goods men of this city yesterday. The bitterness of the opposition to it was widespread, and vehement expressions of feeling were restrained chiefly by the general belief on the part of importers and commission merchants alike that the measure cannot pass the Senate. The members of the dry goods trade have not as yet determined upon any concerted action with regard to the objectionable features of the bill, but a strong sentiment developed yesterday in favor of sending a delegation to Washington, with counsel, to combat the measure.

Thomas Achalis of the importing house of Frederick Vietor & Achalis said: "The retroactive clause is unjust and mischievous. It would seriously disturb business if it were to become operative. Every report that we get from Washington, however, is to the effect that the measure will not pass the Senate. The entire wool tariff is too high in the Dingley bill. I do not see any necessity of giving raw wool more protection than it needs. A duty of 8 cents a pound is enough, in my opinion."

ORAL ARGUMENT HEADED OFF.

Maine Box Industry Hit by the Duty on Oranges and Lemons.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The part of the public that is interested in having the Dingley bill changed before it shall become a law has begun to look up the members of the Senate Finance Committee, and they are having some trouble in getting at them. With the determination on the part of the Republicans to give no hearings except to Senators, but to consider written papers, oral argument is headed off. There will be no lack of protests and applications for higher rates, but the importer and the dealer will not have time or opportunity to meet the inquiries of the Senators on points overlooked in written or printed briefs.

There are some things in the tariff bill as passed by the House that protectionists must be interested in reforming. Louis Contencin of New York and F. R. Franke, representing the Fruit Buyers' Union, decidedly object to the proposition to make oranges and lemons dutiable by weight instead of packages, and they protest against an advance of 320 per cent. in the rate of duty. They are of the opinion that Maine must take a similar view of it when the facts are considered. From Sicily and other ports in Italy and Spain there are shipped to the United States oranges worth something like $2,500,000 annually. Out of the money the Italians or Spaniards get for the oranges and lemons they buy wood with which to make the boxes in which the fruit is shipped. The boxes are shipped in shooks from Maine, and 8,000,000 a year is the number shipped. The value of these boxes is about 10 cents each, or $800,000. So the imposition of a prohibitive duty on Italian and Spanish fruit will stop orders, the stopping of orders will render it unnecessary and impossible to buy box material, and instead of getting the increased revenue on oranges and lemons the United States will lose the fruit and the sales of box material.

Dick Succeeds Osborne.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Gen. William M. Osborne of Boston, recently appointed Consul General to London, to-night resigned the Secretaryship of the Republican National Committee. Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the committee, appointed Major Charles Dick of Akron, Ohio, to fill the vacancy.

Ramsay on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The formal order placing Rear Admiral Ramsay, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, on the retired list, was issued to-day from the Navy Department.

TO BUILD MODEL HOMES.

Two Large Tracts Purchased, One in Brooklyn, One Here, by the City and Suburban Company.

The City and Suburban Homes Company, which is building model tenement houses and suburban homes for the poorer classes, has just made two more important purchases of real estate.

First and most important is the acquisition of a tract covering 700 city lots in Brooklyn, on New Utrecht Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The purchase price of this tract has not been revealed. It is the intention of the company to erect substantial cottages at a cost of about $3,500 each, and to sell these to people who may apply, somewhat on the building association plan, that is, allowing them to figure the rent as monthly dues. It is more than likely that work will be begun here this Spring.

Another purchase is that of the Colored Home and Hospital Society property, which covers fully one-half of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, fronting on First Avenue. Possession cannot be given for a year. The price paid was $210,000. The company is also busied with the completion of seventeen model houses on Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues.

THE BUCHANAN WILL CONTEST.

The Widow Cross-Examined Concerning Her Domestic Troubles.

The hearing in the contest of the will of Dr. Alexander Buchanan was continued before Surorgate Arnold yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, the contestant, upon the witness stand. She was cross-examined by Mr. Wilson, counsel for the proponent, Mrs. Kate M. Foster. The now familiar incidents in the domestic life of Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan after they had quarreled and before the doctor finally abandoned his residence in his wife's house were gone over again—such as the placing of wet sheets in the doctor's brougham, taking down his sign, and putting papers in his hat, inscribed "Prepare to Meet Thy God."

Mrs. Buchanan gave her version of these incidents very much as she did before Judge Bookstaver and a jury in her suit against Mrs. Foster. She said that in the application she made for letters of administration upon the estate of her husband, she fixed the amount of his personal property at $500 by guessing.

Subsequent to this application she learned that there was about $7,000 on deposit to the credit of Alexander Buchanan in the Dry Dock and Greenwich Savings Banks. She visited thirty banks to inquire, but this was all the personal property she could get trace of. She said that she received about $2,800 from the Manhattan Insurance Company, in which company her husband had taken out a policy on his life, and upon which policy she paid the premiums since 1887.

The hearing will be resumed April 14.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision in the Rate War Between the Seaboard and Southern.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—Judge Hughes to-day set aside the restraining order which he issued last Fall in the rate war between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway. In his opinion, handed down to-day, he says:

"Neither the Raleigh and Gaston nor the Georgia, Carolina and Northern are parties, and yet I am asked to enjoin rates over them on the mere allegation that the Seaboard, by virtue of owning a majority of the Raleigh and Gaston stock, 'controls' them. Mere ownership of stock is in no legal sense a control. I think also that the original bill is multifarious, as combining disconnected causes of action against different defendants, and that this vice is flagrantly aggravated by the additional interventions and amendments.

"For these reasons, I will enter a decree sustaining all the demurrers and dismissing the bills and petitions. I must confess an inclination to the opinion that on a proper bill, with proper parties, a court may put a stop to a ruinous rate war, but as this case goes off on a question of jurisdiction, I make no ruling on that point."

A RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

Federal Court Grants One for the Belt Railroad in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 2.—Upon motion of the Columbian Equipment Company of New York, Judge Bruce, in the Federal Court, to-day, decided to appoint a receiver for the Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad.

Two years ago the Equipment Company undertook to buy the defendant's properties for $300,000, and paid $10,000 of the purchase money, and operated the road for a year. Then the road reverted to original owners, as the balance of the purchase money was not paid. The Equipment Company claims that defendant failed to make good title to all the properties conveyed, and sets up a claim for $20,000 for improvements it says it put upon the road.

Railroad War in Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 2.—The trouble between the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway about transcontinental rates continues. The Grand Trunk has announced a schedule of rates in which it meets that of the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific announces that it will appeal to the Joint Traffic Association to compel the Grand Trunk to go back to the old rates. On the other hand, the Grand Trunk says it will not obey the Joint Traffic Association.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Appointments for the Mexican National Railroad Company, Traffic Department, are: W. B. Ryan, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, headquarters City of Mexico; W. F. Paton, Acting General Eastern Agent, New York, vice W. B. Ryan.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners will leave Washington to-day to investigate charges of discrimination made against a number of railroads. They will go first over the Southern Railway to Savannah and then to Jacksonville, Fla., and Austin, Texas.

General Agent W. F. Mershon of the Northern Pacific Railway Company announces that so far from the business of the line being hampered by snow, news from the general office at St. Paul, Minn., is that all business, East and West, is being handled without delay.

The Joint Traffic Association has given permission to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific to make the same rates on import traffic, all rail, west from Montreal, as are in force by the American roads, subject to thirty days' notice, and expiring at the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Woman Lawyer in Court.

Miss Nellie G. Robinson appeared as counsel for a prisoner in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, the first woman lawyer, it is said, to appear in that court. She was assigned by Justice Hinsdale to defend a petit larceny case, and had it adjourned. While addressing the court she removed her hat. She gained some fame in Ohio, where she formerly practiced, by her fight in the courts with Gov. McKinley, who refused to appoint her a Notary Public. She was admitted to practice here last August.

Surprise for Mrs. Brookfield.

Mrs. William Brookfield will, on her return from the South, where she is staying at present, be surprised with a portrait of her husband, who was formerly Commissioner of Public Works, by the officials and employes of the Department of Public Works. The portrait is the work of H. N. Hyneman of the Sherwood Building, West Fifty-seventh Street, and was paid for by subscriptions raised among the employes of the department.

Ward Factional Disputes Ended.

The factional Democratic dispute in the Tenth and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn about the selection of committeemen is to be settled by the appointment of one man by each of the factions, and of a third, who is to be a resident of the ward, by the General Committee.

Chimes in Memory of Miss King.

A new set of chimes, a gift from the family of the late Gov. John A. King, in memorial of Miss Cornelia King, his daughter, who died recently, is to be placed in the Grace Episcopal Church of Jamaica, L. I., and it is expected to be heard for the first time on Easter morning.

WOODFORD SEES M'KINLEY

Says He Is About to Leave on a Tour Around the World with His Family.

DOES NOT WANT AN OFFICE.

Col. Buck, a Candidate for Minister to Japan, Calls, as Do Senators Foraker, Elkins, Proctor, and Burrows—W. W. Harrington Restored to His Place.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President had many callers to-day. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York was one of the earliest callers, and had a few minutes with the President. He was in excellent humor when he took his departure. His name has been mentioned in connection with the mission to Spain, and he denied that he had any aspirations in this or any direction. "I am a candidate for nothing," he said blandly, "and I shall get it." He then explained that he was preparing for a trip around the world and would leave with his family for Japan about May 1.

Col. Buck of Georgia, who is a candidate for the mission to Japan, succeeded in arranging for an audience next week to talk over the question of the Georgia patronage. Senator Foraker of Ohio, who leaves for Ohio to-night to spend a few days, had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. McKinley and left a large bundle of applications for Postmasterships and minor offices.

In connection with Senator Foraker's visit there is revival of the report at the White House that Mr. McKinley is anxious to appoint ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati to the position of Assistant Secretary of State, if Senator Foraker can be induced to withdraw his opposition. Col. Rockhill, the present incumbent, desires the mission to the Flowery Kingdom. Senator Elkins of West Virginia made an engagement with the President to talk over West Virginia offices next week. Representative Hicks of Pennsylvania introduced four Altoona constituents who want offices, and Senator Burrows, ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan, Senator Proctor of Vermont, and Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania also saw Mr. McKinley.

D. W. Harrington, whose resignation as the chief of the division of accounts, Treasury Department, was required by Secretary Carlisle early in the last Administration, has been restored to his position, and Mr. N. D. McDowell, his successor, has been appointed Assistant Chief in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

FOR SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Various Senators Are Urging Their Candidates for This Office.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The visit to-day to the Treasury of Senators Platt, Quay, Penrose, and Proctor, to confer with Secretary Gage about the office of Supervising Architect, is being talked about to-night as an indication of a desire of the Senators to run things in their own way in the departments.

The office of Supervising Architect was placed in the classified service by Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland. To take it out of that service, which the Senators think should be done in consequence of the importance of the business to be conducted by the head of it, will require the assistance of the President.

The Senators are not united in their opinion as to the man to be put in place of Mr. Aiken, now holding the office of Supervising Architect, but they are united in the opinion that it ought not to be in the classified service. G. W. Kramer and B. W. S. Clark of New York are applicants for the office.

Secretary Gage has under consideration the question of recommending to the President an amendment to the civil service rules allowing more discretion in the appointment of a Supervising Architect of the Treasury and other officials, where it is believed the office is of too much importance to be subject to the ordinary civil service rules.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Thirty-eight fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today. Of these thirty were due to resignations, four to removals and four to deaths. The changes included:

New York—Ridgeland, W. H. Murray.

Connecticut—Ellington, C. B. Sickes, Jr.; Noroton, C. E. Scofield; Rocky Hill, W. R. Griswold.

Secretary Gage's Hours for Callers.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Gage has announced that hereafter he will receive visitors only between the hours of 10 to 1 o'clock on days other than Cabinet days. On Cabinet days visitors will be received from 9 until 10:30 o'clock. No visitors will be received at other hours, except on urgent official business.

COL. FRED GRANT DECLINES.

Telegraphed to McKinley Refusing to be Assistant War Secretary.

Col. Federick D. Grant will not accept the office of Assistant Secretary of War which was tendered to him on Thursday. He sent the following telegram to President McKinley yesterday:

William McKinley, President of the United States:

Although you were pleased to urge me to think over the matter, it is impossible for me to consider the position of Assistant Secretary of War, which you were good enough to offer me.

I therefore decline with thanks the appointment, at the same time regretting that I am not to serve your Administration, for which I worked earnestly.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

Col. Grant would give no reasons last night for refusing the office. "The telegram ends it all," he said.

VACATION FOR M'KINLEY.

Report that the President May Spend a Few Days Sailing on the Dispatch Boat Dolphin.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President McKinley has in contemplation a brief vacation from his official duties. The month in the White House has been a trying one, and, while not in any way indisposed, he feels that a few days' rest will greatly benefit him. Nothing has been determined yet, but it is probable that he will avail himself of the presence here of the dispatch boat Dolphin, and go down the Potomac River for a couple of days about the middle of next week. He prefers this means of diversion rather than going to a public resort.

MAY BE COL. HAY'S GUEST.

Alterations at Lake Sunapee to Receive the President.

NEWPORT, N. H., April 2.—Lake Sunapee may entertain President McKinley and his wife as guests of Col. John Hay for a month at the latter's Summer home, on the shore. Col. Hay is building an extensive addition to his beautiful residence, "The Fells," in anticipation of the President's visit. He is also having constructed a new private landing adjacent to the Newbury Station, where his launch will be anchored to await the arrival of the Chief Executive.

"The Fells" is one of the finest estates on the shores of the lake. The grounds embrace about a mile of shore line, which is thickly wooded with white birch and pine. They run back from the lake for a distance of several miles. A short strip of beach gives the facilities for bathing. Col. Hay's residence sets back from the shore on an elevation about one-third of a mile, being approached by a beautiful driveway. The drive brings one out on the brow of a hill, from which a marvelous view is to be obtained.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

An Art Exhibition. The latest Spring novelties from a collection seldom seen.

LIFE INSURANCE LIABILITY.

Surety Trust Company Resisting a White Plains Claim.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 2.—A case of importance to those having dealings with life insurance companies is awaiting a decision from Justice J. O. Dykman. It is the suit of Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., of White Plains, against the Surety Trust Company of Philadelphia, to recover $5,000 on a policy of insurance on the life of his father, Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, Sr., who was a well-known Captain of Long Island Sound steamers in his day.

The policy was delivered to Commodore Tooker on July 1, 1896, who paid the agent on receiving it. The Commodore was taken ill on July 3, and died on July 7. The agent remitted the collected premium to his company after the last mentioned date.

The company refused payment, claiming that it never authorized the agent to deliver the policy to the insured, and the Commodore was not in good health on July 1, when it was delivered. Further, it is claimed that in 1893 the Commodore consulted a physician for some slight ailment, whereas his application for insurance did not disclose that fact, or that he had consulted a physician for a number of years prior to that.

SECOND FIRE IN A MINE.

Incendiaries Make Another Attempt Near Hazleton, Penn.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 2.—Incendiaries tried last night to destroy the No. 3 Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. About 9 o'clock the men working on the lower lift were alarmed by smoke coming down the airway.

Foremen Williams and Leidle a short distance from the top found the large double doors ablaze. The men prevented the fire from igniting the coal. Investigation showed that oil had been sprinkled on the ground below the door, and there were a number of burned matches.

This is the mine in which a fire was recently extinguished at a cost of over $150,000. There were about fifty men in the mine at the time.

FUTILE BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

There Is Still No Choice by the Legislature of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 2.—The Democrats and Republican bolters feared that the Hunterites were about to put up some job on them when the joint Assembly was called to order to-day, and declined to answer to their names at roll call. Sixty-five answered, but sixty-nine were necessary to a quorum.

President Worthington, who has ruled very liberally, ordered the twenty-second ballot, which resulted: Hunter, 55; Davie, 7; Boyle, 1; total, 63. There was no election, and the joint Assembly adjourned.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Track Heavy and Slow, and the Weather Cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Weather cloudy; track heavy and slow.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Hailstone, 111 pounds, (Overton,) 1 to 2, won; Olly Gamin, (Clay,) 6 to 1, second; Waterman, 91, (Dorsey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:33½. Judge Bullock, Sir Fred, Little Billy, and Gluck also ran. Olly Gamin 7 to 5 place.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Styx, 104 pounds, (Campbell,) 12 to 1, won; Gomez, 104, (Gilmore,) 3 to 1, second; J. M. B., 101, (A. Barrett,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Stella B., Mitt Boyken, Oldham, Nairette, Harry S., Pop Dixon, Harry Lee, and Pat Morrisey also ran. Gomez even money for the place.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards. Jim Hogg, 106 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Linnette, 104, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1, second; Jack the Jew, 109, (Overton,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51¼. Little Tom, Leaseman, Limber Jim, and Paskola also ran. Linnette 2 to 1 for the place.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Ben Waddell, 104 pounds, (Campbell,) 3 to 5, won; Hanobelle, 86, (Hirsch,) 5 to 1, second; Percy, 110, (Overton,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:33¾. Sobriquet, Tagilona, and Laura Cotta also ran. Hanobelle 4 to 5 for the place.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Twelve Fifty, 102 pounds, (Clay,) 12 to 1, won; Wild Tartar, 103, (Gilmore,) 100 to 1, second; Cavalry, 94, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Favorita, Victoress, Izeyl, Florence Colville, Oversight, Graefin, Bird Catcher, and Sammie Young also ran. Wild Tartar 20 to 1 for the place.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Sky Blue, 100 pounds, (Clay,) 10 to 1, won; Jamboree, 107, (James,) 5 to 1, second; Mrs. Bradshaw, 102, (Caywood,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. Trixie, Lizzie Mack, Harmony, Montell, and Pert also ran. Jamboree 7 to 5 for the place.

Events at Newport.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—The racing at Newport to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Claret Cup, 110 pounds, (Perkins,) 5 to 2, won; Flora Louise, 110, (Gatewood,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Margaret Eastin, 110, (Milburn,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—0:49¼. Mary Cavalier, Josephine K., Oneante, Roselina, Beerwell, Patty Whack, and Virginia K. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kallitan, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won; Sidkel, 112, (Knapp,) even, second; Three Bars, 105, (J. Perkins,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28¼. Fretful, John Conroy, Elyria, and All Book also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Four and a half furlongs. Doctor Ed, 106 pounds, (J. Perkins,) 25 to 1, won; Nekarnis, 104, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 2, second; Pon Jour, 114, (Turbiville,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:57¼. Camperdown, Hanstead, Charley Price, and Boardmarker also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Minnie Murphy, 115 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 1 to 2, won; Angelius, 115, (Perkins,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Sis Tan, 102, (Beauchamp,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Valdearno, Sierra Gordo, and Cotton Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. The Sculptor, 112 pounds, (Ham,) 15 to 1, won; Cecil, 106, (Scherrer,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Hilda, 106, (J. Perkins,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Chicot, Ondague, Toots, and Onaretta also ran.

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds. Half a mile. Salmer won; La Maroma second, Torsida third. Time—0:50.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Ft. Augustus won; Don Clarencio second, Sonlro third. Time—1:51½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. California won; Etta H. second, Midlight third. Time—1:15¼. Suisun won; disqualified for fouling.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile. Hanmarco won; Hazard second, Morte Fonse third. Time—1:44½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Wyoming won; Caliente second, Doyle third. Time—1:29¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Vincitor won; Tulare second, Horatio third. Time—1:44¼.

NEW YORKS TO ROW BOSTONS.

A Match Between Athletic Club Crews to Take Place in June.

BOSTON, April 2.—A match race between the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Club crews has been arranged to take place June 12, either on the Charles River here or at Travers Island, New York, the place to be finally decided upon later. The race will be for senior fours or for junior eights or perhaps both.

St. Nicholas Team Won.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club and New York Athletic Club hockey teams played an exciting game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Neither side scored in the first half. In the second, after twelve minutes' play, Slocum carried the puck down the rink and made a good pass to Barron, who shot a goal. This was the only scoring done, and the St. Nicholas team won.

Third Defeat for Union.

The Union College baseball team of Schenectady, N. Y., was badly beaten in a match game with the Manhattan College team at Jasper Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Six innings were played, in which the Manhattan boys scored 37 and the Union boys 9 runs.

The Cross Country Run.

Arrangements are completed for the cross-country team championship to be decided at Morris Park this afternoon, and from present indications the race will be the most exciting ever held for that honor. It is five years since a team championship at this sport was held, and all the prominent athletic clubs in the vicinity have made strenuous efforts to capture the event.

Preliminary Fencing Bouts.

The preliminary bouts in the championship fencing contests of the Fencers' League and the Amateur Athletic Union were begun at the New York Athletic Club last night. They will be continued to-night and the finals will be decided at the Fencers' Club on May 1.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

The Quill Club's Election of Officers at Its Annual Meeting Yesterday.

RUNS TO ALL RACE MEETS.

The Last Year an Active One—The Club's Financial Condition Shown to be Healthy—Plans for To-morrow's Outing.

The annual meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America was held at the clubrooms, 150 Nassau Street, yesterday afternoon, and the following officers were elected on the regular ticket, without opposition:

President—George E. Stackhouse; Vice President—A. G. Batchelder; Secretary—Albert Reeves; Treasurer—H. L. Saltonstall; Captain—John C. Wetmore; First Lieutenant—Arthur N. Jervis; Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Munger; Members of Executive Committee—John C. Wetmore, Dixie Hines, and A. E. Vogel.

The reports of the various officers and Chairmen of committees showed that last year had been an active one in the club's history. The Treasurer's report showed the financial condition of the club to be in a very healthy state. It was decided to promote two race meets during the season.

Walter O. Eschwege, Secretary of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, was elected to active membership.

Capt. Wetmore has decided to call runs to all the race meets to be held this Summer, and will also schedule runs on Sundays. He has planned for a two days' run to the National meet at Philadelphia.

To-morrow the members will leave the foot of Liberty Street at 11 o'clock, and upon the arrival at West Eighth Street the trip will be continued awheel to Fort Lee, crossing the ferry to Claremont, and proceeding down Riverside Drive.

CYCLISTS IN POLITICS.

Why They Are in the Campaign in Illinois.

Judging from several telegrams received from Chicago yesterday by President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen, the cyclists of that city are mixing in politics. One dispatch asked him to suspend from membership at once George K. Barrett, one of the owners of a bicycle publication, "for conduct inimical to the league's interests, pending investigation." This action was asked in the name of Frederick Patee, the Chief Consul of the Illinois Division.

Another telegram was from the editor of an evening newspaper asking what action the league would take toward a person for circulating unauthorized documents in the name of the league tending to mislead voters. It appears that the cyclists of the Western metropolis have undertaken to do their best to elect certain city officials, and that some of them perhaps have become a little too enthusiastic in their methods. Mr. Potter's reply to one of the queries explains the state of things pretty well, and is as follows:

"A member of the league may be disciplined or expelled only when guilty of conduct prejudicial to the interests of the organization. The railroads of Illinois and other States East and West have mulcted the wheelmen to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars by unlawful charges, and by sundry frugal methods have debauched and perverted legislation in their efforts to defeat the wheelmen and to serve their own ends. The wheelmen of Illinois are seeking to elect public officers who will not be corrupted by railroad influences, and, as I understand the situation, they have gone into politics for that purpose. If they find Illinois politics unworthy of the organization they are more unfortunate than sinful. The League of American Wheelmen will support the cyclists of Illinois, and will look to them to set an example in their efforts for wheelmen's rights and better roads, which other States may profitably emulate."

In relation to Barrett's case, Mr. Potter said he had advised that the charge be sent to Secretary Bassett, and he would prosecute the case.

COUNTY TAX ON BICYCLES.

Niagara County Imposes an Annual License of Fifty Cents.

LOCKPORT, April 2.—Niagara County is the first county in the State to adopt a bicycle tax. The new sidepath law went into effect yesterday. It taxes bicycles 50 cents annually. Up to noon to-day 1,074 licenses had been taken out.

Delinquents are liable to have their wheels seized and sold. The money derived from the tax is to be devoted to the building of sidepaths in the county.

No Boulevard Parade.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday sent a letter to S. Soloman, who has been making arrangements for a bicycle parade upon the Boulevard. Gen. Collis refuses to sanction the parade on the ground that the reserved spaces in the centre of the Boulevard would suffer from the crowd that would be collected. He says that he does not believe that there is any burning desire to have a bicycle parade upon the part of the thousands of men and women who enjoy the wheel. He believes that they would prefer to have the Boulevard maintained at a high standard during the entire year than to convert it into a parade ground, with risk of destruction, for a single day.

Bicycles on the Elevated.

The elevated railway will not begin carrying bicycles to-morrow, as has been stated. The cars could not be arranged for the special service as soon as anticipated, and the service will not go into effect until next Sunday. Manager Fransioli of the railroad company said yesterday that the service would be in operation on the Ninth Avenue line during Sundays and holidays between 7 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M. The charge for a person and a single bicycle will be 15 cents, and for two persons and a tandem 20 cents.

Condition of the Roads.

Secretary Bull of the New York Division received at headquarters yesterday reports from all the surrounding towns as to the condition of the roads. This shows an improvement over last week and, but for the dust, would generally give good sport.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Whelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The National championships will be decided at Philadelphia on Aug. 6 and 7.

The run of the Board of Consuls of the New York Division to-morrow will start from Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard. The party will go to Staten Island.

The cyclists of Port Jefferson, L. I., will have a meeting to-night to talk over plans looking toward the completion of the path extending from that place to Patchogue. About $300 is needed to complete the work.

Road racing will be started in Brooklyn on April 24. The Hobo Cycle Club will conduct a set of races on that day on the Sixtieth Street course, the distances agreed upon being one, three, and five miles. The events will be open to all amateurs.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, sent a notice to the Street Sprinkling Association yesterday stating that all sprinkling must be done before 8 o'clock in the morning. During the remainder of the day the work will be performed by the Street-Cleaning Department. This arrangement will do away with the drenchings which have made cycle riding on the city streets in the past anything but pleasant.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

OXFORD WON, FOUR TO THREE.

Defeated Cambridge in the Annual Field Games on the Queen's Club Grounds.

LONDON, April 2.—An immense crowd witnessed the annual field and track games between the Oxford and Cambridge teams to-day at the Queen's Club grounds. The Duke and Duchess of York were present, and a numerous sprinkling of the nobility. Hundreds of ladies appeared in Spring toilets and the scene was very gay. In spite of the recent rains, the track was in fairly good condition, and the programme, which was one of unusual interest, went through without a hitch. The contests resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash.—Dead heat between C. P. Thomas of Jesus College, Oxford, and F. L. Carter of Caius College, Cambridge. Time—0:10 1-5. G. Jordan, University College, Oxford, was third.

120-Yard Dash, Hurdle.—Won in 0:16 3-5 by E. S. Garnier, Oriel College, Oxford, who beat W. H. Maundrell, Corpus College, Cambridge, by 2½ yards.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. F. Howard, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with A. L. Dawson, Balliol College, Oxford, second. Time—4:27 2-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by J. H. Bullock, Trinity College, Cambridge, with 37 feet 6½ inches; A. O. Dawson, New College, Oxford, was second, with 36 feet 1¼ inches. Subsequently, Bullock gave an exhibition in shot putting, and threw the weight 38 feet 5 inches.

Running High Jump.—Dead heat, E. O. Kirlew, Christ Church, Oxford, and E. H. Cholmeley Jesus College, Cambridge, each jumping 5 feet 7⅝ inches.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by G. Jordan, University College, Oxford, defeating by 8 yards W. Fitzherbert of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Time—0:49 4-5.

Long Jump.—Won by G. C. Vassal, Oriel College, Oxford. Distance, 22 feet 7 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. A. Halliday, Trinity College, with 97 feet 9 inches, beating P. J. Crossley, Trinity, who threw 95 feet 10½ inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by J. F. Freemantle, Hertford College, Oxford, by 60 yards, in 14:47 1-5. W. V. Wood, Clare College, Cambridge, was second.

Oxford won the three-mile run and the games, by a score of 4 to 3 with two ties. The three-mile run, which was the final event, was the most exciting item in the programme. Low of Cambridge led off by a rush to the front, slightly in advance of Wilberforce of Oxford. They were followed by Wood of Cambridge and Freemantle of Oxford, in the order named. At the first mile post the time was 4:57. Low dropped out at the second mile post, whereupon Freemantle took the lead, passing the post at 10:14. Wood stuck to the heels of the leader, and a splendid struggle followed, calling forth the wildest cheers from both sides. Freemantle spurted at the ninth lap, drew off like a deer, and won at his ease by sixty yards, reaching the finish amid a perfect ovation.

Jordan was picked out as a certainty for the 100-yard dash and led until ten yards from home, when to the astonishment of everybody Thomas and Carter passed him neck and neck and finished together.

The hurdle race was won beautifully and easily by Garnier, but he was too sure of it to make the contest exciting.

In the mile run almost to the half-mile post Davidson of Cambridge led easily, but he gave up there and practically fell out. Then Hilliard of Oxford and Howard of Cambridge strove for the lead, with the result that Hilliard was bumped and fell out. Deacon of Oxford was the next to give up, and a plucky spurt made Howard of Cambridge a winner, with Graham of Cambridge fifteen yards behind A. L. Dawson of Oxford, who got in second.

In the high jump, which excited keen interest, Oxford was soon seen to be far more tame than Cambridge. G. B. Wimbush of Cambridge soon gave up; then the post was knocked over by Cholomeley of Cambridge, after which H. S. Adair of Oxford retired. Then Cholomeley put forth a supreme effort to clear 5 feet 8 inches, but did not succeed. The judges decided that the contest was a tie between Kirlow, Oxford, and Cholomeley, Cambridge.

The quarter-mile race was a grand struggle, Carter leading off, closely followed by Fitzherbert (Cambridge) and Jordan. When within 100 yards from home Jordan, amid the wildest Oxford yells, tore to the front, and won handsomely, with Fitzherbert second, eight yards behind Jordan, and Carter three yards behind Fitzherbert.

THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY.

Likely to Afford a Remarkable Exhibition of Fast Rowing.

Copyright, 1897, by The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 2.—An Oxford man, who has rowed in victorious Oxford crews at Putney and Henley and who is an acknowledged authority on university racing, writes as follows for The Associated Press relative to the prospects of to-morrow's Oxford-Cambridge race:

"There should be an unusual amount of interest in to-morrow's Oxford-Cambridge race throughout the United States, for it is the first time since the beginning of this struggle in 1829 that an American has rowed in each boat. J. J. De Knoop of New College, Oxford, and Albany, N. Y., rows bow for his university, and B. H. Howell of Trinity Hall and New York City is No. 4 in the Cambridge crew.

"It was at first feared that De Knoop would not be able to row again at Putney, for his college authorities displayed an unexepected eagerness that he should pass certain university examinations, a feat which appeared to be impossible while so much of his time would be called upon for rowing practice. His father, however—somewhat unconsciously, we suspect—solved the difficulty by announcing that his son was not going to stay at the English university much longer. Whereupon the younger De Knoop was able to successfully convince his college authorities that a place in the university boat was worth considerably more to both sides than the passing of one more examination in a series which would never be completed.

"This happy result was welcomed by the President, who was thus enabled to put in a light bow who was a good waterman, of tried experience, and to call upon the services of identically the same crew, with the one exception of Sherwood, who rowed so good a race last year.

"The boat was already so strong that it did not much matter who rowed bow, provided he kept her level and swung with the rest, and both of these things De Knoop has fully shown his ability to do, besides putting a lot of work to his credit, in which last point he is, perhaps, superior to his Cambridge rival in the same place.

"There are several individual flaws throughout the Oxford boat, which cannot be found in the Cambridge crew, but there is something that more than counterbalances them all, which the Light Blues have not got, either, and that is a long, sweeping swing that means a steady, strong beginning and that is rapidly developing a pace above the ordinary in shoving their craft through the water. What that pace is was demonstrated by their wonderful trial two weeks ago, when they covered the course, wind and water against them, in the record time of 18 minutes 30 seconds. This has never been beaten under any circumstances over the full distance of more than four miles and a quarter. The nearest approach to it was done by Oxford, when she won the race two years ago. If Oxford races as well as it can row in practice, there will not be much doubt of the result. But that 'if' is a big one, and has stood in the way of many a first-class crew.

"Howell, the American, at No. 4, rows a good strong blade, but does not seem to finish well or with the others.

"Cambridge rowed a full course the day after Oxford's performance, in fine weather, with a good flood tide beneath them. They completed the trial in 21 minutes 18 seconds. Every one had about as much as he could stand at the finish, and every one worked hard all the way.

"The race of last year produced the finest struggle known for a long time. Oxford won by two-fifths of a length only. Every one is almost hoping that on this 3d of April Cambridge may reproduce the traditions of some ten years ago and snatch victory at the last moment out of the hands of a crew which now looks to be the stronger. There is no need to multiply remembrances of what Cambridge pluck can do, or of how in those four miles of racing the best crew in the world has ample time to be outgeneraled and rowed down. But neither university this year will take its beating without a gallant struggle, and there is no doubt that the winner will give an exhibition of far more than ordinary rowing strength and skill."

BASEBALL AT LAKEWOOD.

Joyce Releases Two Men and Is Satisfied with the Giants.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—Capt. Joyce of the New York Giants, who for the past two weeks has been watching the work of the new men, is beginning to weed out those whom he will not need when the championship season opens. To-day he released Charles Zeidler, a pitcher, and Dennis Houle. The latter will probably play in a minor league team this season.

Baseball is becoming a society fad here, and another large crowd witnessed the game this afternoon between the regulars and the colts. The game was umpired by President Freedman. The men put even more snap into their play than usual. Van Haltren is batting in his old-time form, and gives the fielders something to do almost every time he comes to the bat. Joyce keeps dinning into the ears of his men on both teams advice to bat. He insists on those players who are weak with the stick making an effort to correct the fault. Meekin is taking great care of his pitching arm, and has an idea it is going to be all right this Summer. In the game to-day some hard hitting was done by the regulars, and they rolled up 8 runs to 1 by the colts. After the game, Joyce expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the work done by the team since coming to Lakewood, and said he expected the New Yorkers to be in as good condition as any team in the League at the opening of the season.

Railroad Provides for Wheelmen.

The Long Island Railroad has solved the problem of carrying bicycles by the adoption of a hanger, which is fastened along the sides of the cars. The wheels are suspended by the handle bars. Another part of the hanger clasps the upper bar of the frame, and holds the wheel in position. One car has already been fitted out, and it is proposed to have them in every baggage car on the road before the opening of the Summer season.

Winners at Basket Ball.

The Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association basket ball team defeated "The Lights," at Association Hall, last night, by the score of 35 to 14. The match was preceded by a contest between the Junior First Team and the team of Grammar School No. 55, which was won by the former. The score was 9 to 8.

May Use Eastern Park Again.

President Byrne of the Brooklyn Baseball Club has about decided to open the season in the old Eastern Park Grounds. He said yesterday that he had been delayed in getting a proper site, as the rents demanded in the most available locations were exorbitant and practically prohibitory, and he added that he did not propose to be squeezed.

Washington Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The score of the bicycle race at midnight is as follows: Schock, 1,517; Albert, 1,434; Golden, 1,403; Cassidy, 1,362; Lawson, 1,355; Rivierre, 985; Ford, 580; Muller, 130.

The hawking, coughing and choking of

Bronchitis

vanishes if Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, is used conscientiously. All diseases of the throat it "CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th Street, New York.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.

A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



Kennedy's 12 Cortlandt St.

You ought to keep posted upon what we are selling—especially on the bargains that trade chances enable us to offer.

MEN'S HATS.



DERBYS, $1.90 to $2.90, That can't be bought elsewhere at less than $3.00 and $4.00. Felt Bicycle Hats, 95c. (Alpines,) Stylish Chic Silk Hats, $3.90, $4.80, $5.80.

No extravagance—simply well-made silk hats of the very latest style—saving about $2.00.

MEN'S SHOES.

Abnormally little prices for really good Shoes—no trash in our stock; at

$2.97.

Men's Shoes of black calf, russet or patent leather. You never saw their equal elsewhere under $4.00. $3.00 Russet Shoes at $1.98. Still in full supply.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.



Spring Neckwear. A PERFECT HOST OF PATTERNS, 25c. and 49c.

Scotch Bicycle Hose, 75c. pair. Domestic Bicycle Hose, 49c. pair. These prices are just half value.

$1.50 White Dress Shirts at 98c.

$1.50 Madras Shirts, with pair Cuffs, 98c.

The best Linen Collar on earth, 10c.

4-PLY, 2100 LINEN—ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send or price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,

Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,

41 and 43 Vesey St.

Spring Suits and Top Coats for men who wish to dress well at a moderate outlay.

George G. Benjamin

Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. NINTH & TENTH STS.

SNAP SHOTS AT STORE NEWS



Brief mention of a few things of especial interest to Saturday shoppers.

No matter whether the purchase be great or small the store principle is that you shall be satisfied. If you are not we want to know it and remedy the trouble. A mutual interest. We want you to feel at home here—that the Store's merchandise and service are at your command. We are self-appointed agents for gathering wanted goods from the four corners of the world and placing them before you at the lowest possible cost. The growth of this business during the past few months proves that our efforts are appreciated.

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY The days are past when "just any sort of a hat" will do for a child. Great attention is paid to designing and trimming the Children's Hats we sell.

We have some very fine Hats that were made for us by the best French milliners. Could easily sell more than we can get.

Our own milliners never made such pretty little Hats as now. $4.50 to $8.

This is children's day at Wanamaker's.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

GIRLS' DRESSES Distinctive styles. Large assortment and fair prices are the features of this stock. A list of a few taken at random:

- Dresses of figured lawn, trimmed with lace and ribbon, $2.75 to $4.25.
- Lilliputian Dresses, lawn, duck, and percale, Tam O'Shanter Hat, with each, $1.75 to $4.50.
- Blouse Suits in lawn, linen and duck, $1.75 to $4.75.
- One-piece Dresses of figured lawn, pointed collar, edging of Swiss embroidery, $4.50 to $5.75.
- Two-piece crash Suits, Eton waist, double collar, edged with white pique, 4 to 14 yrs., $4.50 to $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

INFANTS' SPRING CLOTHING Some clever designers at work for us on Infants' Clothing. Ample demonstration of this fact in the stock shown here. Bonnets, Dresses, and Reefers in childish styles that are pleasing. Let these Reefers stand sponsors for the stock.

REEFERS

- Of serge, a variety of colors, full back, fancy collars, trimmed with seven rows of braid, cuffs and pockets braided, $2.75.
- Of all-wool materials, solid colors, coat back, large sailor collar, one wide and six narrow rows of braid on collar and sleeves, $4.25.
- Of ladies cloth, 6 colors, full back and front, pointed collar handsomely trimmed with mixed white and gilt braid and small pearl buttons. Collars lined with changeable silk, $5.25.

Second floor.

MEN'S SUITS 300 of them here just in time for to-day. Spring Suits that have all the ear-marks of merchant tailoring. Hand-made collars, buttonholes and lapels. A trade circumstance makes them

TWELVE DOLLARS.

Worth a fourth to a half more. Made of cassimeres and fancy cheviots—the season's choicest patterns. Most of the Suits have single-breasted Sack Coats—a few have double-breasted Coats. The newest styles. Sizes 33½ to 42.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

WOMEN'S SPRING JACKETS The fabrics, the styles, the trimmings, the tailoring of the Jackets shown here please the most critical. The vast assortment insures a satisfactory choice. Jackets from Paris, Berlin, and New York. Prices were never so low.

A price nudge—

- Fly front English Top Coats of covert cloth, strapped seams, hip pockets, coat and sleeves lined with taffeta silk, $10.
- Imported cheviot Box Coats, new fan back, hip and fob pockets, large pearl buttons, lined throughout with black satin rhadame, $12.
- Imported diagonal serge Box Coats, new fan back, hip and fob pockets, pearl buttons, lined throughout with black satin rhadame, $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS Did you get that Easter Suit for the boy? Let us help you. Sailor Suits of all-wool crash or fancy cheviots, beautifully trimmed with silk soutache, at $3.75 to $5. Not a detail of finish overlooked. Ready and able to stand the strain put upon them by the little chaps.

Second floor, Broadway.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS Some novelties just received. See them and you'll not need to be told they are from Paris. Artistic, delicate colorings in centres and borders. For women, 50c; for men, $1 and $1.10. Colorings to match fancy shirt fronts.

Broadway.

BICYCLES The CONTINENTAL is not an experiment. It has enjoyed an enviable reputation under its $100 name for the past two years. Our method of gathering and selling merchandise changed the name-plate and made the price

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The CONTINENT, equally worthy, but different in construction,

THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF DOLLARS.

Over 11,000 of these Bicycles sold by us. Strictly high-grade, up-to-date Bicycles, strong, handsome, and easy-running. See them.

Basement.

ROSE BUSHES With hardy constitutions gained by two years' growth in Holland. Plant them now, and they'll go right to growing.

15c EACH; 2 FOR 25c; $1.25 A DOZ.

Over thirteen thousand of them sold yesterday. Too big to mail. No objection to send them to you by express—at your expense.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

DRAGGED FROM HER HOME.

Sick Woman Driven Off in a Wagon by New Jersey Ruffians.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—William Tighe and John McCann, twenty-three years old, of East Metuchen, are locked up in the county jail here, and John Manson, eighteen years old, of this city, is out under $1,000 bail on a criminal charge.

Manson's father, John E. Manson, is a greengrocer of this city. His son goes into the country almost daily peddling. Yesterday he met Tighe and McCann in Metuchen. It is alleged the young men drove to Oak Tree, three miles away, about 3 o'clock this morning.

They are charged with going to the house of Noah Schumaker and forcing open the rear door. Schumaker, it is alleged, tried to put them out, when one of them seized a heavy iron skillet and knocked him senseless. According to the information filed with Prosecutor Voorhees, the young men then went up stairs and dragged from her bed Kate Schumaker, thirty-eight years old, who lived with her brother and had been ill for some time. She was placed in the wagon and driven away. At Kelly's corner they were all thrown into the road.

The men are alleged to have dragged the woman into the bushes near by and maltreated her. Afterward they abandoned her. She wandered five miles to Two Bridges, where she was found by William Hatfield. She was hysterical and suffering greatly. She told her name and where she lived, and was driven home. Noah Schumaker suffers from concussion of the brain, but will recover.

COUNT VON BERG IN JAIL.

Austrian Army Officer Sentenced in Indiana.

NEW CARLISLE, Ind., April 2.—Frank Von Berg, an Austrian Count, and a Captain in the Austrian Army, has been received at the Northern Prison to serve two years for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Von Berg came to this country on furlough, and was to have married into a prominent Indiana family. An effort will be made to secure his pardon.

A Texas Bank Closed.

COMANCHE, Texas, April 2.—Owing to the steady withdrawal of funds the First National Bank of this place has closed its doors. No statement of the liabilities and assets has yet been made.

PISTOL FIGHT IN KANSAS.

A Texas Sheriff Mortally Wounds a Circus Man in Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., April 2.—Deputy Sheriff Cunningham of Abilene, Texas, shot and mortally wounded Joseph B. McMahan, proprietor of McMahan Brothers' Show, in a duel in the office of the Manhattan Hotel this afternoon, and the officer is now a prisoner in the county jail, in a cell adjoining that of the man he came here from Texas to arrest.

Stephen Purdy, a circus performer, who recently came here from Fort Worth, is wanted by the authorities of Taylor County, Texas, on the charge of burning the Windsor Hotel, in Abilene, and is now here under arrest. The Deputy Sheriff was waiting for requisition papers for him, and to-day McMahan called on him at the hotel, and hot words were exchanged over the Purdy affair. Both men drew their revolvers simultaneously, and McMahan fell at the Texan's third shot, with a bullet wound in his abdomen. An excited mob of McMahan's friends soon collected and would have killed Cunningham had not the police hurried him away.

McMahan's show has wintered here for several years, and was prepared to start out in a few days. The wounded man says he was shot without provocation, while Cunningham claims to have shot him in self-defense.

SEWAGE QUESTION AT NEWPORT

New York Yacht Club Committee to Address the City Council.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—The Newport Sanitary Protection Association, having been invited to consider the matter by ex-Commodore Gerry of the New York Yacht Club, has passed a resolution protesting against the "proposed fouling of the waters of the inner harbor of the City of Newport by the discharge of sewage matter at the south end of the city, near the proposed esplanade." The association declares that the sanitary welfare and property of Newport is threatened. A committee of the association has been appointed to urge the City Council to abandon the project.

Ex-Commodore Gerry placed the matter before the association as Chairman of the special committee of the New York Yacht Club appointed to make a protest to the authorities of Newport against the proposed plan of sewerage.

The New Yorkers expect to address the Council on Tuesday evening.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Passage of the Finn Stoop Line Bill in Both Houses, Amended to Meet Mayor Strong's Views.

NUMEROUS LOCAL MEASURES.

Proposed Appropriation for the Erection of a Contagious Diseases Hospital on Swinburne Island—Charter Amendments—A Board of Appeal.

ALBANY, April 2.—In the messages received by the Senate from the Assembly to-day was the bill of Assemblyman Finn authorizing the use of the stoop lines for the display of merchandise on streets abutting the public markets in New York City. The bill was amended yesterday so as to conform with the suggestions of the Mayor, and the amendments were concurred in by the Senate and the bill was passed. These bills were also passed:

Senator Koehler—Authorizing Long Island City to create a fund to liquidate annual arrearages.

Mr. Brennan—Providing for the payment of persons who have rendered services to Brooklyn in variance to the civil service regulations.

Senator Page—Exempting from taxation the real estate leased to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City.

Senator Guy—Amending the act relating to establishing an entrance to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse from Central Bridge over the Harlem River to Butternut Street, in New York, by making technical corrections in the map.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to acquire land in the Twenty-fourth Ward, bounded by Tremont, Burnside, Webster, and Ryer Avenues, for park purposes.

Senator Ellsworth—Restoring to the executive law a section unintentionally left out in revision relating to the Second Deputy Controller.

Senator Krum—The bill prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission codifying the laws in relation to personal property.

Senator Nussbaum—Placing the cutting and sale of impure ice under the jurisdiction of the local Boards of Health.

When the third-reading calendar had been temporarily disposed of, the nominations of William Rhinelander Stewart, Annie G. de Peyster, Stephen Smith, and Edward Lauterbach as members of the State Board of Charities, which had been sent in by the Governor earlier in the day, were read, and, on a motion of Senator Cantor, they were confirmed without reference.

Some messages from the Assembly were read, and among them was Assemblyman Laimbeer's bill making the possession of policy slips prima facie evidence of policy gambling, and therefore a misdemeanor. After a hot debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Codes.

Introduction of Bills.

These measures were introduced:

Senator Koehler—Appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Long Island City.

Senator Higbie—Appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a new contagious-diseases hospital, a disinfecting plant, and other buildings on Swinburne Island for the use of the Quarantine establishment for the Port of New York.

Senator Munzinger—Repealing the article of the act giving certain powers to trust companies having their offices in towns adjoining New York and Brooklyn.

Senator Wieman—Providing that the future Public Administrator of Kings County shall be appointed for a term of six years by the Surrogate, County Clerk, and Sheriff.

Senator McCarren—Amending the Greater New York charter by allowing the slaughter houses to remain where they are in Brooklyn, so as not to compel them to remove to the water front.

Senator Foley—Authorizing the assignment of title insurance policies.

Senator Cantor—Providing that the annual statement of co-operative savings and loan associations shall contain the names of all the stockholders of the association.

Senator Wieman—Regulating the use of lands forming part of the right of way of any railroad in cities of the first class.

Senator Lamy—Creating a State commission to examine engineers of steam boilers and steam machinery.

Senator Lamy—Prohibiting discriminations in freight rates against shippers by canal in the waters in the State.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Gilleland Introduces a Bill Providing for a Board of Appeal in New York—Other Local Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Three bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Gilleland—Providing for the appointment of a Board of Appeal in the City of New York, consisting of five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, to whom an appeal can be taken for final decision in the event of a disagreement with the decision of the Superintendent of Buildings with reference to the manner or mode of construction or the materials to be used.

Mr. Gilleland—Amending the Greater New York charter, providing that the Board of Appeal mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have jurisdiction over the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, beginning Jan. 1, 1898

G. W. Wilson—Authorizing the expenditure of $200,000 for the erection and equipment of two high schools in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that all persons, corporations, or associations engaged in sending money out of the United States to invest for others, who are not now under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks, must file with him a bond of $5,000 for the protection of their customers.

Mr. Holbert—Prohibiting the commitment by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or any officer of persons to institutions under sectarian of ecclesiastical control.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the alteration of Section 10 of the final maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

Mr. Degnan—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works shall not have control of the inspection of gas or gas meters.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing that the Seton Hospital, in the City of New York, shall receive from said city the sum of $1 per day for each needy patient received there, such sum in total not to exceed $30,000 per annum.

Passed in Assembly.

These New York and Brooklyn bills have passed the Assembly:

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the improvement of Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith—Providing that no highway or street shall be laid out through the real estate of St. Joseph's Seminary, in New York, without the consent of the authorities of the seminary.

Mr. Gilleland—Providing for the removal of telegraphic, telephonic, and electric light wires, cables, and poles from Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, in New York.

Mr. Pierce—Providing that if a person is to be tried for a capital crime in any county of the State the District Attorney may, with the approval of the County Judge, employ an assistant to be paid by the county in which the case is tried.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that the Order of Elks shall be included among the joint corporations of the State that may acquire and hold property.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the proper custody of criminals and misdemeanants under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York.

Senator Ford—Extending the time of the New York Connecting Railroad Company to begin construction of its road till May 1, 1899, and the completion of the road till May 1, 1904.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably Assemblyman Forrester's bill to compel ferry-boats to carry bicycles free of charge in the same manner as they are now carried by railroads.

The Assembly adjourned until 8:30 Monday evening.

SPOKE FOR THE TRUSTS.

Charles Collin and F. B. Thurber Before the Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee immediately after the adjournment of the Senate resumed the hearing on the anti-trust bills. Prof. Charles Collin continued his argument. He contended that the bills accomplished more than their purpose in driving from the State the business of legitimate corporations. He said that bills in correcting evils worked far greater evils on legitimate enterprises. He declared that he was in favor of the so-called trusts, and asked what could be gained by driving the big manufacturers of the so-called trusts out of the State when the persons emp[loy]ed and the money that they spent wo[uld a]lso be driven from the State. He argued that although these corporations were driven from the State they could do their business in the State through a third party. If it were possible for New York State to prevent the incorporations of these trusts in other States, then the intent of the proposed legislation would be accomplished.

At this point in his argument Senator Lexow asked: "If these bills should be enacted into law, don't you believe that the sentiment of the people would demand the enactment of similar laws in every State in the Union, and in that way the objection made by you would be obviated?"

"Theoretically, yes," replied Prof. Collin, "but practically, no."

Following Prof. Collin, F. B. Thurber of New York defended trusts in a lengthy argument.

He said that the agitation against trusts was due to the rivalries of journalism and politicians.

There will be another hearing, it is expected, on Wednesday next.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Measures Which Have Received Executive Approval.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following laws:

Assemblyman Hill's—Extending the time for horseshoers to take out licenses to within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Assemblyman Lewis's—Amending the code of civil procedure relative to the appointment of committees for incompetent persons who are inmates of State institutions.

Assemblyman Gott's—Making the open season for trout caught in Spring Brook Creek, Monroe and Livingston Counties, from March 29 to Aug. 31, inclusive.

Assemblyman Burr's—Permitting the sale of trout caught between March 29 and April 16 in any part of the State prior to Sept. 1.

Assemblyman Lewis's—Protecting sales of real estate of infants by special guardian prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

SULLIVAN OPPOSES A CAUCUS.

Will Be Governed by His Constituents in the Raines Law Contest.

ALBANY, April 2.—Assemblyman Jeremiah J. Sullivan of New York, Republican, announced to-day that if a caucus was held on the Raines law amendments he would refuse to enter it or be bound by its decision. He says that there are many more like him. Mr. Sullivan has called a meeting of his constituents at Progress Hall, on Avenue A, for 2 P. M. on Sunday, and says:

"I shall take a vote there as to my action. Whatever they desire I will do, without regard to any Republican caucus that may be held here."

It is not probable that there will be any attempt to caucus.

LEGAL NOTES.

COLLISION OF CAR WITH BREWERY WAGON.—On the trial of a suit brought by Cornelius Hurley, as administrator, against the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for damages for causing the death of Anna E. Hurley, aged sixteen years, it appeared that decedent was sitting on the easterly side of a car going south upon the westerly track of the defendant railroad company, on Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. East of the westerly track, and about thirty-two feet distant, there was a gateway in the wall of defendant's brewery. The distance from the gateway to the nearest gutter of the street was about fifteen feet, with a descending grade. A driver of a heavily loaded wagon having two horses, and being, with its pole, over twenty-three feet long, drove out rather rapidly through the gateway into the street, and the pole of the wagon pierced the side of the horse car, which was moving rapidly on a descending grade. The horse car was sixty or seventy feet from the gateway when persons upon it saw the beer wagon appear, and the speed of the car was not decreased until the collision took place. The deceased was struck by the pole of the truck on her left side, which became red from a little below her lower rib to her shoulder blade. Three days later she complained of pains along the ribs on the left side, and her physician detected fluid and a condition of pleurisy. A month later symptoms of consumption appeared, from which she died ten months after the injury. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment secured by the plaintiff against the brewing company, and has reversed judgment of dismissal recovered by the railroad company, holding, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that upon the facts there was an unbroken connection between the injury received by the intestate and her death by consumption, and hence the injury might properly be found by the jury to have been the proximate cause of death; that the jury was justified in finding that the driver of the beer wagon, knowing the distance between him and the track to be only about thirty-two feet, was chargeable with negligence in driving out of the yard of the brewery without first seeing or knowing that the way was clear, and that, as the collision occurred in the daytime, and as, upon the evidence, the advance of the truck into the street might have been seen from the car in time to avoid the collision, the question whether the railroad company was negligent was one to be decided by the jury, and that it was erroneous to dismiss the complaint as to it.

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CONTRACT OF HIRING.—In his complaint for breach of contract of hiring, Alexander Solomon alleged that he was hired by Victor Vallette for a year from Sept. 25, 1886, at $35 a week, "as from the said contract, to which this plaintiff asks leave to refer upon the trial of this action, it will more fully and at large appear," and that he was discharged without cause on Jan. 12, 1887. The answer admitted that the parties had entered into a certain written contract and a supplementary contract, but did not in any manner deny that the employment was for a year, and put in issue only the allegation as to his discharge without cause. The jury, on the questions submitted to them, whether the defendant was justified in discharging plaintiff for cause, found for the plaintiff. The General Term of the City Court of Buffalo directed a reversal, on the ground that the trial court had erroneously charged that the jury might award damages for wages accrued after suit was begun. Defendant's counsel frankly conceded before the Court of Appeals that in this the General Term erred, but claimed there was nothing in the written contracts providing that the plaintiff should be employed for a year. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal of the General Term, holding, by Judge Haight, that, although there was no express provision showing the contract was for one year, there was a provision in the supplemental contract providing for a notice revoking plaintiff's employment after September, 1887, from which the inference must be drawn that it was in the contemplation of the parties that the employment should continue until that time; but, at any rate, the question was disposed of by the pleadings, which established that a contract was made for one year.

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CANCELLATION OF INSURANCE.—While Ellen B. Partridge was visiting in the City of Rochester, a policy of fire insurance upon her property in Seneca Falls was presented to her, on Nov. 17, 1893, by a firm of local agents, which she paid for and retained until a loss, which occurred on Dec. 3, 1893, and never at any time surrendered it. On Nov. 24, 1893, the insurance company mailed to the local agent a letter, addressed to Mrs. Partridge, requesting a cancellation of the policy. Thereupon the local agent filled out two policies in other companies, in place of it, and by a letter dated Nov. 29, 1893, mailed these to her "to take the place of" the other policy, but did not return or offer to return any of the premium. This letter was not received by the insured until the afternoon of the day before the fire, and was not opened by her until the day after the fire. The policy required the company to give five days' notice of cancellation, and provided for a pro rata return of the premium. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment for Mrs. Partridge in her action to recover upon the policy, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, that no cancellation was established. The court decided also that a provision of the policy requiring that proofs of loss thereunder shall contain a statement "of all other insurance, whether valid or not, covering any of the said property," did not require a statement to be made of mere propositions for insurance.

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ORIGINAL PROMISE.—Herman Dreyer, who was engaged in business as a florist in Long Island City, ordered certain bulbs and flowers of Bernard H. Roozen, but the latter, learning that Dreyer was in financial straits, refused to ship the goods. Dreyer soon after made a general assignment to James E. Clonin, who told Roozen, to induce him to send the goods, "I will see you paid." The goods were then sent upon the faith of this statement. The Second Appellate Division, on Clonin's appeal from judgment in favor of Roozen, rendered against him as assignee, held, by Justice Hatch, that there was evidence sufficient to authorize a finding that the promise of the assignee was original, and that he thereby created an original indebtedness for the purchase price of the goods, and that in such a case an action could not be maintained against him for the purchase price of the goods in his representative capacity. The judgment was therefore reversed, leaving it open to plaintiff to apply to amend the complaint by striking out the representative capacity of the defendant, and leaving it to stand as against the defendant personally.

***

ACCIDENT AT RAILROAD CROSSING.—A judgment was recovered by Augustina Felska in her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages for negligently causing the death of her husband in a collision which occurred at the Broadway street crossing in Buffalo on Dec. 22, 1892. The Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal of the late General Term, Fifth Department, which affirmed the judgment below, holding that in such an action, where the question as to the absence of the flagman at the time of the accident was a material one upon the trial, it was error to allow the plaintiff to prove a remark made by a bystander immediately after the accident, to the effect that the flagman did not attend to his business. Upon the question as to whether the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident, the court held that a witness who saw him just before he went upon the track might describe his acts and conduct at the time and then express an opinion as to whether he was or was not intoxicated.

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BICYCLES ON SIDEWALKS.—The Supreme Court, Monroe Special Term, in a suit by Anna Lechner against the village of Newark, N. Y., held, by Justice Werner, sustaining demurrer to the complaint, that where the charter of a village gives to the Trustees general supervision of its streets and sidewalks, they have power to adopt an ordinance authorizing licenses to ride bicycles on the sidewalks, and the mere granting of such license does not make the village liable for injuries sustained in consequence of the improper or negligent acts of the licensee, unless after notice that such licensee was, in the first instance, an improper person or was negligent or careless in the exercise of the privilege granted him, the Trustees neglected or refused to revoke the license or to take other steps for the protection of the public, or the granting of such licenses creates a public nuisance.

BURGLARS CAUGHT AT WORK.

Detectives Have a Lively Chase After Three Thieves.

George Berg of 87 Mangin Street, William Smith of 1,119 First Avenue, and Frederick Mott, who refused to give his address, were held for trial in Essex Market Court yesterday, on the charge of attempted burglary.

A citizen went to the Delancey Street Station about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and told the Sergeant that he had seen three suspicious-looking men about 445 Grand Street, where John Overbeck keeps a grocery store.

Detectives Maher and Sexton hurried to the place, and found the three men prying open the grocery window. One man, who afterward gave his name as Mott, held the detectives at bay, and his companions jumped the fence into the yard of 7 Ridge Street. Sexton followed them, while Maher closed in on Mott, and after a struggle put the handcuffs on him.

Berg and Smith got in the hallway of 7 Ridge Street, and finding the front door locked, ran up to the roof, followed by Sexton. The detective chased them over several roofs, and finally, by threatening to shoot, forced them to surrender.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has been written—and believed, about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? .. .. ..

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Warner's Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence.

Be self-convinced through personal proof.

FOR MONETARY REFORMS

Business Men in Washington to Urge Some Action upon Congress at This Session.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ASKED.

A Measure Sought to Empower President McKinley to Appoint a Non-Partisan Commission Which Will Report in December.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Eleven of the fifteen members of the Executive Committee appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention last January have been in the city for several days. That convention, composed of business men delegated by the Boards of Trade of 100 cities, decided to urge a commission to investigate banking and currency laws, with a view to their early revision, and the Executive Committee has decided to establish headquarters here, in an endeavor to procure from Congress such legislation at this session as will empower the President to appoint a committee to consider the subject before the regular session of Congress convenes in December.

The headquarters probably will be in charge of H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, one of the prime movers in the convention. Those who are here with him are C. C. Harrison and Stewart Patterson of Philadelphia, W. B. Dean of St. Paul, J. W. Fries of Salem, N. C., M. L. Crawford of Texas, Major J. F. Hanson of Georgia, John P. Irish of California, ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard of Missouri, A. E. Wilson of Louisville, and George F. Peabody of Brooklyn.

The members of the committee have conferred with public officials and members of Congress with regard to this matter, and say they have met with no discouragement, although the situation relative to the tariff makes it of paramount importance that the fate of the bill in the Senate should not be delayed or jeopardized.

"The real work which the committee has been appointed to do," said Mr. Hanna to-night, "is to organize public opinion of citizens of each Congressional district in favor of specific remedies to be enacted into law. The readiness to undertake this work is the particular feature of this movement which differentiates it entirely from any similar movement.

"The committee recognizes that there has not been at any time a general agreement among organizations of business men even, much less among citizens generally, all of whom are vitally affected. To procure such an agreement will, it is believed, be of the greatest service to Congress, which is necessarily dependent for legislation upon such questions, upon some well-defined public demand.

"It is only as an adjunct in this sense that the commission is considered by the committee of the Indianapolis Convention. To be properly an adjunct, the committee should be so constituted as to enable the freest expression and to command for its conclusions the fullest confidence of all; partisan and political questions have had no weight in its deliberations.

"The conclusions the committee has reached are:

"First, that an act be promptly introduced in both houses providing for the appointment by the President of a Monetary Commission of eleven members, which shall, as soon as it may be possible, after the constitution and appointment thereof, enter upon thorough and comprehensive consideration of the currency and banking affairs of the United States and the laws relating thereto, and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry, or the manner of conducting the same.

"The commission shall make within four months after the date of their appointment, and not later than the first day of October, 1897, a concise and exact report of their deliberations, conclusions, and recommendations covering the subject matter considered by them accompanying the report, with the proper bill or bills to carry their recommendations into effect.

"The judgment of the Executive Committee is that the very early appointment of such commission is of the first importance to the successful accomplishment of its work. It will be the purpose of this committee to see that the report of the commission is made the subject of study and action thereupon by the merchants, farmers, manufacturers, bankers, laboring men, and all business and commercial interests.

"It is the further judgment of this committee that the simple fact of the appointment of such a non-political representative commission would have an immediate and important effect in aiding the restoration of confidence throughout the country."

CABINET TAKES UP FORESTS.

Former President Cleveland's Order to be Rescinded in Part.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day. The only question of public importance discussed was the question of rescinding the order of former President Cleveland setting apart twenty-one forest reservations in the West.

The amendment to legislation now pending authorizing a survey of the tracts thus set apart was reviewed, and it was decided that no action should be taken pending such a survey of the reserved country. The Black Hills Reservation in South Dakota will be part of the lands which will be subjected to the first survey. When the work there is completed the President will exempt from the provisions of the proclamation such lands as are of a mining or agricultural character, or where the settlers' rights are injured. Then the survey will be transferred to other tracts and the exemptions proclaimed separately as the work progresses. The Forestry Commission is expected to come to Washington some time next week to talk over the matter with the President and members of his Cabinet.

TO RELIEVE THE MARION.

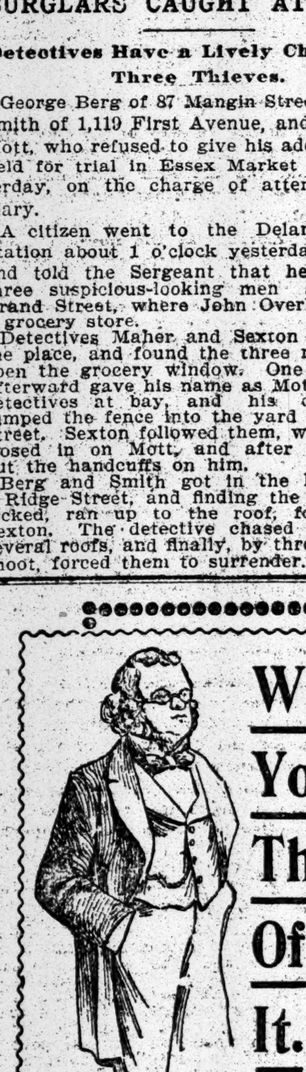
Only Significance of Admiral Beardslee's Cruise to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Long is authority for the statement that the orders of the flagship Philadelphia to proceed to Honolulu have no significance.

It is said at the State Department that the movement has not been requested by it, as would have been the case had the threatened trouble between the Japanese and Hawaiian Governments entered into the calculations of the Navy Department. The Philadelphia is to relieve the Marion, which arrived on the station relieving the Alert about two weeks ago.

Big Moose's Head Confiscated.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 2.—Harry M. Church of this city, who shot the largest bull moose ever seen in New Brunswick, has just received word that the Provincial Government has confiscated the moose's head on the ground that the animal was illegally killed. The trophy has been placed in one of the public buildings. The moose was shot last October, and Mr. Church left the head to be dressed. The antlers spread out more than five feet, and have twenty prongs.



When You Think Of It.

MEN WHO SIT DOWN MUCH are usually troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia or ailments that follow—such as kidney complaints, nervous disorders, lazy liver, constipation, etc. The Waters of and

Carlsbad Sprudel Salts

are medicines prepared by nature. They cure! Your druggist is nearer than Carlsbad, and the medical fraternity of Europe and America recommend, for such troubles as yours, *the genuine* Carlsbad Sprudel Salt and the Waters of Carlsbad. Write for pamphlets.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 Franklin Street, New York.

From now on this store will sell nothing but good, substantial clothing.

We have tried to make good garments to sell at ten dollars and under. They were not as good as they ought to be. Hereafter every garment in this store will be just as good as it is possible to make it.

Attractive Spring overcoats $15, $18, $20 and $22. Good qualities, and style that you might pay a very high price for.

Trade changes occasionally open the way for garments at a price. We are closing out some broken lines in Spring overcoats at $5. Made to sell for $12 and $15.

For high-class tailoring you should try our order department. Prices are not so high as they might be. Quality, style and fit can't be better.

E. O. THOMPSON, 245 Broadway, Near Park Place. Importing Tailor and Clothier.

PRICKLY heat cured by Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. All skin diseases cured. Consultation free. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—WILLIAM TILDEN, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of William Tilden, deceased, against MARMADUKE TILDEN, Anna M. Tilden, his wife; Mary Louise Tilden, (wife of William Tilden,) Beverly B. Tilden, Lilian E. F. Braddon, Milano C. Tilden, Philip Van Valkenburgh, Jr., Henry Vredenburg, Wellington P. Kidder, Diedrich Brandes and August Brandes, (composing the firm of Brandes Bros.,) Peabody Newland, Alonzo R. Fuller, Egbert Lefevre, Henry Isaacs, John Edwards, Joseph Lewis, Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Charles B. Partridge, George William Haigh Jago, Harry Mear, George Jefford Fowler, Eugene Hill Goddard, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, Herbert Cleaver Braddon, Brantford Hartland, Thomas George Hartland, James Champion Braddon, David J. Newland, John Abercrombie Holdsworth and his wife, (sued by the name of Mary Holdsworth,) Annette T. Mills, and the said Lilian E. F. Braddon, as executrix of the will of Milano C. Tilden, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 9th, 1896.

HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Wall Street, New York City.

To Richard Frederick Hill, Mary Ann Evans, Aimé Pelloce, Emile Brenet, Frederick Stuart, W. Vaughan Williams, James Champion Braddon, and Annette T. Mills, defendants above mentioned: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of March, 1897, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

HAND, BONNEY, PELL & JONES, mh6-1aw6wS&ap17 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—SUSANNA W. THORNE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM KELLY, John Stoker, Joseph Goodstein, Samuel Lasserson, Herman Miller, Daniel Greenwald, Reuben Schwarnoski, Louis Reynal, Morris Weber, Louis Goldstein, Selig Lessler, Sam Penn, defendants.—Place of trial,— Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New York, February 10th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, William Kelly and John Stoker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, on the 5th day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, 11 Wall Street, New York City.

mh6-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY D. PURROY and CATHERINE L. PURROY, his wife, against JOSEPHINE M. PURROY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Henry D. Purroy, as executor of the last will and testament of Catherine M. Purroy, deceased; Mary P. Mitchell, John B. Purroy, Charles D. Purroy, Josephine M. Purroy, and Mary P. Mitchell, executrices of the last will and testament of Salome Purroy, deceased; Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased. —Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 30, 1896.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Pltffs' Atty., Post Office Address and Office, No. 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Carlos Edmundo Sivatte y Pilar and Mercedes Llopart y Xiques, individually and as executors and trustees under the will of Rosa Purroy, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 23d day of March, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the Cit yof New York.—Dated March 23rd, 1897.

C. DONOHUE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City. ap3-1aw6wS

NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1897.

Augustus N. Hand, William H. Thitchener, Albert S. Williams, Hugh T. Wreaks, Fred R. Röhl, John S. Fiske, Frank L. Ryan, Joseph F. Darling, Charles P. Blaney, Henry R. Steele, Herman F. Stone, Arthur Johns, Edw. Schmidt, Harry D. Kittinger.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Miles Beach, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against ELIJAH H. MAY and WALTER R. DILLS, lately doing business under the firm name of the Aluminum Novelty Company, at No. 335 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Elijah H. May and Walter R. Dills, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, No. 254 West 23d St., in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, March 19, 1897.

SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Assignee.

WM. C. WILSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Liberty St., New York City. mh20-1aw6wS

JONES, WILLIAM L.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of its Justices, on the 16th day of February, 1897, all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM L. JONES, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, are hereby required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William L. Jones, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Room 31, No. 265 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, Feb. 17, 1897.

RICHARD H. GATLING, Assignee.

OPPENHEIM & LEVENTRITT, Attys. for Assignee, 265 Broadway, N. Y. City. f20-1aw6wS&ap3

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Ten Thousand Members of the Christian Endeavor Societies, Senior and Junior, in New York.

UNITED FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.

Six Districts in the City All Tributary to a Central Organization—Officers of the Several District Unions.

If all the Christian Endeavorers in New York City should turn out in one big procession they would make quite a respectable army. The quota of nearly seven full regiments would be included in this muster, and the scene would be rendered still more picturesque if to it were added the various society and district banners and the blue and white colors of the New York City Union. Of course, the Stars and Stripes would be plentifully mingled with these society emblems, for good citizenship is one of the cardinal principles of the Christian Endeavor movement.

The total number of Endeavorers in the societies registered as members of the New York City Union is 6,777. There are several societies not members of the Union, and with the membership of these added there are fully 7,000 Christian Endeavorers in the city. Nearly every denomination is represented, the Episcopal Church having one or two societies. The Presbyterians, however, lead, with forty-two societies, and they are so far in advance that they will undoubtedly retain their Christian Endeavor laurels for some time to come. The Baptists come next, with twenty-three societies, followed closely by the Reformed Church, with seventeen. Then come the Congregationalists, with eleven; the Methodists, with ten; the Church of the Disciples, with three; the Reformed and United Presbyterian, with two each, and miscellaneous denominations, fifteen. This gives a total of 127 societies. Most of the Methodist churches have their own denominational societies of the Epworth League, which accounts for the small number of Methodists represented. So far as it has been possible to get statistics, there has been a gain of 200 members in the past year.

This large body of young people has a central organization of its own, which keeps the different societies thoroughly posted on what is going on, arranges mass meetings at stated intervals during the year, gives aid to weak societies, and endeavors to start new ones wherever possible. This central body, which is known as the New York City Christian Endeavor Union, is sub-divided into six districts. The government of each district is similar to that of the main body, only its officers are able to give more attention to matters of detail, and it is through these districts that most of the personal and intersociety work is done.

The present officers and heads of committees of the New York City Union are: President—W. L. Amerman; Vice President—H. A. Kinports; Secretary—William J. Yates; Assistant Secretary—David Lindsay; Treasurer—W. A. Sinclair; Missionary Committee—Noble C. King; Evangelistic Work Committee—Alex. C. Eadie; Correspondence Committee—W. F. Stevens; Press Committee—Richard S. Dey.

President Amerman is serving his second term, and is one of the best-known and most enthusiastic Endeavorers in the city. He is a member of Dr. Wilton Merle Smith's Central Presbyterian Church Society. He has a reputation among his friends for possessing a particular hobby for missionary work. His activity and success in this respect have made him known to many outside the Endeavor movement, and it was largely due to his efforts that New York City won the banner at the Washington Christian Endeavor Convention last July for having the largest number of "one-tenth givers" of any city in the world. For the two previous years Cleveland held the banner. The growth of missionary interest has been one of the most marked features during the last year, and $6,918.94 was the amount of missionary contributions reported from the 127 societies.

Vice President H. A. Kinports is also prominently known in the Endeavor world, and his name usually appears among the speakers at the annual conventions. He is a member of the society of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The First District of the City Union includes all the east side below Thirty-fourth Street. It has twenty-three societies and 1,440 members. The officers are: President—George E. Bemis; Vice President—The Rev. D. Redmond; Secretary—Miss H. Jollenbeck; Treasurer—Miss Edna Johnston; Junior Superintendent—Miss Flora E. Smith.

The Second District has the same number of societies—twenty-three—but, with 1,594 members, has the largest district membership in the city. Its territory is all the west side below Thirty-fourth Street, and the officers are: President—John M. Kyle; Vice President—Miss Gertrude C. Cook; Secretary—William P. Stonebridge; Treasurer—George Ryers; Junior Superintendent—Miss Alice Decker.

The Third District covers the territory on the east side between Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixteenth Streets. This has fifteen societies, with 796 members, and the officers are: President—The Rev. George W. Mead; Vice President—Charles L. Thorn; Secretary—Miss Belle Alexander; Treasurer—James R. Adams; Junior Superintendent—Miss Jessie McGibney.

The Fourth District includes the territory within the same limits on the west side. This is the largest in number of societies—twenty-eight—but the membership is only 1,226. The officers are: President—Dr. J. A. Sanders; Vice President—H. Elmer Geary; Secretary—Miss Josephine Spence; Treasurer—Josiah R. Wray; Junior Superintendent—Miss I. A. Goodwillie.

The Fifth District includes all of Manhattan Island north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. It has 19 societies and 981 members, and the officers are: President—C. B. Rutenber; Vice President—Miss Jennie E. Palmer; Secretary—Joseph C. Johnson; Treasurer—Fred L. Stearns; Junior Superintendent—Miss Grace Belle Van Riper.

The Sixth District also has 19 societies, with 740 members. Its territory is all that upper part of the city beyond the Harlem River popularly known as the Annexed District. Its officers are: President—Edward Patterson; Vice President—Mrs. A. S. Van Orden; Secretary—F. S. Chapin; Treasurer—Ernest Eckley; Junior Superintendent—Miss Nellie E. Sinclair.

There is also a Junior Local Union which looks after the interests of the societies composed of Christian Endeavorers under sixteen years of age. There are about 3,000 Juniors in the city, so that if these were added to the other Endeavorers, the total number would be increased to 10,000. Each district has its special Junior Superintendent, and the officers of the Junior Endeavor Union are: President—Percy J. S. Ryan; Vice President—Miss Alice Decker; Secretary—Isabella Goodwillie; Corresponding Secretary—David Lindsay; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Cassera.

ST. CORNELIUS'S CHURCH.

Purchase of a Building for a New Episcopalian Parish.

A new Protestant Episcopal parish has been established on the west side of this city, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Isaac C. Sturges, vicar of the mission chapel of Zion and St. Timothy's Church. The name of this new parish will be St. Cornelius, and it will absorb the flourishing mission which has been under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sturges for several years. St. Cornelius was one of the early Christian soldiers of Rome.

The substantial church building in Forty-sixth Street, near Ninth Avenue, heretofore occupied by a Presbyterian congregation, has been bought for the new parish for about $35,000, and it will pass into the control of the purchasers about May 1. During the period of the Rev. John R. Paxton's pastorate of the West Presbyterian Church, this building was used as a mission chapel for that church. More recently it has been maintained as an independent Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Mr. Sturges, who will be the rector of the new Episcopal parish, has received subscription pledges for nearly all the money necessary to buy the building. Several thousands of dollars are still lacking, however. Most of the people in St. Cornelius's Parish are poor, but each one has given something, the subscriptions ranging from 25 cents to $2,500. The "brick" buying method of subscribing has worked effectively in this case, scores of poor families having pledged themselves to "buy" one or more "bricks" for the new church at 25 cents per brick.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 4.

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SUBJECT—Peter working miracles. TEXT, Acts ix., 32-43.

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus Christ maketh thee whole—Acts ix., 34.

Our recent lessons have set before us the work of the apostles and their disciples. They went everywhere preaching Jesus Christ, as the one name "given among men whereby we must be saved." Men were to have faith in Him, and rest upon His finished work for acceptance with God. So in our review of the last three months' studies we saw that in them this faith was the one thing emphasized.

Now the historian gives us a glimpse at the effect of this faith. It results in works. Peter is now engaged in visiting those who had accepted Christ—"he came down to the saints which dwelt at Lydda." At Joppa also, we find him in the house of "a disciple * * * full of good works and alms deeds." Heretofore this result or effect of faith has only been hinted at. (Acts iv.: 34, 35.) Now it is made specific.

Dropping for a time the story of Saul of Tarsus, the historian turns back to the work of the Apostle Peter. Since we last heard of him in connection with Simon Magus several years have passed away. During that time Saul was actively at work in Damascus, then in Arabia, and then back again in Damascus. (Gal. i., 17, 18.) Driven from there by persecution (II. Cor. xi., 32) he fled to Jerusalem, where he was received by Barnabas, and "spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus." But when he "disputed against the Grecians they went about to slay him," just as he had done himself in the case of Stephen—"Which when the brethren knew they brought him down to Cesarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus. Then had the churches rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria." (Acts ix., 28, 31.) This "rest" was because of Saul's conversion to Christ. The wolf having himself become a lamb, the lambs of the flock were safe.

The rest and comfort continued during all the years Saul was in Damascus and Arabia earnestly preaching the faith he had once tried to destroy. Some time during this season of rest these two incidents concerning Peter occurred.

For many years after the ascension of Jesus Christ and the descent of the Holy Ghost the Apostles seem to have made Jerusalem their home. But as word reached them from time to time concerning the progress of the new faith in other places deputations from their number were sent to examine into the work and to confirm and strengthen the new disciples. So Peter and John were sent to Samaria when Philip's success in that region was reported to them. (viii., 14.) In like manner it is not unlikely that at this time Peter alone was sent to the town of Lydda and other towns in the same neighborhood. He did not as the head of the apostles send others, but the others sent him.

Peter's Visit to Joppa.

The town Lydda was on the northernmost of the two roads leading from Joppa to Jerusalem. It was about nine miles from Joppa. It stood on "the great maritime plain which anciently bore the name of Sharon." Here Peter found a number of disciples. They had become so transformed in character that they were called "saints," or holy people, because of their faith in Jesus Christ. How they came to believe in Him, or who preached the Gospel to them, is not told. Probably some humble, unknown believer, who was obliged to leave Jerusalem, had found a new home in this town, and then he told them of a crucified Saviour, "exalted to give repentance and remission of sins." (Acts v., 31.)

Among these believers was a man named Eneas. For eight years he had been a physical wreck, "sick of the palsy." His mind was clear, and probably his faith was pure and simple, but his will had no control over his muscles. Cruden says: "This distemper is a preclusion or stoppage in one or more of the limbs, which deprives them of motion and makes them useless to the patient." This man therefore could not do even that which he was most willing and anxious to do. There was a law in his members which resisted the law of his mind.

In this condition he had heard the glad tidings of a Saviour's love, and he saw others not only rejoicing in the good news, but active in extending its influence. He, however, could not unite with them when they met together for prayer and praise. His sufferings may not have been intense, but his inability to do that which he longed to do was both a great grief and a great burden. As he lay thus, a helpless and an idle believer, Peter came to see him. He was one who was endued with miraculous powers of healing by the Holy Ghost. As he stood by the bedside of this sick man and heard his longing desire, he said: "Eneas! Jesus Christ maketh thee whole. Arise and make thy bed."

Effect of Peter's Miracle.

We can well imagine how gladly he heard these gracious words and how eagerly he obeyed them. "He arose immediately." We can see him, like the lame man at the beautiful gate of the Temple, "walking and leaping and praising God." (iii.: 8.) His case excited great attention, not only in Lydda, but through all the district of Sharon. It was strong testimony to the blessedness of the Gospel, and all that heard it "turned to the Lord." And we may well believe that Eneas, with his mind enlightened and his soul refreshed, and his body strong and healthy, at once became an earnest, active, and faithful agent to encourage and strengthen others.

But there have been in every age many who, like Eneas, have been for years confined, not only to beds of sickness, but of suffering. Many of God's truest and dearest children have had this experience. They were not, however, years of idleness. Through the riches of His grace, many have been wonderful instruments for good. They have not only, by their patience and meekness, borne witness to the sustaining power of Christ's love, but by word and deed they have given new life and hope to all about them, and in many ways the fragrance of their spirits has been wafted far away. And it has been all because of the presence and power of Jesus Christ within them. It was He that made them whole, and when He "maketh whole," it is not always necessary that the body should be strong, or even healthy.

Spiritual Palsy Common.

While this is all true with many who have suffered from bodily infirmities, it is equally true of many who have suffered spiritually; for a sort of spiritual palsy is very common among God's children. St. Paul himself suffered from it, and he is the type of many more. "I know that in me," he says—"that is, in my flesh—dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not. I see a law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." How many of God's dear children have had the same experience and with him have cried out in anguish: "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Physically, it has been the cry of many an Eneas—spiritually it has been the cry of many others—and neither he nor they have ever found any relief but in drawing nearer to Jesus Christ. He alone can make any man whole.

While Peter was in Lydda he received a sudden call to go to the seaport Joppa. In that town also the Gospel seed had been scattered by some unknown hand, and had taken deep root. One of the members of the company of believers had just died. She must have been as graceful in person as she was gracious in character. For the name of "Tabitha" is the Aramaic form of the Hebrew for a "female gazelle," the gazelle being regarded in the East, among both Jews and Arabs, as a standard of beauty. Its Greek equivalent was "Dorcas." (Smith's Dictionary.)

She had been an exceedingly active and useful member of this company of believers, and had endeared herself to all, especially to the poor and sorrowful. Her kindness grew out of love to Christ. She was His disciple, and in His poor she saw Himself. What she did for them she did as unto Him. But now her work was ended. When Peter reached Joppa her body was already prepared for burial. Around it hovered, in loving sorrow, the poor widows whom she had clothed, fed, and instructed. As Peter entered the chamber of death, they gathered around him, "weeping and showing the coats and garments" she had made for their comfort.

Tabitha Raised from the Dead.

As his Lord and Master had done, when He took him and James and John into Jairus's house of mourning, (Mark, v: 37-40,) he "put them all forth," and was left alone with the dead. Unlike his Master, however, he could not say, by his own power, "I say unto thee arise." But he could cast himself upon his Master's power. It is the privilege of every disciple of Jesus. So he "kneeled down and prayed." His prayer was answered, "and turning to the body," he said, "Tabitha! Arise!"

Immediately "she opened her eyes, and when she saw Peter she sat up." It was a mighty miracle. It not only comforted the disciples in Joppa, but it convinced many of the truth of the Gospel, "and many believed on the Lord."

Now just such works as Dorcas did are often wrought by persons who make no pretense to being actuated by a Christian faith. The women of Jerusalem were just as kind toward criminals as Dorcas was toward the poor widows. While she provided garments to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, they provided a narcotic drink to relieve the pains of crucifixion. They even gave it to Jesus, when their chief priests and elders had condemned him to death, (Matthew, xxvii: 34.) And yet they had no respect for Him, or for any others among the sufferers. They did it simply from their natural kindness of disposition and sympathy—from an impulse to relieve the distressed.

No doubt all such deeds of kindness received just as hearty an appreciation from the suffering—and just as much praise from friends and neighbors—as did those of Dorcas and other disciples of Christ. They receive them yet. Wherein then is the difference between the charity of Dorcas and that of the women of Jerusalem?

As regards the deeds, there is no difference—they are both of inestimable value. As regards our human judgment of them, there is no difference—both are entitled to and receive their due measure of praise. As regards the comfort and relief experienced by the suffering, there is no difference—a coat given by an unbeliever is just as warm as that given by the purest saint. The whole and only difference lies in the spirit with which the deed is done. In the one class it is done to please one's self or one's fellows. In the other it is done out of love to God and faith in Jesus Christ, His Son. Jesus Himself says that the great reward shall be given or withhheld simply on the ground that "ye have done it unto Me"; or "ye did it not to Me." (Matthew, xxv., 40-45.)

Mary and Dorcas.

So when Peter came in to see Dorcas he at once recognized her as a fellow-disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. He could go to Him and plead for one of His own, and the prayer of faith, for one in the faith, was an all-prevailing prayer.

When Mary broke the "alabaster box of very precious ointment" and poured it upon the head and feet of Jesus, "the house was filled with the odor of the ointment." Jesus said it was a tribute of affection to Himself, and He declared that it should always be recognized as "a memorial of her." And yet, although the story is read from time to time, this loving act, to the very person of Jesus, has never attracted any great attention. No societies are named after Mary because of her deed, and it is only occasionally that even her name is had in loving remembrance. So little do even the children of God appreciate a personal love to their Lord and Saviour. But when Dorcas ministers to suffering people like ourselves in the name of her Master, all men rise up and call her blessed. Her name is identified with the work of nearly every Christian Church in the world, and has been ever since she fulfilled her ministry in Joppa. It is a sad commentary on the weakness of poor human nature, even when born again, that it can more easily appreciate what is done for men and women than it can that which is done to and for the Lord Himself.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is the relation of this lesson to those recently considered?

What has been the history of Saul of Tarsus, since we last heard of the Apostle Peter?

During what time did the incidents of this lesson occur?

Where did the Apostles make their home, and what probably led Peter to Lydda?

Where was Lydda, and how had it received the Gospel?

What was the nature of Eneas's disease, and what especially troubled him?

What did Peter do, and what was the effect?

How was it shown that it is not always necessary to be strong and well to be useful?

What spiritual condition is illustrated by the case of Eneas?

What had happened in Joppa, and what is the relation of "Tabitha" to "Dorcas"?

What had Dorcas done, and how was it appreciated?

What did Peter now do, and what was the result?

Where and by whom were works done similar to those of Dorcas?

In what were the works of Dorcas, and of the women of Jerusalem alike, and unlike?

What was the difference between Mary's act, and the works of Dorcas, and what does the result show?

Methodism in South America.

Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church arrived in New York on Thursday morning after a five months' tour of Episcopal visitations in South America. Speaking of the church outlook there he said: "The Spanish blood takes to the Methodist spirit, and likes the Methodist way of taking hold of religious matters. Spaniards in South America have religious experience and they tell about it in a hearty way. They sing heartily. What the Latin races need is a subjective piety. They find it in Methodism. Roman Catholicism in South America is not at all what it is in North America. There it is Mariolatry. One hears little indeed about Jesus Christ and far less about God. The worship of Mary is in and around everything. There is a revival of this worship everywhere, but especially in Brazil. Nevertheless Methodism flourishes. We have good native workers there, and an exceptional number of good preachers and pastors. Our church property in South America is valued at $500,000. Our greatest effort is along educational lines, and we have several strong and high class schools. We are strongest in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. I went down the Atlantic coast to Rio de Janeiro, then to Uruguay and Argentina, crossed the Andes to Chile and visited Peru and Ecuador on the way North."

Two Temperance Anniversaries.

The thirtieth anniversary of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street Temperance Mission, and the fifteenth anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North New York will be celebrated today and to-morrow at the mission house. To-day the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have charge from 1 to 7:30 P. M. A different leader for each hour has been provided from 1 to 6 P. M. From 6 to 7:30 P. M. luncheon will be served. At 8 o'clock short addresses will be made by the Rev. W. H. Kephart of the North New York Congregational Church, the Rev. W. H. Barton of the North New York Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Stone of the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. O. Kern of the Woodstock Methodist Episcopal Church, and others prominent in mission and temperance work.

On Sunday the special anniversary service will be held at 10:30 A. M. At 4 P. M. addresses and in the evening a praise and testimony meeting in charge of J. McDowell, Superintendent of the mission, will be held.

Catholic Summer School.

About thirty ladies and friends of the Catholic Summer School met in the Cathedral Rectory last Monday to discuss ways and means for the furnishing of the New York cottage, whose erection will begin at Cliff Haven, Lake Champlain, next week. Father Lavelle explained the object for which the ladies had been called together and sketching briefly the work that lay before them. A permanent organization was formed with Miss Kate Broderick as Chairman; Miss C. A. Regan, Secretary, and Miss M. E. O'Keefe, Treasurer. The report of the committee appointed to determine the amount of furnishing that would be required stated the expense would probably be about $2,000. This it was determined to raise in shares of $25 each, after the plan of the subscriptions for the erection of the cottage, but with this difference that when necessary several persons would be invited to contribute toward the payment of one share. Mrs. Traynor and Mrs. McAuliffe were appointed a committee to select furniture.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Progress of Work Among These Live Church Organizations.

The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, General Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, left New York yesterday to make Chicago his permanent home. He has been for some time District Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, but recently resigned from that position to devote his entire attention to the young people's work. He is also editor of the Baptist Union paper, published in Chicago. Dr. Chivers spent a few days in Chattanooga last week conferring with the local committees there regarding the Baptist Young People's Convention to be held in July. He said he was very well pleased with the arrangements, and found great enthusiasm among all the Baptist societies in Chattanooga.

"They are going to leave no stone unturned," he remarked, "to give the delegates from other parts of the country a royal greeting. Committees to attend to various details of the convention have been appointed and are working hard. I think we will have about 10,000 delegates present. The city is now building a large convention hall, to be used for all public gatherings, and we will be the first to use it. It is a fine building, and will accommodate 5,000 people."

Anniversary Day of the Young People's Union has been postponed from April 18 to May 9, and a special programme of exercises is being prepared for use in the societies.

The State Baptist Union Convention of New Jersey will be held at Bordentown, May 14.

The Baptist Young People's Union is the only organization of its kind that conducts a systematic course of Bible study for its members, with regular examinations and the award of certificates to those who pass the examinations. The course is four years, during which time the entire Bible is studied. Each year's course ends in the latter part of April, and Dr. Chivers and his committee are now getting the examination papers ready to send out. They are sent to all the subscribers of the Baptist Young People's paper, but while many study the course all do not fill out the examination papers. Last year 30,000 papers were sent out, and nearly 12,000 were returned, a large percentage, and nearly twice as many as responded the previous year. The course is conducted by Prof. Ira M. Price of the Theological School in Chicago University.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor has just adopted the Tenth Legion plan, which originated in this city last year. W. L. Amerman, President of the New York City Union, was the promoter of the enterprise, and he has recently been in correspondence with Secretary John Willis Baer of the United Society upon the subject. The result has been that the general socciety has accepted it as part of its work, and the Tenth Legion is to be brought to the attention of Endeavorers throughout the world. Membership blanks have been prepared, and all are eligible to join who make it a practice to give one-tenth or more of their incomes to the Lord. Certificates of membership will be sent to all who enroll in the Tenth Legion. If the New York Endeavorers were disposed to pride themselves on their work, a good opportunity would present itself in this case, as it is one of the most important new lines of work recently adopted by the United Society, and before doing so the Tenth Legion was carefully studied by the Trustees and others prominent in conducting Endeavor work.

The season of rallies and mass meetings in Christian Endeavor circles has ceased for the present, and this will be a quiet month, so far as outward evidences of activity go. Committees are at work on some important matters for May and June, chief of which are the Endeavor Decoration Day excursion on Monday, May 31, and the annual City Union rally in June. The athletic features of the excursion announced by the committee a short time ago are being received with considerable favor in many societies, and the sports it is proposed to hold will be the first ever given by the Christian Endeavor Societies of this city.

The young people's society of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, on Boston Road, in the annexed district, has rejoined the Christian Endeavor district. A short time ago it became a Baptist Union Society, and the Sixth District Endeavorers are very glad to have it back in their fold again. The Second District is in danger of losing one of its societies through the consolidation of the Macdougal Street and North Baptist Churches. The former church had an Endeavor Society, while the latter had a Baptist Union organization, and in all probability the latter will be continued.

The French Christian Endeavor Society in the Second District, and the only one in the city, has recently reorganized on a stronger basis, with twenty-five energetic members.

Sunday night, April 11, will be generally recognized throughout the city as a missionary and proportionate giving night. A canvass is to be made to find out how many proportionate givers there are in the city.

The Junior Endeavorers of Mizpah Chapel, in Fifty-seventh Street, west of Ninth Avenue, on their fourth birthday celebration, had a barrel opening and realized $8.30. One Junior collected $6, and a dressed doll. These gifts were presented to the society to send to some heathen child. The members have planned an entertainment to enlarge the Sunday school library, and to increase the shoe fund.

In the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Junior Society a Junior ten years old plays the piano at all meetings. Six little girls in the society gave a birthday party recently, and from it $50 was raised and divided between home and foreign missions. The society has given during the year $42 to foreign missions and $35 to home missions. Six Juniors lately united with the church.

A missionary conference of societies in the Third District will be held next Thursday evening in the Zion Presbyterian Church, Fortieth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Harlem Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, will give an "S" supper in the church parlors next Thursday.

The Spring meeting of the New York Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons is to be held on Tuesday afternoon next at 2:30 at the Brevoort House, in this city. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Jacob A. Riis, and David Willard. The annual report will be presented, and the matter of enlarging the chapter's work in Henry Street will be considered.

The semi-annual meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union of New York City is to be held next Thursday evening in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in West Forty-sixth Street.

Alexander Black's picture play, entitled "A Capital Courtship," will be shown at Calvary Methodist Spiscopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, next Thursday evening, under the auspices of Mr. Sharp's Bible class.

The Young Ladies' Mission Band of Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, will hold their annual entertainment in the parish house on April 26.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Strength of the Order in This Country—Services for To-morrow.

Advance proof sheets of the annual report of the New York State Executive Committee give the aggregate Young Men's Christian Association membership as 40,577. Nineteen sections and 147 associations are in active operation, 31 of which are for railroad men, 28 for college students, 3 for non-English-speaking young men, and the remainder for the great body of clerks, mechanics, and others. Fifty-eight buildings are owned, valued at $4,080,000. There was expended last year $464,000 in the conduct of the work in the State of New York. The attendance at Gospel meetings and Bible classes shows a steady increase, Bible classes having grown 68 per cent. during the year. The work is aggressively prosecuted in the educational, physical, and social lines, 228 Secretaries and assistants giving their entire time to it.

A party of Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries and their friends from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Canada, and this State is planned to attend the Mobile International Convention, leaving New York by the Ocean Steamship Company Saturday, April 17. This route is to Savannah, allowing two days on the ocean, and thence eighteen hours by rail. The rate will be $41 for the round trip, including berth and meals on the steamer.

The Church Committee of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been reorganized with T. H. Duryea as Chairman. The work of this committee consists in introducing young men to pastors, and in bringing the members not connected with any church in the city into active church service.

Men's meetings at the various branches to-morrow afternoon will be addressed as follows: At the Twenty-third Street branch, Charles E. Hughes, LL. D., a member of the New York Bar Association, will address a mass meeting at 3:45; the Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, will speak at the West Side branch, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock; a delegation from the First Union Presbyterian Church Christian Endeavor Society will conduct the men's meeting at the East Eighty-sixth Street branch; the President of the Washington Height's branch, Pell W. Foster, will speak at the rooms, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Boulevard; at the Harlem branch, near Fifth Avenue, the Rev. W. H. Kephart will speak.

William O. Berckmann, for three years Secretary of the Washington Heights branch, Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the New Fairfield Congregational Church.

E. Lawrence Hunt, the Secretary of the intercollegiate student work of New York, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Hugh McA. Beaver, college Secretary of Pennsylvania, who will begin work in September.

The Literary Society of the Twenty-third Street branch will have a debate next Tuesday night on the topic: "Resolved, That we condemn the attitude of the European powers toward Greece." John J. Desmond will read an essay on Greek mythology, the evening being devoted entirely to the subject of Greece. On April 20 the regular monthly reception will be held.

TO TALK TO STUDENTS.

Mr. Mott Will Make an Address at Carnegie Hall To-morrow.

John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Students' Christian Federation, will be the speaker at the afternoon service in Carnegie Hall to-morrow. Mr. Mott arrived in New York from the West this week, after a tour of eighteen months among the universities of the world. He has visited particularly those in England, Germany, Scandinavia, and India. While at Oxford and Cambridge the students became so much impressed with his account of the work being done, that they asked him to go to Australia, if possible, or send a representative there. The outcome of this has been that W. H. Sallmon, who, for the last three years, has been General Secretary of the Yale University Christian Association, is going out to Australia for a year, leaving in the Fall.

The meeting to-morrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall will be the first large gathering Mr. Mott has addressed since his arrival in America, but a little more than a week ago. He will tell of the student work as he has seen it in different countries. The Students' Club is taking general charge of the meeting, and it is expected to be the largest of its character ever held in this city.

After the Carnegie Hall service Mr. Mott will go to the Students' Club rooms, at 129 Lexington Avenue, and attend a conference of the Executive Committees of all the nine College Christian Associations in the city. Plans for a further extension of the work next season will be discussed.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. Mott next Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. Tolman Pyle, at 673 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Mott will talk about his recent tour around the world, and there will also be addresses by Col. John J. McCook and Alfred E. Marling.

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. John Hall Talks to Members of the Woman's Bible Class.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall addressed the Woman's Bible Class in the lecture room of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, taking for his subject "Judaism and Christianity." Dr. Hall did not refer to Herman Warzawaik, as it was anticipated that he would by many when the subject of his discourse was made known.

Dr. Hall said: "There is a distinction between Judaism as described in the Bible and the Judaism of the present generation. In many quarters it is a custom to belittle the Old Testament, but it is essential to know the Old to thoroughly understand the New Testament. Have no fear of the genuineness of the Old Testament. Take, for example, the Epistle to the Hebrews. It would be almost impossible for us to understand this unless we had the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy to refer to."

In explaining sacrifices Dr. Hall said they were commenced by God, and were not the institution of man, as many writers claimed. He dwelt on the fact that all through the commands referring to these sacrifices the shedding of blood was imperative. "Blood," he said, "makes the atonement, and is especially declared in the Book of Leviticus. All of this is looking to the great and last sacrifice, which is related in the New Testament, when the Good Shepherd gave his only begotten Son, through the shedding of whose blood all sinners may be saved.

"There was a tendency in the Hebrew people to apostacize. They turned away from the revelations of God to human forms of religion, and then prophets were sent, Elijah, Isaiah, Daniel, Jeremiah, and the minor prophets, to warn them of the result of their apostacy. These prophets foretold the capture of Jerusalem, the tearing down of the walls, and all the evils which were to come upon the Jews. The history of the Jewish people teaches us that these predictions have been fulfilled. The Hebrews have suffered and are to be pitied. Christian nations have been cruel and unjust to them, but Christianity owes a good deal to the Hebrew people, for it is through them that the first dispensation was given, and through them light is thrown on the second dispensation. Many of our Jewish citizens to-day are on the line of unbelief. There is great temptation for them to think that the things written in their Scriptures which are read in their synagogues are not so. We have good reason to pray for them and trust that the veil of unbelief will be lifted and that they will be led to recognize the truths in the New Testament through the truths in their own Scripture, and that they will eventually become, as I believe they will, a Christian people.

"The seventh day is perpetuated by us as formulated by Moses through God," said Dr. Hall, in conclusion, "and we believe that all Sundays are equally God's day, and that is the reason that we Presbyterians do not make so great a time over Easter Sunday as do a great many other denominations."

Pioneer Missionary Remembered.

Two notable celebrations are soon to occur commemorative of the sailing of the first Methodist Episcopal missionaries to China. Just fifty years ago the Rev. M. C. White, M. D., and the Rev. Judson Collins sailed from Boston, after farewell services in New York, New Haven, and Middletown, Conn. Mr. Collins returned some years later, and died in the West. Dr. White served several years. On his return he preached for some time, but for many years past he has been connected with Yale University Medical School. The New Haven and Middletown anniversaries have been held, but the one in this city occurs next Monday evening, in the Central Metropolitan Temple, the farewell meeting of half a century ago having been held in the old Mulberry Street Church April 5, 1847. Bishop Andrews will preside, and addresses will be made by Dr. White, the surviving pioneer missionary, and Drs. A. J. Palmer and S. L. Baldwin.

The final celebration takes place in the Bromfield Street Church, Boston, on April 15, when Bishop Fowler will preside.

Catholic Missionary Union.

Statistics of the Catholic Missionary Union are just published. This union in the Catholic Church corresponds with the Home Mission Board of other churches, and it does the same work. It has but just been incorporated, although work has been carried on by it for a little more than a year. It has diocesan bands—small companies of missionary priests—working in five dioceses, Northern Ohio, Pittsburg, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, and New York, and single missionary priests in twelve other dioceses. Archbishop Corrigan is President of the union, the Rev. A. P. Doyle General Secretary, and a leading member of it is Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, whose silver jubilee is to be celebrated in that city during Easter week. The union puts forth its hardest work in Kansas, Northern Texas, Arizona, Kentucky, the Carolinas, the Virginias, and California. Its initial year's success has been beyond the expectations of its founders.

Methodist Conferences.

On Wednesday of next week the three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which all the churches of that faith in this vicinity belong, will begin their annual sessions. That of the New York Conference will be held at Sing Sing, Bishop Merrill presiding. The New York East will meet at St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn, with Bishop Walden presiding, and the Newark Conference, over which Bishop Andrews is to preside, meets at the Centenary Church, Newark. The principal business of public interest will be the placing of ministers in their new charges.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their annual Spring meeting on the 28th inst., at the Mathewson Street Church, Providence, R. I.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson of Brooklyn has declined the call from Bethlehem Church, Philadelphia.

The Very Rev. Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany will preach at St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, to-morrow night.

"The Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, will be given by the choir of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening at 7:30.

A new Sefer Torah will be dedicated Sunday afternoon by the congregation of Adath Israel of West Harlem, 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The historic Presbyterian Church at White Plains is preparing to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary. It is the oldest church in the Presbytery of New York.

At the meeting of the Pastors' Association of the Reformed Church next Monday, the Rev. J. F. Morgan will read a paper on "The Sphere of Women in Our Churches."

The Rev. John B. Clark, who has been incapacitated by an accident while riding a bicycle last October, will resume his pastoral work at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will convene in regular annual session in the Reformed Church at Asbury Park on Wednesday, June 2. It is a delegate body of about 150 ministers.

At Rochester, April 25, the American Sunday School Union will celebrate its seventy-third anniversary. Morris K. Jesup, the President, will preside, and several Sunday-school workers will make addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Burrell will occupy the pulpit of his church, the Marble Collegiate, to-morrow morning and evening, for the first time in two months. He has entirely recovered from his recent severe attack of laryngitis.

A concert will be given in the Concert Hall, Central Opera House, on Wednesday, April 21, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Girls' Club connected with St. Thomas's Chapel, in East Sixtieth Street.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost was given a reception by the congregation of the First Church, Yonkers, last evening, and to-morrow morning he preaches his first sermon since his return to America. He is to be installed on the 18th inst.

Sons of the American Revolution have their annual anniversary service at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Chaplain of the order, will preach the sermon.

The oldest Presbyterian Church building in New York City is located at West Farms, and is soon to be replaced by a modern structure. The Becker estate builds the new church at a cost of about $100,000, by the terms of the will, as a memorial to Mr. Becker's mother.

The cornerstone of the new Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Mott Avenue, the Rev. J. Sumner Stone, pastor, will be laid at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by Bishop Andrews. Short addresses will be delivered by Drs. E. S. Osbon, F. M. North, and Mr. S. W. Bowne.

A new organ is to be built for St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, and $4,000 is to be raised for this object. The Rev. W. H. Pott, the vicar, has about $1,000 on hand. The Easter Day offertory is to be added to the fund, and the balance, it is expected, will be raised at a fair to be held in the Mission House, East Fifty-ninth Street, next month.

Musical services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral will be more notable than usual this year. On the evening of Good Friday, Bach's Passion music will be sung, with Katharine Hilke, soprano, and Maria Louise Clary, contralto. The Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., late Provincial of the New York and Maryland Province of the Jesuits, will preach the sermon. There will also be exposition and adoration of the relic of the True Cross.

At 8 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, the choirs will give the twenty-second annual recitation of passion music, with the assistance of an orchestra. The programme includes Mercadante's "Seven Words," Gounod's "Gallia," Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre," from his sonata; a "Meditation," for orchestra and organ, by Guilmant, and Chopin's "Funeral March." No tickets will be required.

A special offering will be taken up to-morrow morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for the benefit of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly has asked for $150,000 to carry on the work this year. The number of churches contributing last year was 224 and the amount appropriated $135,512. By these offerings the board erected last year 193 churches and parsonages.

The next of the St. Mark's organ recitals will be given to-morrow evening. A very fine programme has been arranged by Mr. Mulligan for this occasion. It includes toccata in D, 'cello solo, andante, (from concerto;) Prayer and Cradle Song, Good Friday music, soprano solo, (selected from Gallia;) 'cello solo, offertory anthem, duo, and grand offertoire in D, ("St. Cecilia.") On Palm Sunday evening, April 11, "The Seven Last Words of Christ," by Mercadante, will be given by the enlarged choir, accompanied by organ and string orchestra. In addition to St. Mark's regular choir, Mrs. Grenville-Snelling and Miss Leontine Gaertner will assist in both services.

Members of the Catholic Young Men's National Union are raising a fund for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Dr. Orestes A. Brownson. Already $2,000 has been raised, and the Rev. Father William T. McGuire of Brooklyn, President of the union, is making an effort to enlarge that fund so that the completion of the fund can be announced at the National Convention, to be held in Boston. In his appeal for funds to members of the union, Father McGuire says: "The time seems ripe for the pushing of this good work to a triumphant end. In these days of frivolous attack on things sacred and of complacent self-exploiting of the so-called 'higher criticism,' the name of Dr. Brownson is one to conjure with. His life was that of an earnest, forceful seeker after truth; he sounded the depths and shoals of error; he was American of the American; he was a leader of thought, and, therefore, of men. Now is the time for the National Union to strike a blow for the common good by honoring Brownson, the champion of faith and of right reason."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., in Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner South Portland Av., Brooklyn. Subject, "The Bible a Revelation from God, as Seen in Joshua."
Dr. Frank L. Wilkins of Chicago preaches at 7:30 P. M., on "The Companionship of Jesus." Seats free.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Pastor.—Preaching 11 by Rev. Sydney H. Cox, "What Shall We Do with Jesus, Called Christ?"

A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
will give a special address in
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
Sunday Afternoon, April 4, at 3 o'clock.
J. H. Burke has charge of the singers, assisted by Park Sisters; large chorus.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancy Townsend, Ph.D., Rector.—Services Sunday, April 4, 8 A. M. Holy communion, 11 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector. Holy communion at 12 M. Evening prayer, 4 P. M. Daily service, 5 P. M.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME.—METROPOLITAN Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Veteran's Day; 10:30 and 7:45, Holy Communion and sermons by Dr. Cadman; 3:45, aged ministers of Methodism speak; Monday, services Centennial Anniversary of Methodism in China; Tuesday, lecture, Capt. Campbell; organist, Prof. Walter Johnston.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evening at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Boston will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERING Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Doors open 2:30 P. M.; exercises begin at 3 P. M. Sunday, April 4, address by Rev. J. B. Dunn, D. D. Special music by Oberlin College Glee Club; also by choir, under direction of T. E. Schulte; Miss Annie Parke, cornetist. Rev. C. H. Mead, D. D., President; Edwin F. Galloway, Secretary.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Duty, Its Nature and Claim." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A WONDERFUL STORY.
A. J. DIAZ WILL SPEAK.
The Exiled Cuban Pastor and Patriot.
Sunday, at 4 P. M., in 14th St. Theatre, 14th St., near 6th Av., and at 8 P. M., in North Baptist Church, West 11th St., near Waverley Place. The story of his life is like a chapter from the Acts of the Apostles, full of stirring events. Rev. G. M. Shott will preside. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Davis of Boston will sing. Bring Songs No. 1. Admission free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College, will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach Sunday, April 4, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, April 4, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer, 9 o'clock A. M. Confirmation Sermon and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer, 5 P. M. Choral Service, with Sermon, 8 P. M. The Bishop of New York will preach at 11 o'clock. The Rector will preach at the evening service.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Jonah and Jesus"; evening, "Looking on the Pierced One," in Lenten Course.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion immediately after the morning service. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—11 A. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. Bolles; 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon, by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, by the Rev. John Williams, M. A. The Ven. Archdeacon Kirtley will preach Friday afternoon at 5.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach tenth sermon in series on "Religion for To-day." Subject, "Is God Incarnate in One Man Only, or in Humanity?" All cordially invited.

Cooper Union Auditorium,
8th St. and 3d Av., Monday, April 5.
Rev. A. C. Dixon Speaks
At 3 P. M. Subject,
"Is the Bible a Revelation or an Evolution?"
J. H. Burke sings, assisted by large chorus.

COOPER UNION, ROOM 22.—SERVICES IN English and German. Subjects, "Christ's Second Coming," "Ingathering of the 144,000 to Reign with Christ on Earth 1,000 Years," at 3:30 P. M. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Morning subject: "Good Things Out of Nazareth." Evening: "Entanglements of City Life." Friday evening service at 8 P. M. All welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH.—Rev. James B. D. Dunn, formerly pastor Central Presbyterian Church, preaches 10:45 A. M., evening 8. Endeavor meeting, 7.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St., Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., Pastor.—Sermon by the pastor at 11 A. M. Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., will preach at the afternoon service, 4 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services, Sunday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," Fifth Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Case of Felix."
4 P. M., "The Soul and Its Maker." Psalm 95.
Monday and Wednesday—Prayer Meetings.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at each service.
Preparatory service Wednesday evening at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY and 10TH ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9 A. M., Morning Prayer and Address.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
ALL SEATS FREE.

JUDSON MEMORIAL,
Washington Square.
10:45, 7:30 and nightly.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 in the afternoon; the pastor will preach at both services; chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by Holy Communion. 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—11, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor will preach, communion. 8, Praise service, chorus, and Oberlin College Glee Club. Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., corner 24th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion Service, 4 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning; the assistant minister, Rev. Edward H. Rudd, will preach in the evening. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; young men's Bible class, 10 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 4. Sunday school at 2:45.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
11 A. M., Communion service. Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach. Subject, "A Night of Fruitless Toil." At 8 P. M., Rev. J. M. Hodson, D. D., will preach. Subject, "The Vigor and Cheer of the Gospel."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D.,
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.
11 A. M., subject, "The Gift of Poverty."
8 P. M., subject, "The Choice—Jesus or Barabbas."

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, 9:30; services at 11 o'clock. Subject, "How the Thought of the Lord Helps Us."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton College. Preparatory lecture Friday evg., 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, April 4th, 1897, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. W. L. Sheldon, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter." All interested are invited.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.—OFFICE OF the Secretary, 146 Broadway, (Room 409,) New York, April 2, 1897.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, April 4, at 2 o'clock. FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President. CHARLES ISHAM, Secretary.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 84th, Rev. Henry Chamberlain, Rector.—Services, 8, 10, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M. Confirmation in the evening.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "The Ethical Movement." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

"THE KING'S MESSENGER" INVITES ITS friends to a conversazione on, about, and with the Holy Spirit every Tuesday evening at 7:30, at their parlors, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d St., near 8th Av. The editors, STEPHEN MERRITT and DELIA REES, will speak. MALICHAI TAYLOR of Temple Court will have Bible readings every Tuesday at 8 P. M. at the same place.

THEOSOPHY.
Public reception to
MRS. KATHERINE TINGLEY
and the members of the Theosophical Crusade
at Madison Sq. Concert Hall, (entrance on 26th St.,)
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Speeches. String orchestra.
FREE.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. In the evening service, Booker T. Washington, with his quintet, will speak in behalf of Tuskegee Institute.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at 11 A. M.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The New Dominion—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:30. Matinée.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. Matinée—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Camille—8:00. Matinée—Carmen—2:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mme. Sans Gene—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Gambols—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Gotterdammerung—2:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

The Chamber of Commerce is not a body of politicians or of partisans. Its membership includes Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, and among these are many convinced and ardent protectionists. As business men, the members of the Chamber are concerned in all forms of trade and industry, foreign and domestic. They are importers and exporters, manufacturers, jobbers, commission merchants, shippers, railway and ship owners, bankers. It would obviously be impossible for such a body to treat a revenue bill pending in Congress from the point of view of any one party or any one business interest without exciting the most lively division of sentiment.

Yet the Chamber of Commerce, with only two or three dissenting votes, condemns the Dingley bill as it passed the House of Representatives as "excessive and likely to excite reaction harmful to business and to the best interests of the country." The Chamber further declared that the bill "should be carefully revised in the direction of a reduction of the rates of duty proposed, to the end that a system of tariff taxation may be adopted that shall be reasonably permanent, and that shall insure to the business interests of the country a certain measure of immunity from early change." In support of this resolution the strongest language was used by Republicans like Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, the former President of the Chamber.

Two points are noteworthy in the action of the Chamber of Commerce and in the debate that accompanied it. One is that the strongest feeling of disapproval—it would not be too strong to call it abhorrence—was concentrated on the wool and woolen duties. This plainly is the worst part of the bill, not because the principle on which it is constructed is any more absurd or cruel than that applied to some other trades, but because the interests affected are so extensive and the vice of the bill is sure to ramify over so large a part of all the business of the country. The wool and woolen schedule manages in one sweep to demoralize and revolutionize, first, the manufacture of carpets and woolen fabrics; second, a large part of the trade, wholesale and retail, in carpets, clothing, and dry goods, and, finally, it threatens to double the cost of an important part of the consumption of every family and thus to derange all the trades that depend on domestic custom. And in doing all this mischief it cannot possibly benefit even the wool growers for whose advantage it is pretended to be framed.

The second point is that the sober business men of the Chamber of Commerce see plainly that this extreme measure is bound to induce reaction. Now reaction means not merely the overthrow of the Republican Party either in the House or in the whole National Government, but the substitution of the Democratic Party. As that party is now organized, led, and constituted, with the views and purposes on finance which make its official programme, its return to power would be a National disaster. That is why the business men of the country are now demanding with stern emphasis and almost in despair that the Tariff bill shall be thoroughly and radically revised. It is a question of revision or disaster.

THE CHARTER HEARING.

Thus far only the opponents of the Greater New York charter have had an opportunity to appear before the Mayor at the hearing, and their plea has been for delay in order that the defects of the charter may be remedied before it is put into effect. Some of the speakers have incidentally expressed hostility to the whole scheme of consolidation, but that is a settled question, and its discussion is not relevant. Arguments against consolidation really detract from the force of the opposition to the charter, because it must be recognized that those who use them would find reasons for opposing any charter, however excellent.

Other arguments are used which certainly do not add to the force of the opposition. For instance, it is said that too short a time was allowed for framing so important an instrument of government, but it is for the most part a revision and adaptation of an existing mass of statutes, and the administrative provisions which are chiefly subject to criticism were not made what they are by lack of time, but by lack of the right aim and purpose. It would have taken no longer to make them what they ought to be, and there is no reason to suppose that the commission would have made them different if it had taken two years. The fault was with the principle upon which the commission acted and the manner in which it worked, and it was not due to lack of time.

Neither is there much force to the argument based upon what is called "jamming it through" the Legislature. One speaker referred to it as the work of "rural legislators," but it was the work of the Charter Commission, specially created to draft it, and presumed to be specially qualified for the task; and such a piece of work, if properly constructed, ought to be passed as it comes from the hands of its framers. It ought not to be ripped up and made over by a promiscuous body of legislators, rural or urban. Here again the fault was not in the haste with which the charter was passed, but in the shape in which it was framed.

The effect would have been better if the opposition to the charter had been directed to an exposure of its defects and an urgent demand that they be remedied. It is well to plead for delay until this can be done, and the strongest arguments yet presented to the Mayor have been those in favor of postponing the date on which the charter shall take effect, and creating another commission in the meantime to study its provisions, invite a thorough discussion of the whole subject, and report a revision for future legislative action.

This indeed would be an excellent plan if it gave any absolute assurance of improvement. There is a general agreement as to what the chief defects of this charter are, but they appear to have been deliberately made by the commission, and to have been approved by a majority of the present Legislature. If we could induce that body to provide for the delay asked for and for a revision of the work of the former commission, are we sure of a more satisfactory result? We have evidently got to go through a vigorous contest and a process of educating public opinion before we can get the system of administration for the Greater New York that we desire. If we can accomplish this without submitting to costly and vexatious experiment with this defective charter, or another equally defective, it is desirable by all means to secure the respite. But mere delay will not accomplish the result, and after a year or two years we might be no better off than to-day. It is possible that the desired goal may be reached sooner by putting the people under the spur of having an imperfect system in operation which they will feel the necessity of correcting.

Let us make it as plain as possible what the faults and dangers of this charter are, and let us do everything possible to induce the Legislature to provide for their remedy before it goes into effect; but if there is no hope of accomplishing this, let us make the fight for the best attainable results under the charter and for its reformation through a future Legislature, which we shall make responsive to public opinion instead of obedient to party bosses.

IS SENATOR HOAR DEGENERATE?

The venerable Senator HOAR of Massachusetts, in the April Forum, makes out a plausible case in defense of the Senate against the charge of degeneracy. It is not a defense of which he has much reason to be proud, or by which his fellow-Senators can be much flattered. He practically admits that the Senate is not what it ought to be in some essential regards, and he avoids comparison of the Senate as it is with the Senate of the past in other essential regards. He contents himself with pointing out that in the past some Senators were often worse than any Senators are now. If we assume that the test of degeneracy is the relative badness of the worst, Mr. HOAR has, as we have said, a plausible case.

It is perfectly true that Mr. HOAR is in no danger now of being assaulted, as Mr. SUMNER was; that slaveholders do not threaten to hang Northern Senators visiting their States; that no pistol is likely to be drawn in the Senate Chamber; that no Senator is tempted to use the scholarly billingsgate that SUMNER sometimes indulged in; that probably no Vice President will again be "inaugurated in a state of maudlin intoxication"; and we must admit, if Mr. HOAR insists, that "Senators no longer bring whisky-soaked brains to meet the high demands of the public service," though Mr. HOAR himself recently intimated in the Senate that at least one Senator was an exception to this statement.

But if the Senate, by this rather sophisticated argument, can be made out undegenerate, Senator HOAR himself, judged by this article, is not a pleasing example of actual Senatorial dignity and intelligence. We hasten to say that we have much respect for some of Mr. HOAR'S qualities. We admire his entire temperance with reference to alcoholic stimulants. We recognize the fervor with which he clings to the religious forms and ideals of his youth, and the naïve piety which besprinkles his utterances with references to Scripture and to the Catechism. We appreciate his loyalty to the Republican Party as it was in his mature manhood thirty years since, and his absolute inability to believe that any good can come out of a Democratic Nazareth. These are qualities that by their simplicity touch any person of "sensibility," and they are as touching in later as in early childhood. That Mr. HOAR possesses them we not only admit, but insist.

When, however, Mr. HOAR voluntarily assumes to discuss the dignity, efficiency, good sense, and good manners of the body of which he is a member, he is bound to do so with reasonable taste and a decent show of fairness toward those whom he chooses as opponents. In this obligation we regret to say that Mr. HOAR conspicuously fails. There is a practice among a certain grade of lawyers, when they have no case, of abusing the opposing counsel. Mr. HOAR'S method does not rise to the dignity of this practice. It rather resembles the device of the small boy who, from a safe distance, "makes faces" at a foe for whom he feels both anger and fear. Mr. HOAR'S foe, so far as we can make out, is the Mugwump, to whom he attributes all the current criticism of the Senate, and the Senator finds the Mugwumps very numerous. He calls them our "populace," our "cultivated and lettered populace." He treats them with great severity and tries to be witty at their expense. He charges them with "white and clean hands," with parting their "hair in the middle," with understanding "foreign languages," and "sometimes Latin and Greek," and with writing "excellent English." He accuses them of being "quite as commonly on the wicked side as on the honest side," of ignorance, misrepresentation, tolerance for corruption, and, worst of all, of being "polished by foreign travel."

There may be persons who answer this description, though we are not acquainted with them, but when Senator HOAR dares to describe the body of critics of himself and his fellow-Senators in this way he wanders from the truth and weakens whatever is good in his own case by his obvious ill temper and injustice. The country has recently heard the real critics of the Senate. They have included leaders of the bar, of higher education, of the Church of all denominations, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and representatives of organized workmen. If Mr. HOAR will take the trouble to consult the list of those protesting against the pettifogging demagogy of the Senate on the arbitration treaty—in which he has himself taken a most discreditable part—he will probably find the first ninety to be men of higher average standing and better known ability than the Senators of the United States.

What the Senate needs, what, at any rate, Mr. Senator HOAR needs, is not silly and conceited abuse of its critics and his, but a good merchantable article of repentance.

"A BIG POLITICAL JOB."

Assemblyman AUSTIN in the act of betraying the rights of his constituents in this city sneered at the motives of Mr. HUSTED of Westchester when the latter declared that the Grand Boulevard and Concourse bill was a "big political job," providing a few men with an easy berth and a big salary for an indefinite time, and that it was such measures that wreck political parties. No matter what Mr. HUSTED'S motives may have been, what he said was solemn truth, and it did not lie in the mouth of Mr. AUSTIN to twit him with soreness because he was not in the job.

The Assembly perpetrated an outrage by passing this bill by a vote of 85 to 37, and Mr. AUSTIN, as Chairman of the Cities Committee, covered himself with disgrace by using his position to promote it when he should have used all his influence for its defeat. The Greater New York charter, which we seem destined to have forced upon us, creates a Board of Public Improvements made up of several heads of departments to have direction and control of just such works as this, and there is to be a Commissioner charged with their execution. It is the most important and costly municipal work likely to be undertaken for some years to come, and the Legislature seizes the occasion to take it out of the control of the city which must pay for it, and to place it in charge of a commission made up of politicians, with no earthly fitness for directing such an undertaking. This is the present Legislature's notion of "home rule" for cities, and Mr. AUSTIN'S sense of duty does not prevent him from betraying the interests of the city to promote what is plainly a "big political job."

But this bill is more than that. It is a gross defiance of the State Constitution—as much so as the Free Pass bill which escaped passing the Assembly by one vote. These Grand Boulevard and Concourse Commissioners would be officers of the city beyond all shadow of doubt, and the Constitution declares that all officers of cities must be either elected by their people or appointed by their "authorities." This bill creates a board of city officers by act of the Legislature in bold defiance of the Constitutional guarantee of the rights of cities to choose their own officers. If the Senate passes the bill the Mayor will surely refuse to accept it. If it shall be forced to final enactment, it should be resisted in the courts as an invasion of the rights of the city by the State. It would surely be set aside as invalid. The majority in the present Legislature seems determined to heap every imaginable outrage upon this city, and to wreck the party which it represents as speedily as it can. It is laying up wrath against a day of wrath in the Greater New York.

THE GRANT DAY PARADE.

New York has witnessed several very memorable public pageants within the past few years, but the dedication of the Grant Monument promises to be the most memorable of all. Apart from political demonstrations, of which the Cleveland parades in 1884 and 1888 and the McKinley parade of 1896 were so impressive, the funeral of Gen. GRANT in 1885, the centennial celebration of 1889, and the Columbian celebration of 1892 were occasions which enlisted the sympathy of all the inhabitants of this island and the active co-operation of a great majority of them. They have given us a taste for public pageants and a facility in carrying them to successful results on a scale which was quite unknown a generation ago. It is in part because it is the latest and because those who are engaged in organizing it have the advantage of the experience already gained that we may expect the pageant of April 27 to be the most successful of all and that worth traveling the longest distance to see. If the weather is propitious, it seems likely that it will attract the greatest concourse ever assembled on this continent.

Every inhabitant of New York and every visitor from beyond its borders will have for his first interest to see the procession. In arranging the route of the procession, this legitimate public demand ought to be a controlling consideration. It happens that New York has in the Riverside Drive a municipal possession unique in several respects and unique among others in its availableness for precisely this purpose of a public pageant. Especially is it available for any public pageant which includes a nautical element. The Hudson, abreast of it, presents such a scene for an aquatic procession as is possessed by scarcely any other capital in the world, and the shore equally exceptional accommodation for the spectators of such a procession. Those who saw the Columbian naval parade will agree that such a spectacle could be exhibited nowhere else. If the construction of Riverside Park had not been justified by a number of other important considerations, the desirableness of such a municipal possession for such an occasional use would have sufficed to justify the outlay which the city has made upon it.

For the purposes of a land parade it is almost equally admirable. The same windings of the roadway and undulations of the surface that give it much of its picturesque charm enable spectators massed upon the coigns of vantage along the inner bank to watch the progress of a body of marching men from a distance, ascending or descending, as well as to see the "march past." This is an advantage which cannot be had if a virtually level thoroughfare is chosen. It is to be supposed that the committee, in determining the route of the procession, will give due consideration to all these things in determining the route of the Grant Day parade. It would be desirable that the route of the Grant funeral should be chosen again for this memorial celebration, in the absence of good reasons to the contrary. But it seems to us that the practical considerations combine to reinforce the sentimental consideration, and that the memorial procession should follow the line of the funeral procession so far as that is practicable. It is impracticable as regards a considerable part of Fifth Avenue, but it is practicable from the point at which the funeral procession left Fifth Avenue. The route from that point was through Fifty-seventh Street to Broadway, up Broadway and the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street, through Seventy-second Street to the Riverside Drive, and up the Riverside Drive to Claremont.

The President and Mr. GAGE have met fairly one severe test of sound administration in the Treasury. The appointments of Mr. O. L. SPAULDING and Mr. W. B. HOWELL as Assistant Secretaries are in direct contrast to the politicians' methods of dealing with places not under the civil service rules. Mr. SPAULDING was in the department under the Harrison Administration and is familiar with its work. Mr. HOWELL has won his way from the grade of messenger by ability, industry, and fidelity, and will be an invaluable aid to Secretary GAGE in all the difficult and complex work with which only long experience can fairly deal. It is a beginning of a policy which ought firmly to be established of keeping in a position of authority one permanent officer who will know and can guide the regular business of the department. During the first half of Mr. CARLISLE'S administration the spoils idea prevailed to a most discreditable and mischievous degree in the part of the service not covered by the rules. Mr. GAGE is entitled to the thanks of business men for refusing to follow the bad precedent set for him by his predecessor.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has decided upon the Chambers Street site for the new Hall of Records—that is, a location on the block between Chambers and Reade Streets just west of Centre Street. It is proposed to extend Elm Street through to Chambers west of the site in order to provide for light on that side of the proposed building. It is to be presumed that this will not interfere with the deflection of Elm Street when it is widened further up into a plaza at Centre and Reade Streets, for it would be absurd to cork up the improved thoroughfare at its lower end instead of giving it an ample entrance from Park Row and the bridge.

The proposition of Senator FORD to change the Raines law amendments in accordance with a suggestion we have several times made, so as to exclude clubs from premises on which the traffic in liquor is carried on or such traffic from premises occupied by a club, would put an end to the "fake" clubs, whose sole purpose is to enable saloons to sell liquor on Sunday, without interfering seriously with legitimate clubs. We do not see why it is not an entirely feasible way of dealing with the club question in the liquor-tax law, unless the defenders of the law really desire to tax all clubs and harry them with restrictions.

The pretense of the European concert that its intervention to drive the Greeks out of Crete and provisionally to re-enslave the Cretans was in the interest of peace is daily becoming more absurd. Mr. CURZON, in the House of Commons on Friday, explained that the Turks would be put out of Crete as fast as possible, but that they could not be expelled until the powers could supply a police to take their places. Why, then, did not the powers accept the offer to use the Greek force as a police under the command of an officer selected by the concert? But the most curious development is the notification by Greece that she will be driven to declare war by the blockade in the name of peace. That is to say, the powers can bully Greece and even make war upon her so long as there is no open war. But as soon as she declares war against Turkey they will be bound to observe neutrality, and therefore to raise the blockade. Decidedly the assembled wisdom of Europe does not shine in the recent performances of European diplomacy.

We shall expect presently to see the Republican newspapers pointing with pride to the fact that from the moment President MCKINLEY took office the revenues began to increase. Within the first month the average deficit in the revenues of $3,600,000 was as by magic changed to a surplus of $9,000,000. It will be claimed—and it cannot be denied—that this is all due to the proposed tariff. It is mainly due to the efforts of American manufacturers to get their raw material in before the new tariff shall deprive them of all chance of profit. But that fact will sedulously be concealed.

Attention is called to the very liberal terms secured by New York merchants from the railroads for visitors to New York on the occasion of Grant Day. These include tickets at reduced rates to New York from April 23 to 26 inclusive, and return up to May 4 inclusive. Business men should also note the call for a meeting at the Merchants' Club on the 6th.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A statistician for whose accuracy one of the London papers has been bold enough to vouch has figured out that between thirty and forty millions sterling will be spent by the Queen's frantically loyal subjects in securing windows and other points of vantage from which to watch her pass in the great procession of June 22. These figures, of course, are based rather on what landlords and speculators now expect to get than on any real knowledge of the mad extravagance to which patriotic affection for a portly old lady may drive the English people, but the mere fact that such an amount is gravely mentioned shows that Great Britain is deeply interested in the approaching celebration. Despite that fact, the window speculators are not quite easy in their minds. So conscienceless have been their efforts to exploit the popular desire to see the Queen on what may be her last important public appearance that much indignation has been aroused, and there is a rumor that at the last moment the route of the procession may be so changed as to bring joy to the people and financial disaster to the would-be extortioners.

—From Washington come rumors that the war, bloodless but quietly desperate, that has been carried on for years between the wives of Senators and the wives of Cabinet officers, each class claiming precedence over the other in social matters, has been settled, for this Administration at least, by a graceful and unconditional surrender on the part of the Cabinet ladies. The momentous question was, "Who should call first?" In early days it seems to have been taken for granted that Senatorial dignity is the higher of the two, but this was questioned after a while, then denied, and, during the first Cleveland Administration it was successfully combated. The victory was not complete, however, for though some of the Cabinet ladies insisted on receiving the first call from Mrs. Senator, others of them were less firm and occasionally yielded the point. Opinions still wavered under the Harrison régime. Then Mrs. CARLISLE took up the Cabinet cause with great energy, and a majority of the Senatorial set submitted to what they regarded as necessity. At the beginning of the present Administration word is said to have been quietly passed along the Senatorial line that if ever the lost social prestige was to be regained now was the time to do it. The advice was taken, and, silently but effectively backed up by the Senators, it was made known that the Cabinet ladies would have to make the first calls. And they did. The dreadful things that would have happened if they had refused need not, fortunately, be considered.

PERSONAL.

—MENELIK, the African King, whom Italy failed to conquer and who may in the course of time give trouble to some other ambitious nations, is about to introduce in his country an entirely new coinage, bearing his own effigy. The dies have just been engraved at the Paris Mint and are fine specimens of this sort of work. The unit of value is to be a silver "talari"—once, evidently, "thaler"—worth about 5f. On the face of the coin appears a portrait of the Emperor, crowned with a triple tiara and surmounted by a Greek cross, with the inscription "JEAN MENELIK II., King of Kings of Ethiopia" and the date. On the other side of the coin appears the Lion of Judah bearing a cross, with the words, "Ethiopia extends her hand but to GOD."

—It is believed in Baltimore that the "Lieut. Penny" mentioned in recent Cuban letters as having done heroic work among the rebels at the siege of Guaimaro is none other than STUART JANNEY a young man who was graduated at Johns Hopkins in 1895, and whose love of excitement and adventure led him to enlist soon after in the Cuban service. This belief is founded partly on the fact that, so far as known, there is no American of any prominence now fighting on the island who bears the name of Penny, and partly on JANNEY'S well remembered strength and character, both of which were such as to make it probable that he would gain fame wherever it was to be bought by energy and daring. He was the best athlete Johns Hopkins has had for years, being distinguished as a player of both football and lacrosse, while his rank as a student was also high. JANNEY, with another Baltimore boy, R. STUART LATROBE, nephew of ex-Mayor LATROBE, went to Cuba in May last on one of the Three Friends expeditions. They served for a while under the younger MACEO, and afterward joined GARCIA'S forces. They have been able to send home letters only at long intervals.

—When the Grand Army of the Republic met in annual encampment at St. Paul, a committee was appointed to examine the United States histories used in public schools, and, if they found that these books treated the incidents and the personages of the civil war in what seemed to them to be an improper or inadequate way, to take steps toward having a better book substituted. The committee made the investigation, decided that too much credit was given to the South by all the histories now studied in Northern schools, and then arranged with Prof. J. B. MCMASTER of the University of Pennsylvania to prepare a volume to suit Grand Army views. Prof. MCMASTER has written the book, and at Chicago this week he submitted the manuscript to two members of the committee, Judge A. O. MARSH of Winchester, Ind., and the Rev. Dr. DUNCAN C. MILNER of Chicago. Their decision will not be announced until the next encampment, to be held at Buffalo in August, but Prof. MCMASTER has been talking freely about his work. He says it gives little space to Colonial and Revolutionary events and much to the origin, progress, and results of the rebellion. He wants it to be especially understood that he has not condoned the course of the Southern Generals because of their military skill and high personal qualities. Especial severity is shown toward the men who carried a West Point education into the Confederate Army. As the objects of most fervent Southern admiration come in this category, we are evidently on the eve of a discussion by which only bitterness of feeling can be produced.

CURRENT NOTES.

Baltimore shipped more grain in March than in any month before in its history as a port. The quantity was 7,243,573 bushels, 6,496,326 bushels being of corn, and seventy-seven vessels transported it.

* * *

Pennsylvania papers say that the Legislature of their State has been in session three months and only four bills have become laws. Twelve bills have reached the Governor, seven await action, or did March 28, and one had been recalled for amendment.

* * *

The Methodist ministers of Chicago refused at a meeting this week to adopt a resolution favoring special services of fasting and prayer on Friday, April 16, in behalf of the sufferers from famine in India, the prevailing idea being that contributions of money and corn are just now much to be preferred.

* * *

The baleful influence of too much Bryanism has impelled Mr. H. W. Thompson of Brunswick to resign from the Democratic committee. "I am unable to appreciate the alleged obligation of loyalty from the individual to the party," he says, "if there is no obligation of loyalty on the part of the party to the principles which alone induced the individual to identify himself with the party."

The Tariff of Abominations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully appreciate your earnest and able protests against the Dingley "Tariff of Abominations." It was supposed that the McKinley bill was the most extreme protective tariff we should ever see enacted, but the Dingley doubles and trebles many of the McKinley duties.

Should not the sound-money Democrats and the Independents by whose votes the Republican Party is now in power have public meetings, condemning the outrageous Tariff bill and its retroactive amendment and the weak efforts at currency reform?

Though it is doubtful whether the retroactive clause will be passed by the Senate, and, if passed, will probably be declared unconstitutional, yet its proposal is a serious injury to business, and I hope the action of the Chamber of Commerce will call forth a strong public condemnation of this clause and of the outrageous Tariff bill.

A SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRAT.
New York, April 2, 1897.

A Missing Verse Supplied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The song, "The Coast of Wild Barbary," has in its entirety at least one other verse not given by L. M. T., in The Boston Transcript, which, to the delightful reviving of childhood's memories, was reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 31. After the fifth stanza I miss this:

"If you are jolly pirate, I'd have you come this way!
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we.
Bring out your quarter-guns, boys; we'll show these pirates play,
Sailing down along the coast of Wild Barbary."

The reproduction of this rollicking song illustrates well the preservation at least for fifty or sixty years, without writing or print, of both history, melody, and verse.

Here's hoping L. M. T.'s posterity may, in ripest age, sing it to their "generations yet unborn."

C. F. CUTTER.
Daily Noon Prayer Meeting, New York, April 2, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The Final Public Rehearsal of the Symphony Society.

The last public rehearsal of the Symphony Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall in the presence of a large and demonstrative audience. The programme consisted of Schumann's B flat symphony, the E flat piano concerto of Beethoven, the Good Friday music from "Parsifal," and the Hungarian fantasia of Franz Liszt. Mme. Teresa Carreno was the solo performer. While there were features in the work of the orchestra and the readings of Mr. Damrosch that might demand extended discussion in ordinary circumstances, the fact that Mme. Carreno's piano playing quite overshadowed everything else offers a sufficient reason for dismissing those features quickly. The playing of the orchestra was more notable for its color and vivacity than for precision or polish of style. Mr. Damrosch hurried the first movement of the Schumann symphony, but read the other movements acceptably.

Mme. Carreno waited until yesterday to submit herself to the severest test she has yet undertaken. Technicians are fond of declaring that Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto is not a test of a pianist's powers, because it does not give full scope for a display of the technical resources of the player. When the work is badly played it seems to justify this view; but when it is well performed it carries to the mind the irresistible conviction that it is a great composition. As music pure and simple it is noble, inspired, and inspiring. The fact that it does not call for the entire resources of the post-Beethovenian technic is no proof that it is not great. On the contrary, that it is not an overwhelmingly difficult composition is all the better reason why more pianists ought to succeed with it. But the real trouble with it is that its musical ideas are not hidden behind a lot of fireworks. They stand forth almost in their naked beauty, and only an artist can do them justice.

It is therefore with the homage due to a great artist that we record to-day the fact that Mme. Carreno played this concerto yesterday in a noble manner. Only in warmth and variety of tone color was her work deficient, and that deficiency was owing to circumstances which Mme. Carreno might have controlled at the beginning of the season, but certainly could not yesterday. In conception her performance was absolutely correct, and it was full of lofty intellectuality and eloquence. In rhythmic beauty, in perfect distribution of dynamics, in phrasing, and in meaning it left little, if anything, to be desired. The slow movement in particular was played with such admirable phrasing and such delicate gradations of accentuation as to bring out its pathetic beauty to the fullest degree. At all times in the concerto Mme. Carreno appeared to have unwonted control of her powers, and she swayed her audience. After such a performance we cannot hesitate to say that Mme. Carreno claims a proud place among the foremost pianists of our time.

In the Liszt fantasia she let loose the reins which had curbed her temperament, and played with a dash, a vigor, and a brilliancy that excited her hearers greatly. But even in Liszt's music Mme. Carreno might exercise more self-control, for she took the coda of the composition too fast for clarity. The concert will be repeated to-night.

"DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG" SUNG.

An Unexpected Performance on Account of Kraus's Illness.

Mr. Ernst Kraus of Mr. Walter Damrosch's opera company was unable to sing the title rôle in Wagner's "Siegfried" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and consequently the drama could not be given. This was unfortunate, because it brought to naught all the ambitious young director's efforts to give the Nibelung tetralogy in its entirety, and made last Monday evening's ineffectual performance of "Das Rheingold" an unnecessary evil. There was only one thing for Mr. Damrosch to do. "Siegfried" had been given once, and so he took it for granted that his regular patrons could feed their imaginations on that performance, and pass on to the next and concluding drama in the series. Consequently, last evening "Die Götterdämmerung" was brought forward. The uncertainty about Mr. Kraus's condition had a damaging effect on the size of the audience. He had been unable to sing in "Mataswintha" the night before, and so many supposed he would be unable to sing last night. It is a pity that the substitution of "Die Götterdämmerung" for "Siegfried" could not have been widely made known, for the last drama of the tetralogy is always attractive. No doubt when it is repeated this afternoon there will be a much larger audience.

Last night's performance of this tremendous tragedy, while it certainly did not obscure memories of those gone by, was in most respects admirable. It was in the true Wagner spirit throughout, and was generally impressive and at times moving. The lowering of the curtain between the scenes of the first act marred their effectiveness somewhat, but it served to disclose a readiness on the part of the audience to enjoy the pleasures of imagination, for during each interval the continuous descriptive music of the orchestra was listened to with silent interest. The general management of the lights and stage effects was better last night than it has been at some other performances, and the scenery was sufficiently good for the purpose.

Of course the highest individual achievement of the evening was Mme. Lilli Lehmann's Brünnhilde. It is some years since this public has had an opportunity to sit under the influence of this superb impersonation. The famous soprano was in good voice last night, and rejoicing in the command of her powers she gave an interpretation which pulsated with passion, was vital with dramatic force, and which satisfied the intellect as fully as it mastered the emotions. In the presence of such a performance criticism can utter only words of enthusiastic praise. Lilli Lehmann in "Die Götterdämmerung" is Brünnhilde, and with that statement all comment is complete.

Mr. Paul Kalisch was a good Siegfried, though it is not difficult to recall interpretations which have been more imposing. But Mr. Kalisch must be praised for an intelligent, well-considered, and symmetrical characterization. He sang the music generally with judgment and effect. Mr. Carl Somer's Günther was commendable. It was better histrionically than vocally, but it was always correct in conception. The scene of the brotherhood oath was exceptionally well done by him and Mr. Kalisch. Mr. Fischer's Hagen is so well known that nothing more is required now than the record of the fact that it was up to its usual standard of excellence last night. Marie Brandis was simply tolerable as Gutrune. The Rhine daughters were Augusta Vollmar, Marie Mattfeld, and Riza Elbenschütz. The work of the orchestra was generally good, and Mr. Damrosch conducted well.

FOR MAHOMET.

A BALLAD OF THE TIMES.

It was the good Lord Salisbury
Stood at the castle gate.
A many men and many ships
Upon his bidding wait.
"Go forth," he said. "ye seamen,
Great is the Sultan's need,
The Crescent falls before the Cross
Unless ye make good speed.

"To sea! to sea! brave sailors,
Hold me the sea gates fast,
For Marathon and Salamis
Are living from the past.
Mahomet fears Greek valor
Led by the sea king's son.
O countrymen of Nelson!
Haste, ere the fight be won!"

Then put to sea the vessels,
While hearty English cheers
For Prophet and for Crescent
Amazed surrounding ears.
And in the ancient Hellas
The soldiers gathered free,
From the cities and the country,
And the Land Beyond the Sea.

But all the warships clustered
Like lions round their prey,
And Italy and Germany
And France were there that day.
King Louis the Crusader
Gazed down from heaven high,
With many a Hohenzollern
And many a Pope thereby.

Oh! woe for slaughtered Christians!
Woe! for the wasted land!
Alas and woe! when time shall show
The lightnings of God's hand.
His purpose will not tarry,
His messengers are strong,
And they who fight against that might
Wage not the battle long. E. A.

LABOUCHERE'S HOT WORDS

The Radical Leader Pronounces the Investigation of the Transvaal Raid a Farce.

WILLOUGHBY ON THE STAND.

Refusal of the Witness to Reveal the Nature of a Confidential Communication from the British War Office.

LONDON, April 2.—The Parliamentary committee which is investigating the Transvaal raid held another session to-day in the committee room, off Westminster Hall. Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, who was released from Halloway Jail on Wednesday last, where he served a sentence of ten months' imprisonment for violating the Foreign Enlistment act, was examined.

Considerable excitement was caused by the remarks of Mr. Henry Labouchère, the well-known Radical member for Northampton and editor of Truth, who, on the refusal of the witness (in which he was upheld by the Chairman) to divulge the nature of a confidential communication from the War Office, said:

"If we cannot have this information, this inquiry is a farce!"

This remark drew forth cries of "Order!" but Mr. Labouchère continued: "It is hushing everybody up. I say so publicly. It is a waste of time continuing the committee."

The commission held a private session today after the public session to consider whether an article recently published in Truth, commenting on the proceedings of the committee, should be brought before the House of Commons as a breach of privilege. Mr. Labouchère retorted with a menacing counter-motion to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain's cross-examination of W. P. Schreiner, ex-Attorney General of Cape Colony, who has been before the committee as a witness, was calculated to bring about a conflict between the Dutch and English races at the Cape.

The matter was finally settled on Mr. Labouchère's promise not to make further comments on the subject in Truth. The committee discussed also the proposal of Mr. Labouchère to compel Sir John Willoughby to produce the letter from the British War Office which, it was alleged, he had said he and other officers interpreted to be the sanction of the imperial authorities, civil and military, to the undertaking of the raid.

It is understood that this letter will be produced at the next session of the committee.

Demonstrations in Delagoa Bay.

PRETORIA, April 2.—A great sensation has been caused here by the report of impending naval demonstrations by the Cape and West African squadrons in Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, April 2.—The Daily Mail will print a dispatch from Cape Town to-morrow saying it is reported there that Delagoa Bay has been leased to Great Britain for thirty years, at an annual rental of £500,000, and that the Transvaal Government was not aware of the arrangement until completed.

South Africa's Peace Policy.

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—Parliament opened to-day. The speech from the throne said in part: "Through a period of unexampled difficulty my Ministers have continued their endeavors to exercise a moderating influence, and to maintain peaceful relations with my neighbors. I am happy to say that these efforts have met with encouraging success. And this policy of peace and conciliation will be continued so that ultimately by the general concord of various interests the common welfare of South Africa will be promoted."

GERMANY'S FORMS OF OATH.

Witnesses in Court to Have Their Religious Views Respected.

BERLIN, April 2.—After an animated debate to-day, the Reichstag adopted a motion to reintroduce in the courts the administering of the oath according to the different religious denominations. The Conservatives, Imperialists, Reform Party, and Centrists supported the motion. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, voted with the minority.

A Centrist motion in favor of the complete abrogation of the Jesuit exclusion law was hotly debated and finally adopted, the Poles, Freissiniges, Social Democrats, and some Conservatives supporting it.

SUCCESS OF SPANISH ARMS.

Victories over the Insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, April 2.—The Queen Regent was attending a concert yesterday when a telegram was handed her announcing important victories of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, and predicting an early end to the rebellion in those islands. Her Majesty caused the dispatch to be read from the stage, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. The orchestra played the National anthem and other patriotic airs.

Additional advices to-day from Manilla say that the Spaniards have inflicted another defeat on the insurgents, killing 200 of the enemy.

PAPAL INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

M. Fabre Calls Upon the Government to Prevent Interference.

PARIS, April 2.—At to-day's session of the Senate, M. Fabre made an interpellation with respect to the aggressive attitude of the clericals and called upon the Government to prevent the interference of the Pope in French politics. He submitted an order of the day to that effect.

M. Darlan, Minister of Justice, replied that the allegation as to the interference complained of had been very greatly exaggerated both by M. Fabre and elsewhere. He declared that the Cabinet would always resolutely enforce all proper respect for the rights of the civil authorities. M. Fabre expressed himself as satisfied with this statement on the part of the Government.

Armenian Revolutionists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—According to a telegram received by the Turkish Government, the Armenian revolutionists abroad intend to cause the resumption of rioting in Anatolia about the middle of April, when the snows are melted. This is an intimation that further massacres may be looked forward to at about the same time.

International Chess Match.

LONDON, April 2.—The Parliamentary chess party met last evening to arrange for the match suggested by Mr. M. J. Henniker Heaton between the House of Commons and the American Congress. It was proposed that Lord Warkworth, Lord Folkestone, and Lord Balcarres be appointed advisers.

Astor and Party at Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 2.—The yacht Nourmahal has arrived here with John Jacob Astor and party.

General Foreign Notes.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 2.—The national troops have defeated the insurgents, with heavy loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The publication of the Russian budget discloses the fact that there has been a deficit in the last twelve months of 80,000,000 rubles.

BRESLAU, April 2.—Six persons, including the owner and chief chemist of the mine, were killed yesterday by a firedamp explosion at the Bossig colliery, near Zaborze.

VIENNA, April 2.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the Cabinet has resigned, owing to its failure to negotiate with the Progressist group, with the object of forming a coalition majority. Count Badini will be intrusted with the task of reconstructing the Cabinet.

DINED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Twenty-seven Guests, Including Ways and Means Committeemen.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President McKinley gave a dinner to twenty-seven at the White House to-night, the guests including the present and past members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House now in Congressional life, and a few others.

The occasion gave an opportunity to the President to renew, in a social way, the friendships formed while a member of the House, as a number of those present were his associates in that body during his Congressional career.

The guests were Vice President Hobart, Speaker Reed, Attorney General McKenna, Senators Burrows, Gear, and Mills; Representatives Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell of Connecticut, Dolliver, Steele, Johnson of North Dakota, Evans, Tawney, Bailey, McMillin, Wheeler of Alabama, McLaurin, Robertson of Louisiana, Swanson, Cannon, and Henderson, and William A. Russell of Massachusetts.

Boys Debate Arbitration.

A spirited prize debate occurred yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between members of the Mount Morris Anti-Rubbish League and Branch No. 39 of the Anti-Cigarette League. Col. Waring acted as judge, and awarded the prize, $5, to the representatives of the Anti-Cigarette League. The subject of debate was "Resolved, That the arbitration treaty, as signed by the Messrs. Olney and Pauncefote, is advantageous to the United States." The affirmative was taken by Leo Felbel and Herman Asher of the Anti-Rubbish League and the negative by J. Bachrach and Edward Goldwater of the Anti-Cigarette League. The last-named made the most vigorous argument, and was much applauded. A musical and literary programme followed the debate.

Lafayette Post Campfire.

A camp fire and smoker was held by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in the Masonic Temple last evening, at which, in addition to music, songs, recitations, and stories, an address was made by Lieut. Col. Beasley of the Seventy-first North Carolina Regiment, Confederate States Army. Among guests and members present were Major William Wagner, Louis K. McClymonds, William G. Walker, Charles R. Flint, Capt. Henry T. Bragg, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Commander William C. Reddy, and Past Commander Scott of Hamilton Post; Col. E. D. Wattson, Capt. G. W. Smith, William Banta, Col. Wilbur Brown, Capt. Charles F. Horner, Col. Frederick Foster, William A. Copp, Col. E. G. Tuckerman, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, Gilbert N. Knight, Abram Vosburgh, J. J. Hemming, W. E. Shepard, L. E. Evans, and H. C. Fisher.

Missionary Society Anniversary.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Jersey City held its silver anniversary yesterday in the Second Presbyterian Church, on Third Street, Jersey City. Mrs. Alexander Campbell, President of the society, delivered the address of welcome.

Miss Clara Pudney, the Secretary, reviewed the history of the church from the time of its organization, April 10, 1872. It then had twenty-six members. Now it has 1,400. In addition to the parent society, twenty-two auxiliary branches have been established. The report of Miss S. E. Demarest, the Treasurer, showed the society to be in good financial condition. At the afternoon session an address on missionary work in India was delivered by Mrs. Rhea.

Rents a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—The rental was announced to-day of the George Francis Train villa, near the end of Bellevue Avenue, to Stanley Mortimer of New York, the polo player. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer were not here last season. The Train villa is one of the most charming in Newport.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The New York Exchange for Woman's Work held a sale of Easter novelties at its headquarters, 12 East Thirtieth Street. A tea was served in the afternoon.

Miss Carlotta Desvignes will give a song recital at the Waldorf Monday afternoon. She will be assisted by Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, and Victor Harris, accompanist.

Mrs. Mary H. Flint continued her series of lectures on Greek art at the residence of Mrs. Learned, 56 East Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Two more lectures will be given.

Mlle. Henriette S. Corradi of 689 Lexington Avenue, correspondent of a Paris musical publication, has just received notice of her appointment by the French Government as an Officier d'Académie.

The Ladies' Friday Morning Class in Lent met at the residence of Mrs. John D. Archbold, 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday. Mrs. Isabel Spencer Freeland gave a lecture on "The Heroes of the Civil War," which was followed by a discussion of current topics.

Miss Jane Meade Welch gave the third of a series of American history lectures in the state banquet room of the Waldorf yesterday. Her subject was "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton." The next lecture will be given next Tuesday afternoon. The subject will be "The Battle of Saratoga."

The New York Diet Association, the object of which is to supply wholesome food to the sick poor, gave an entertainment of songs, music, and recitations and held a sale of novelties at Ortgies's Art Gallery, 366 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The association is in great need of funds for its Summer work.

At the Bonheur Studio of Mrs. Olive A. Dexter, 132 West Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday, a large collection of sketches and original drawings of prominent artists was offered for sale for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Home of Englewood, N. J. The sale will continue to-day, and this evening at 9 o'clock all pictures not already disposed of will be sold at auction.

The first of two "dramatic recitals" was given last night by Mrs. Leila Ellis and Miss L. Owen Ellis at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. The programme was a varied one, and was well received. Among those present were Mrs. William J. Le Moyne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden, and Mrs. Henry C. Tinker

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro gave the last of their musical receptions for this season at their apartments, 20 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The programme included an organ and piano duet by Mrs. Olga Monsanto-Queeny and Miss Dorothy Clinton, a soprano solo by Miss Jean Stevenson, violoncello solos by Hans Kronold, piano solos by Arthur Hochmann, and a piano solo dedicated to the hostess, composed and played by S. G. Pratt.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Sousa's Band will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow evening.

"The Tempest" will not be produced at Daly's Theatre until Tuesday evening. The comedy will be presented during the week on Wednesday afternoon, Thursday evening, and both afternoon and evening performances Saturday. "The Geisha" will be given Wednesday and Friday nights. As announced in THE TIMES yesterday, Miss Nancy McIntosh will appear in the rôle of Miranda. Miss Ada Rehan and Mr. Daly's company will present "The Taming of the Shrew" at the opening of the new Star Theatre, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, and will also give "The School for Scandal" in the same theatre Friday.

It is announced from Vienna that Mary Lederer, one of the leading sopranos of the Imperial Court Opera House, will retire from the stage in view of her approaching marriage to one of the Directors of the Austrian Government Bank. The announcement is regretted by many of Miss Lederer's friends here, as the young prima donna possesses unusual musical and histrionic attainments and abandons the operatic stage at a time when she is beginning to earn fame. Her rapid rise has been made within the short space of three years. It is understood that Miss Lederer has been asked to postpone her wedding for another year, so as to enable her to fulfill operatic engagements which have been offered her in this country. She is a sister of Charles I. Lederer, the composer, of this city.

A Union Treasurer's Flight.

George Herzberg, Treasurer of the German Waiters' Union, No. 1, has fled to Canada because of a shortage of $726 in his accounts. The first intimation of the matter came in a letter from Herzberg to Secretary Max Southeimer. The letter was dated Montreal, and in it Herzberg said that he had appropriated to his own use money which he should have deposited in a bank. He forged entries in the union's bankbook in order to make the account appear straight.

PLYMOUTH BACKS ABBOTT

Vigorous Expressions of Opinion Made in the Addresses at the Weekly Prayer Meeting.

THE BIBLE IN A NEW LIGHT.

Mr. Shearman Finds It More Comprehensible—He Believes It Wrong to Accept the Book as Perfect—Sacred Writers Recorded Errors with Truths.

The weekly prayer meeting of Plymouth Church was devoted last night to a consideration and discussion of the subject, "The Old Bible Under New Lights: What It Has Been to Us."

Dr. Abbott presided, and after a few introductory remarks, in which he reiterated his object in giving the lectures, called in turn upon the prominent leaders in the church and Sunday school for remarks.

Thomas G. Shearman, who is the teacher of the Bible class, said that the Bible had meant a great deal more to him since he had learned to read it correctly.

"The Bible has become more comprehensible, more religious," he said, "as I have proceeded along the steps leading to unorthodoxy under the inspiration of the new light. As a Sunday school teacher with a class of young men, I have learned by experience the difficulty of presenting Bible truths to young minds when these truths were shrouded by false ideas of orthodoxy. But when I began to teach in the spirit of the new light, the young men's interest was aroused, and they took pleasure in reading the Scriptures, not simply on Sunday, but throughout the week.

"It is wrong to believe the Bible is perfect. Its writers could not always understand God, and, having mistaken ideas in some instances, they have recorded errors with truths."

Superintendent Tupper of the Sunday school said he did not believe the late criticism would destroy the Ten Commandments or the spirit of God in this world. It could do no harm, he said, to correct errors and proclaim the truth.

Dr. Abbott, in calling upon Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond to give his opinions, stated that twenty years ago, while Mr. Beecher was preaching in Plymouth Church, Dr. Raymond was delivering a course of lectures in another room of the church, and that in those lectures he went fully as far in his criticism of the Bible as Dr. Abbott did. Dr. Raymond said:

"I have not had to crucify my own conscience in defending the wicked characters of Old Testament history, because I have sought to study the Bible rationally and in the light of all knowledge that theologians have adduced.

"Some have said that the pulpit is not the place to say such things as Dr. Abbott has given in his Sunday night discourses. If my voice could reach such ministers I would say that they have nothing in their sacred heads that we cannot understand or that would do us harm. By shutting their secrets up in libraries they only make us doubt whether they know as much as they presume to know."

Other members of the church spoke, and the sentiment of all was that Dr. Abbott had done a great deal of good.

BROOKLYN OFFICER RESIGNS.

Assistant District Attorney Davis Charges Office Mismanagement.

Henry S. Davis, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, yesterday sent in his resignation to District Attorney Backus, giving as the reason for his action the fact that there was not sufficient work to do for him in his office, and that he did not desire to become inefficient in his profession as a result of idleness.

He sharply criticised the District Attorney, alleging that the business of the office was being transacted in a negligent manner. He further asserted that while there was only one court in Brooklyn, there were six Assistant District Attorneys, who were doing practically nothing to earn their salaries.

COMPLIMENT TO LAUTERBACH.

Named by Gov. Black for the State Board of Charities.

Edward Lauterbach's appointment by Gov. Black yesterday as a member of the State Board of Charities was regarded by the Republican politicians as a compliment to Mr. Lauterbach. His interest in Hebrew charities and the attention which he gave to the general question of sectarian charities as a member of the last Constitutional Convention are well known. It is said that Mr. Lauterbach would have been better pleased if Col. George Bliss had been selected by the Governor.

BOY AND GIRL ELOPE.

Parents of the Couple in Atla ta Offer a Reward for Them.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—J. P. Atkinson, the seventeen-year-old son of Gov. Atkinson, and Miss Ada Bryan Byrd, aged fourteen, eloped this morning. They took a train for Tennessee, but fearing detection, they left the train, secured a horse and buggy at Kingston, and left for Rome.

The parents of the youthful couple are greatly shocked at the conduct of the pair, and have offered a reward for their detention if apprehended before the marriage takes place.

ROBBED BY HIS GUARD.

Chicago Boy Beaten Into Insensibility and $3,500 Taken.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Right in the business district to-day a messenger employed by the wholesale woolen firm of Kuh, Nathan & Fisher was robbed of $3,500 after being beaten into insensibility by two men.

The messenger is Chris Schultz, a seventeen-year-old lad. He is at the point of death. One of the robbers was Edward Wilson, employed by the firm as a teamster. The other is not known. Schultz and Wilson have been in the employ of Kuh, Nathan & Fisher for several years, and were always sent to the banks together, sometimes with thousands of dollars at a time.

Mr. Weber's Horse Bolted.

John Weber of 334 East Forty-seventh Street, a broker, was speeding his horse along Jerome Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets, yesterday afternoon, when the horse took the bit and bolted. Workmen had been excavating near there and dirt was piled up on the street, but Mr. Weber's horse went through it until Policeman Peter Hunt, mounted, of the High Bridge Station, attempted to catch the animal. The carriage horse succeeded in pulling them both along for more than a block, when they all landed in a large sandbank. There was no particular damage, and Mr. Weber later on went home.

The Ninth's New Chaplain.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, was installed as Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment at the armory, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening. Dr. Peters succeeds the Rev. Newland Maynard, who recently retired.

Platt Stays in Washington.

It was generally understood at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Senator Platt would not come to this city this week. Edward Lauterbach and Abraham Gruber will go to Washington to-day to see him. They will make a last stand against the Raines law amendments.

For Mayor of Jersey City.

A number of independent Democrats and Republicans met in the Fuller Building, Jersey City, yesterday, and nominated James S. Erwin, Republican, for Mayor.

WILLIAM E. WORTHEN DEAD.

The Well-Known Civil Engineer Succumbs to an Attack of Paralysis—His Public Services.

In the death of William Ezra Worthen, which occurred yesterday in his apartments, 436 Lexington Avenue, the profession of civil engineering lost a man who stood at its very head. His knowledge of his profession was regarded as almost phenomenal. Mr. Worthen, who was seventy-eight years of age, suffered a stroke of paralysis in December, and it was this which resulted in his death. Until disabled by this attack he was active in his profession, and he had just rewritten his work, "Cyclopaedia of Drawing."

Mr. Worthen was born in Amesbury, Mass., March 14, 1819, the son of Ezra Worthen, who suggested the present site of the City of Lowell as a good one for manufacturing purposes, and who was the first Superintendent of the Merrimac Mills. The subject of this sketch was graduated from Harvard in 1838. One of his classmates was James Russell Lowell. He took up the practice of civil engineering, beginning under George R. Baldwin, with surveys and measurements of brook-flows for the increase of the Jamaica Pond supply for the City of Boston, and continued hydraulic investigations under James B. Francis.

He came to New York in 1849, and was appointed the engineer of the New York and New Haven Railroad, of which road he became Vice President in 1854. Of his work an authority said, in 1889:

"As a hydraulic engineer he has designed and constructed masonry dams across rivers, for the establishment of water-powers, and the canals, mills, and shops connected therewith. For the water supply and sewers of towns he has given designs for all the constructions, and has supervised their execution. In the City of New York he was the Sanitary Engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Health during its continuance, in 1866-9; engineer of the Southern Boulevard, member of the Examining Board of New Docks and Bulkheads, engineer of the first Rapid Transit Commission in the annexed district, member of a later commission, and member of the Examining Board on the Riverside Park and Fifth Avenue pavement."

Mr. Worthen was the author of a plan of rapid transit which bore his name. He was consulting engineer in the scheme to carry the sewage of Chicago to the Mississippi River, and was also consulting engineer in plans for improving the water supply of Brooklyn, Cohoes, Tarrytown, and Mount Vernon. His services as an expert were frequently sought in legal cases.

In addition to a large number of official reports, Mr. Worthen then published several works—"Cyclopaedia of Drawing," "Lessons in Mechanics," and "Rudimentary Drawing for Schools." The first of these he practically rewrote, completing his work last year. He was a member of several scientific societies and of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was chosen President in 1887. He declined membership in a number of the prominent clubs of this city, preferring to devote his time to his profession.

Mr. Worthen leaves a wife, but no children. The funeral will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Monday next, at 10 A. M. The burial will be at Lowell, Mass.

BUTLER TRIES SUICIDE.

The Australian Murderer Wounds Himself with His Thumbnail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide today in the presence of two guards.

With his long thumbnail he tore a hole half an inch long near the temporal artery. His guards will not again relax their vigilance. Butler will sail for Australia to-morrow.

STOLE THE FUNERAL MONEY.

Robbery of a House at Oradell, Where There Was a Corpse.

ORADELL, N. J., April 2.—On Wednesday Charles Mennitt's little child died, and the father drew $46 from the bank with which to pay funeral expenses. Last night while the family slept a thief entered the house and carried off Mr. Mennitt's clothes and the $46.

The members of the family were worn out with watching, and unable to keep awake. A bicycle was stolen from a neighboring house.

HIS BIRTHDAY FOR SUICIDE.

A Chicago Man's Singular Request When Contemplating Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Before shooting himself dead yesterday at his home, 479 North Hermitage Avenue, Herman Henaman asked that his relatives be summoned to say good-bye to an April fool. It was Henaman's birthday, and he declared it was an appropriate time for him to die. He had talked thus on former birthdays, and the family paid no heed to his words.

While Mrs. Henaman was preparing breakfast she heard a shot in an adjoining room. Rushing in she found her husband dying with a bullet in his heart.

A CHILD'S SINGULAR DEATH.

Stuck His Head Between Wagon Spokes—His Neck Was Broken.

Michael Flynn, four years old, whose parents live at 1,435 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally killed yesterday in a singular way.

The boy was playing outdoors, when a milk-wagon driven by Frederick Bennett of 1,845 Bergen Street came up the street and stopped three or four doors from the house where the Flynn family resides. The boy, unnoticed by the driver, went up to the wagon and stuck his head among the spokes of one of the rear wheels, facing the street. The driver gathered up his reins and started the horse, dragging little Michael several feet before the child's father saw his boy and stopped the wagon.

Extricating the child from the spokes, he ran with it at high speed to St. Mary's Hospital, but the little fellow was dead. His neck had been broken.

Death of Japan's Prince Denied.

S. Uchida, Japanese Consul in this city, said yesterday that the frequently published report from Japan that the Crown Prince is dead is false. This report came by way of San Francisco, and was brought out by passengers from Yokohama on the steamer Peru, which arrived in San Francisco March 18. It was said that the death of the heir-apparent was kept secret in Japan for State reasons. The report added that Prince Arisugawa had been nominated as Crown Prince of the empire. All this, Mr. Uchida said, was unfounded. Mr. Uchida's information does not come from official sources, but at the Consulate it is said to be authentic. If the Crown Prince had died the diplomatic and Consular representatives would have been advised at once. The denial comes from friends in Japan.

Ernst Tried Suicide Twice.

John B. Ernst, thirty-six years old, a butcher, committed suicide last night at his home, 310 East Thirty-fifth Street, by taking carbolic acid. Ernst was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children. For some time past he had shown signs of mental weakness, and six months ago, while living in Brooklyn, he tried to kill himself in a similar manner.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Darwin E. Ware.

Darwin E. Ware, a leading member of the Massachusetts bar died yesterday in Boston. He was conspicuously successful as an organizer of various reform movements in his State. Mr. Ware was born in Salem, Feb. 11, 1831. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852, and then went through the Law School of the university. He was admitted to the bar in 1856.

In 1866 the Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch, appointed him one of the two Commissioners to codify the laws relating to shipping, revenue, and customs. He served on this commission from 1866 to 1874.

His advocacy of civil service reform led him to take an active part in its promotion under the Administration of President Hayes. He was one of the organizers of the Civil Service Reform Association, and was at one time its President.

In 1884 Mr. Ware was so deeply interested in the reform of the tariff and of the civil service that he severed his connection with the Republican Party and voted and worked for the election of Grover Cleveland.

Harvard University elected him a member of the Board of Overseers in 1866, and that post he held for a number of years.

John Alfred Mills.

John Alfred Mills, the well-known Western hotel proprietor, died at his home in Englewood, Ill., Thursday, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Mills was born in Vermont, and in early life had been an Indian trader. He was one of the first settlers in Chicago, and was for many years connected with several of the leading hotels in that city. In 1865 he was proprietor of the old Cottage Grove Hotel. Mr. Mills leaves three daughters, a son, and a grandson.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, a banker, of Lima, Ind., is dead, at Oakland, Cal.

WILLIAM S. BADGER, President of the Augusta Savings Bank, and a prominent member of the Republican Party of Maine, died at Augusta yesterday. He was born in 1820.

DANIEL W. BERDAN died yesterday at his home at Roselle, N. J. He was a broker, at 35 Wall Street, in this city, and was in his sixty-sixth year. The funeral will be held at Roselle to-morrow at 4 P. M.

JOHN F. HARRIS, a prominent citizen of Fort Edward, N. Y., died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He was an ex-President of the village and a member of the Board of Education. He was Superintendent of the Fort Edward Blast Furnace a few years ago.

MRS. CATHERINE WRIGHT, widow of Capt. Garrett P. Wright, a well-known resident on Staten Island, died on Wednesday at her residence, Mariner's Harbor, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Wright was a prominent member of the Summerville Methodist Church. Three married daughters and one son survive her. The funeral will take place from her residence to-morrow.

Funeral services for CHARLES T. GROTJEAN, who died at his home, 565 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, last Thursday, will be held at the house this afternoon. Mr. Grotjean was born in Germany in 1810. He came to this country in 1833, and soon after enlisted in the army. His first service was against the Seminoles. In the war with Mexico Mr. Grotjean shipped on the American frigate Decatur, and was aboard of her during the bombardment of Vera Cruz. When the war closed he settled in Brooklyn. He had been in the Assessor's office continuously for the past twenty years. Two children survive him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Care, worry, dread, anxiety, whiten the hair too early. Stop fretting, use PARKER'S Hair Balsam and save both life and color to the hair.

DIED.

BERDAN.—At Roselle, N. J., Friday, April 2, Daniel W. Berdan, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 3 P. M.

CARLETON.—Died, April 1, of pneumonia, Gen. Charles Arms Carleton.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 53d St., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M. Members of the Loyal Legion and all friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.—Commandery State of New York.—Companions are informed of the death of Gen. Charles A. Carleton. Funeral services will be held on Sunday at Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church, corner of 53d St., at 2 P. M. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. HORACE PORTER, late U. S. Army, Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. Navy, Recorder.

GUION.—On Wednesday morning, 31st March, 1897, at her residence in Warwick, New York, Elizabeth J. Guion, wife of the late Clement Guion.

Funeral service will be said at Trinity Chapel, West 25th Street, near Broadway, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HAYNES.—On Friday morning, 2d April, 1897, suddenly, at her residence, 16 East 36th St., Caroline Matilda De Forest, daughter of the late E. T. De Forest and wife of Frederick W. Haynes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MYERS.—Thursday morning, April 1, Lucy A., widow of the late Michael A. Myers, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Duncon D. Chaplin, 426 West End Av., near 85th St., Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, April 1, Robert Cooper Townsend, son of Edward M. Townsend, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 45th St., on Saturday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Oyster Bay, L. I., at the convenience of the family.

WORTHEN.—On Friday, April 2, William E. Worthen, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, April 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Lowell, Mass.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.—Commandery State of New York.—Companions are informed of the death of Companion Col. George Duryea. Funeral services will be held to-day at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, at 3:30 P. M. Companions are requested to attend. By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. HORACE PORTER, late U. S. A., Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Acting Assistant Paymaster, late U. S. N., Recorder.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ARCHER, Thomas,	519 8th Av.	47	1
*AUSTIN, William,	641 W. 52d St.	1	31
AREL, Vincent,	255 Elizabeth St.	8	1
ARNOLD, Gladys M.,	27 W. 99th St.	9	1
*ALBANESE, Antonio,	Infants' Hosp.	1	31
BERKELEY, Edward R.,	234 E. 97th.	8	1
BAYER, Henry,	192 Amsterdam Av.	46	1
BURGESS, William,	2,278 8th Av.	46	1
BRENNAN, Owen,	Bellevue Hospital.	63	1
*BERLEP, Henry B.,	145 Cherry St.	45	28
BANNON, Frank H.,	549 E. 136th St.	84	1
BEEKMAN, Mary,	447 E. 9th St.	47	1
BONNER, William,	271 W. 83d St.	67	1
*BERLET, Pierre,	75 Christopher St.	30	31
*CARLIN, Francis,	335 W. 40th St.	76	31
*COLESANTE, Eva,	Infants' Hospital.	2	30
CANLO, Antonio,	253 Elizabeth St.	1	1
COHEN, Abraham,	111 Henry St.	1	1
*CATON, Margaret A.,	117 W. 60th St.	81	31
*DANIELS, Theodore,	124 W. 49th St.	29	29
*DARLINGTON, Marcel R.,	61 W. 105th St	3	30
*DARLINGTON, Adelina A.,	61 W. 105th St	22	30
DE FREESE, Mary J.,	226 E. 70th St.	21	1
DOLAN, Sarah M.,	Windsor, Conn.	26	1
DURYEA, George,	Glen Cove	65	1
DUNCAN, Harry,	150 E. 84th St.	54	1
*EPSTEIN, Sarah,	Infants' Hospital.	13	28
*EDWARDS, Adam,	Colored Home and Hospital	64	30
ESTOLD, Charles,	223 E. 95th St.	3	1
FISHEL, Betsey,	Riverhead, L. I.	53	1
*FRENCH, Elizabeth,	61 W. 105th St.	23	30
FLAHERTY, Mary,	309 E. 63d St.	34	1
GAY, Emile,	341 E. 23d St.	39	1
*GRINNON, Katharine,	359 W. 53d St.	29	31
*GAINES, Sarah,	212 W. 24th St.	82	30
*GENNON, Ann,	702 E. 13th St.	58	31
*GILLIGAN, John,	10 W. 123d St.	78	31
*HOELLEBOLT, Gertrude,	125 E. 94th.	57	31
HERETH, George D.,	Boat Pier No. 6, East River	87	1
HEBBEL, Charles,	281 Broome St.	63	1
*HIGBEE, James R.,	105 E. 4th St.	52	31
KNOPFLER, Lillie,	326 E. 90th St.	4	2
KENNEDY, Lucy M.,	567 3d Av.	72	1
KINDLEMAN, Charles,	183 Mulberry.	6	2
LOGAN, Kate,	271 W. 146th St.	33	1
*LEDERER, Marie M. B.,	438 Manhattan Av	76	31
*LEWIS, John B.,	108 Perry St.	65	31
LONGAN, Bridget,	415 E. 79th St.	58	1
*LEE, Frank,	189 Division St.	1	30
*LUDDY, Bernard,	22 Prince St.	45	28
LAWRENCE, Paul,	123 W. 3d St.	1	1
*LAPPIN, Ann,	695 1st Av.	58	31
LONGNECKER, Valentine,	149 W. 30th St	86	1
LAYDEN, Michael,	150 Leonard St.	6	1
*MEEHAN, Mary,	Infants' Hospital.	1	31
MURPHY, Eliza,	Almshouse	71	1
*MILLER, August,	862 10th Av.	85	31
MURRY, Patrick,	60 N. Moore St.	31	1
*MORGAN, Mary A.,	Wolf St. and Sedgwick Av	65	30
*MULLER, Margaret J.,	1,030 Prospect.	1	31
*MURRAY, Florence R.,	216 E. 27th.	5	31
MATHEWS, Margaret,	Brooklyn	61	1
MARKTHALER, Henry,	504 Columbus.	73	1
*McLOUGHLIN, James,	530 W. 58th.	42	30
*McWILLIAMS, Ellen T.,	257 1st Av.	47	31
McGARR, Hugh,	King's Bridge Road.	63	2
NICOLA, Bresciano,	112 Mulberry St.	35	1
NOLL, Annie,	52 Bowery	48	1
OLSEN, Ole,	Barge Susie A.	37	1
*PEARLBROOK, Mary A.,	692 Union.	53	31
POLICEK, Marie,	314 E. 39th St.	61	2
*QUINN, Jennie,	Infants' Hospital.	2	31
RITMASTER, Dora A.,	238 Madison St.	58	1
*REISS, Isadore,	24 Rivington St.	2	31
*RYDER, Delia,	328 E. 60th St.	32	31
RATNER, Mary,	169 E. 61st St.	1	1
REGAN, John H.,	69 E. 114th St.	15	1
RINCK, Emma,	409 W. 37th St.	33	1
REID, George U.,	Bellevue Hospital.	56	1
RYDER, Amanda M.,	127 W. 47th St.	53	2
*SINCLAIR, William,	48 West End Av.	29	31
*STILLMAN, Jessie,	Man. State Hos.	21	31
STORMBERGER, Lucy,	1,497 Ave. A.	1	1
SAMUELS, Bella,	420 E. 50th St.	2	1
*STECK, George,	1,066 E. Boulevard.	67	31
SCHUMACHER, Peter H.,	44 Stanton.	42	1
SHINE, Elizabeth,	1,345 2d Av.	12	1
STENSON, Ellen,	1,366 3d Av.	1	1
SHERER, Henry,	St. Vincent's Hosp.	28	2
SHEEHY, Michael,	465 Columbus Av.	57	1
TOWNSEND, Robert C.,	42 W. 21st.	28	1
*TOBIN, Matthew,	Bellevue Hospital.	48	31
VOLF, Frank,	324 E. 71st St.	59	1
WORTHEN, William E.,	438 Lexington Av	78	2
WIENER, Jacob,	65 W. 85th St.	62	2
WHITE, Mary,	80 Pike St.	18	1
WATT, Robert,	502 W. 29th St.	59	1
WATSON, Daniel,	113 E. 129th St.	48	1

*Date of death in March.

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ALLMENDINGER, Margarite,	1,707 Bergen St.	1	1
*ARSINI, Angelo,	55 Columbia St.	84	31
BURRELL, John,	211 39th St.	74	1
*BULLWINKEL, Harvey,	869 Nostrand Av.	47	31
BRAY, Elizabeth,	194 Wythe Av.	1	1
*BOND, Isabella,	436 Pacific St.	46	31
BURK, Edwin J.,	385 Prospect Av.	1	2
*BURSON, Annetta,	321 Pacific St.	77	31
BUTLER, Adelaid L.,	62 Van Voorhis St.	24	1
*COULTER, Thomas,	368 S. 4th St.	49	31
*CAPSTICK, Edward F.,	93 Floyd St.	16	31
CONKLIN, Alice,	72 Washington St.	1	1
*CRAFE, Angela,	127 Wyckoff Av.	35	30
CONWAY, William,	111 Fleet Place.	40	1
*CURRAN, Patrick,	Kings County Hospital	46	31
*CLANCY, Mary,	Kings County Hospital	34	31
DIGNAN, Mathew W.,	126 Linden St.	3	1
*DRESSLER, Kate,	Long Island State Hospital	32	29
DE HERT, Pauline,	135 Jackson St.	10	1
*ERICSON, Irene C.,	377 Court St.	3	31
FOLAN, Ellen,	Washington Av., near 1st St.	49	1
FOLEY, Gerald F.,	194 Sackett St.	1	2
FIRRANSKI, Benjamin,	170 26th St.	21	1
FRANKENBERG, Henry E.,	537 Washington Av.	63	1
FINKELSTEIN, Baby,	12 Thatford Av.	1	2
GARRISON, Glady,	156 Bainbridge St.	3	2
*GREY, Maria,	Kings County Hospital	74	30
GLYNN, John J.,	210 Division Av.	1	1
*HAMBLER, Alberta L.,	98 Cooper St.	21	31
*HANCOCK, James,	83 14th St.	84	30
HOFFMAN, George,	70 Jamacia St.	1	2
HILDEBRANDT,	319 18th St.	1	1
HANDY, Clara,	1,172 Park Place.	50	1
HUTTY, Louis,	407 Humboldt St.	1	1
*HONDAYER, Maria L. A.,	257 Carlton Av.	79	31
HELMER, Katie,	602 Humboldt St.	4	1
JERONIMO, Joseph,	1,878 Broadway.	2	1
*JARVORSKA, Josephine,	503 Warren St.	3	31
*KRAMER, Edward,	169 Ten Eyck St.	1	31
*KENNEDY, John H.,	Kings County Penitentiary	40	31
KENNEDY, Grace,	214 Graham Av.	4	2
KLASER, Charles,	Chauncey St. and Broadway	35	1
*KEENAN, Peter,	Carroll St. and Franklin Av.	27	30
KORSOKOWSKI, Charles,	57 S. 2d St.	1	2
*LEWIS, Wright F.,	160 Decatur St.	67	31
*LOESCH, Julius,	112 Nostrand Av.	1	31
*LYNCH, Florence,	480 Belmont Av.	2	31
*MALONEY, Honora,	74 Nelson St.	52	31
MONROE, Sarah,	Kings County Almshouse	1	1
MALONE, Johanna,	1,064 Bedford Av.	29	1
MUNCHIE, Douglas L.,	579 St. Mark's Av.	1	1
*MEEHAN, Ellen,	108 12th St.	60	30
MOONES, Joseph,	94 York St.	1	2
MONKS, Edward F.,	209 Frost St.	1	2
MESSNER, John T.,	241 Driggs Av.	87	1
McCREERY, Elizabeth,	2,313 Pacific St.	4	2
McGUIRE, Nellie,	130 N. 10th St.	2	1
McDEVITT, Joseph E.,	314 Floyd St.	17	1
McNIFF, Francis,	223 Monitor St.	1	1
NOBMAN, Henry W.,	490 Gates Av.	1	1
*NORTON, Addison,	St. Catharine's Hospital	4	31
NORTON, Ann,	559 Atlantic Av.	54	1
O'CONNOR, John,	142½ Newell St.	2	1
*OMALIA, Katie,	32 15th St.	55	30
*PIERRON, Muriel,	438 Grand Av.	1	31
*PHILLIPS, Julia,	2,090 Atlantic Av.	10	31
*ROGERS, Bryce W.,	1,983 Fulton.	43	31
REINHARDT, Katie,	202 Stockton St.	3	1
*STUART, Mamie,	Carroll St. and Franklin Av.	5	30
*SAUBERLICH, Philip,	241 Ewen St.	33	30
SCHMITTMEYER, Georgie,	111 Bushwick Av.	2	2
*SNETZED, Teresa,	312 Stanhope St.	62	31
*SOUTHWICK, John W.,	Gelston Av. and 92d St.	4	31
*SCHMIDT, Lazarus,	381 Marcy Av.	85	31
SONNESTRAHL, Betsey,	188 Myrtle Av.	46	1
VOGT, John,	233 5th Av.	1	1
*WALSH, Thomas,	169 Wyckoff St.	77	31
WINNIG, Eva,	261 Sackman St.	1	2
*WHITE, James H.,	143 Concord St.	65	31
WEILL, Eliza,	226 Myrtle Av.	36	1
*WILSON, Ellen,	150 Newell St.	1	31
*WILSON, Henrietta,	150 Newell St.	23	31
*YATES, Deacy,	1,533 Dean St.	53	27

*Date of death in March.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, April 5th, and three following afternoons at three o'clock each day,
The LIBRARY, Part I., of the late
EDWARD HALE BIERSTADT,
Treasurer of the GROLIER CLUB.
A very VALUABLE COLLECTION, particularly rich in Old English Literature, and also containing many first editions of modern English writers, and a representative collection of first editions of leading American authors.
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SEVEN GLAD DAYS.
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"French Artists and Their Studios," Finely Illustrated.
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Price, 15 cents on all news stands, or address THE PARISIAN MAGAZINE, Carnegie Hall, New York.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model. Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each, the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, under no circumstances, be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply. (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

AN APRIL-FOOL DEATH NOTICE.

Mrs. Arnold Was the Victim of a Peculiar Joke.

Some person with a peculiar sense of humor, or perhaps with malice, has advertised the death of a woman who is at present in excellent health, in two of the morning newspaper of this city. The victim is Mrs. Ellen Arnold, the wife of Patrick L. Arnold, of 70 West Forty-fifth Street.

The first death notice appeared on Thursday, and this fact would indicate that it was meant for an "April Fool" joke, had not a similar notice come out in another morning paper yesterday. About 8 o'clock Thursday morning an undertaker rang the Arnolds' door bell, and said that some one had telephoned him to call at that address to make arrangements for a burial. He could not tell who gave the order. Mr. Arnold took up a morning paper soon after this visitor had gone and read the death notice of "Ellen Arnold, beloved wife of Patrick Arnold," with no little indignation. The advertisement stated that Mrs. Arnold had died suddenly, and set the date of her funeral for 2 P. M. to-day. The address was given correctly, but the writer saw fit to add about twenty years to Mrs. Arnold's age.

The advertisement, it was learned on inquiry, had been handed in at a branch office by a young man about nineteen years of age. When asked to indorse the advertisement he scrawled "Joe Adams, 95 Perry Street," across its back in pencil. There is no such person at that address.

Mr. Arnold says that he will pay a reasonable reward to secure the conviction of the person who caused the insertion of the notice.

Ambulance Kills a Horse.

A Bellevue Hospital ambulance, in which were two patients, ran into a horse attached to a wagon owned by Charles Henkle of 518 East Fourteenth Street, at First Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last evening. The shaft of the ambulance penetrated the shoulder of the horse and it was instantly killed. The driver of the ambulance said that he was going up First Avenue at a fair rate of speed. He rang his bell at Fourteenth Street, when Henkle drove directly across his path, cutting him off. The patients were shaken up somewhat, but sustained no other injury.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
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BANK STOCKS.
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Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
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FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
$150,000
Leominster & Clinton
(MASS.)
Street Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5%
TWENTY YEAR
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS,
Issue authorized by Massachusetts Legislature and Approved by Railroad Commissioners.
Dated April 1, 1897. Due April 1, 1917.
Coupons Payable Semi-Annually April and October 1st, at Office of
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston, Trustee.
Denomination $1,000 each.

Capital Stock, fully paid	$150,000
1st Mortgage Bonds, (this issue)	150,000
Cost of entire property	323,425

Earnings for first six months, (during part of time road was under construction,) ending February 1, 1897, were:

Gross	$20,020
Expenses, including Insurance and Taxes	12,870
Net	$7,150

or nearly a full year's interest on these bonds. A Sinking Fund of $2,000 per annum, payable yearly, beginning October 1, 1898, will be held by the Trustee, for the further security of these bonds.

The Leominster & Clinton Street Railway Company owns twelve miles of electric railway built in 1896 in the most substantial manner, and with modern equipment, purchased for cash at low prices then ruling, extending from Leominster, (Mass.,) a thriving town of 10,000 population, through Lancaster and South Lancaster, to and through the principal streets of Clinton, Mass., a town of 12,000.

Three miles from Leominster the company owns a large tract of land laid out as a public park, provided with all facilities for amusement and recreation, which has become a popular Summer resort.

At this point, also, the company has developed an extensive water power sufficient to supply nearly all the electric power required by the road at a nominal cost.

We recommend these bonds to those seeking a safe home security yielding a good return upon the investment.

Price and Circular upon application to

FULLER, HARDING & CO., Bankers
60 Devonshire St., Boston.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS	$1,000,000

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1897.)
23 Wall Street,
New York, April 1, 1897.
We hereby give notice that we are prepared to purchase bonds of the above issue at 102 per cent. and interest, on delivery at our office.
The right is reserved to terminate this offer without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926.
In view of the default in payment of the coupon due to-day, we, as owners of and representing a large amount of the bonds, beg that other holders will communicate with us for the protection of all interested.
Maitland, Coppell & Co.,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE.
April 1.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The twenty-sixth semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on Apr. 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the Bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1st, 1897, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
The President, J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
At Mexico, 19th March, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Less than 200,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, half the total being represented by transactions in half a dozen stocks. Jersey Central and Burlington and Quincy were each more largely traded in than was Sugar Trust, which for so long a time has had the habit of leading in activity. Western Union Telegraph stock was, however, more extensively traded in than any of the foregoing three. Nearly 20,000 shares were quoted, and some coincident circumstances made this exceptional activity in Western Union seem more significant.

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Wall Street found especial interest in a statement concerning Western Union affairs made by one of the company's influential Directors—Mr. Russell Sage. Substantially, Mr. Sage expressed disappointment in current earnings, and said succinctly (just as he has already been quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES) that when next dividend day comes he will vote to reduce the dividend rate if earnings do not sufficiently improve to warrant the present rate's continuance. Mr. Sage's candor is in line with the frankness he displayed when last a dividend was to be declared upon Manhattan Elevated stock, his resolute opposition to paying unearned dividends there causing a reduction.

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Mr. Sage is apprised of the growth of competition that he and Mr. Gould have to face in directing the affairs of the Western Union Company. He learned yesterday of important extensions made by the Postal system in this State, of the Postal's new lines throughout Texas, and of certain other Southern lines which the Postal Company will have ready for operation at the beginning of the coming cotton season. One of Mr. Sage's mottoes is:

"It doesn't pay to dodge the facts."

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There was much in the action of conspicuous railroad stocks yesterday to encourage believers in possibilities of stock market improvement—this being particularly true of the Vanderbilts and the Grangers. Recent recessions in these groups of stocks have induced a large and rather unwieldy short interest. They advanced yesterday with a show of ease, nearly all of the better class of stocks in this part of the market making substantial gains.

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The coal stocks were weak by contrast. Lackawanna gained a point, but Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central declined in the face of a generally advancing tendency throughout all the rest of the market. To close observers of Stock Exchange developments it looks as if the general market were cutting loose from the coal stocks. Reports come from Pennsylvania of coal mines being flooded, and Philadelphia dispatches announce that even reduced rates on anthracite are not being maintained—a fact verified by The Engineering and Mining Journal, quoted elsewhere on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.

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Developments of consequence do not come in the railway situation in so far as predicted rate cutting is involved. This is due, however, more to a disposition between the important roads to deal fairly with one another than to any belief that there is close at hand any legislation calculated to be helpful to transportation interests.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $500 4s, 1907, registered, at 111; $13,000 do at 111¼, and $3,000 do, coupon, at 112¼, and $65,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124@123⅞.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	2¾	Minn. Iron	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	1¼	Nat. Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Bay State Gas	⅞	Northern Pacific	⅝
Can. Southern	1⅛	N. Pacific pf	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Ont. & West	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. Southwest	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	St. L. Southwest pf	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	St. P. & Omaha	1
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Shore	2	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Long Island	1½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
N. J. Central	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ohio & Miss. 2d	1	St. L. Southwest 1st	2¾
O. R. & Nav. 1st	1	St. L. Southwest 2d	4
St. J. & G. Is. 1st, t. r.	2¼	St. P. & N. Pac. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

M. Pac. 1st, con	1½	Va. Mid. gen	1
St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¼	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $120,540,814; balances, $9,028,722; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,329,797.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—8@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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The money market was less active yesterday than for some time. There was a falling off in the demand in both time and call departments. Rates in the former continue unchanged. Time money was offered liberally, and there was a further increase in diffidence among borrowers. Mercantile paper was in still greater demand than it has been of late, and there was some slight increase in the supply of choice names.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 75⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 47⅛; Reading, ⅛, to 10⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 11. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 101¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 48⅞, Erie at 13⅛, do first preferred at 30½, and Illinois Central at 94¾. British consols were steady at 111 13-16 for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,664,347, against $2,271,840 last week and $2,362,094 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,744,900, against $5,098,033 last week and $2,199,760 in the same week of last year.

EXTENDING POSTAL LINES.

Wall Street has heard much talk recently regarding considerable activity on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company in the matter of extensions of lines and the opening of new offices, but generally this has been set down as gossip circulated for the purpose of helping along speculators bearish on Western Union. Inquiries, however, at the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company confirm much of this talk, which has hitherto been looked upon as little more than unfounded rumor.

Mr. W. H. Baker, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, said yesterday that there have of late been many important extensions made by that corporation. In New York State much work has been done on the west side of the Hudson River. The company's lines have been extended north from Newburg to Kingston, and work in the territory north of that point is rapidly progressing. Four important offices were opened on Thursday, one at Poughkeepsie and three at Kingston. Offices at Saugerties and Catskill are to be opened for business within the next few days. Mr. Baker says that within a short time the company will have a line through to Albany, touching all points along the West Shore Railroad. The Postal Telegraph already has a trunk line to Albany east of the Hudson River.

Important extensions are also being made by the company in Texas. An office at Helena was opened a few weeks ago. In the early part of next week two other important stations will be in operation, one at Pine Bluff and another at Little Rock. Work is being pushed vigorously, connecting all parts of the State, and Mr. Baker predicts that before the opening of the coming cotton season there will be a Postal Telegraph office in every city and town of consequence in Texas.

MR. MAXWELL'S STATEMENT.

Wall Street gave close attention yesterday to the statement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES by President Maxwell of the Jersey Central Railroad, in which Mr. Maxwell stated that on next Monday "a" dividend would be declared. While this assurance lacked explicitness as to what the dividend rate would be, it was much more definite than Wall Street had been able to obtain at any other time or through any other medium.

Jersey Central stock at the opening rose a full point on the impetus of buying induced by Mr. Maxwell's statement, advancing close to 81, but liquidation of long stock seemed to continue, and the last price was the lowest of the day.

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One of the financial news agencies of Wall Street among its bulletins yesterday issued the following:

People who have watched the market in Jersey Central this week are confident that a block of long stock has been sold by some inside interests. Various names are mentioned as having provided this stock. The sale is accounted for by the fact that the company has apparently come to somewhat of a turning point on the question of the continuance of dividends. We stated yesterday that at least one powerful interest in the management favored a temporary suspension of dividends, so as to put the company's finances into good shape.

It appears that the circumstances which have brought about this feeling on the part of certain interests in the company are not new. As a matter of fact, the outlook for Jersey Central is rather more favorable now than it was a year ago, when nothing was heard of a suspension of dividends. The attention, however, that has been directed to the peculiar system of finance adopted by many of the coal-carrying companies has had the effect of bringing into question the advisability of maintaining this state of things in the future as opposed to the policy of stopping dividends and changing the methods which have helped to make the trouble.

We are told that one very prominent interest in the company is strongly in favor of a continuance of dividends, even at the old rate, on the theory that the coal trade will work itself out of its trouble. This interest is expected to make a vigorous demand for at least some dividend if the question is brought up, as expected, Monday. The indications last night were, however, that the opponents of this course would have their way, in view of the fact that they have had most to do with the financing of the company.

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One of the current rumors in Wall Street yesterday was that formal notice had been served upon officers of the Jersey Central Company that in case any unearned dividend were declared, application to the New Jersey courts for an injunction restraining payment would be applied for by a security holder, a resident of New Jersey, who has been the owner of Jersey Central shares and bonds for a long time.

New Jersey laws touching the matter of distributing unearned dividends are stringent. In the Revised Statutes of the State, taking effect last year, it is provided that Directors making such unwarranted dividend payments can be held personally liable for the full amounts of the dividends so distributed.

SPECULATIVE BONDS DULL.

Regarding bond market conditions and the outlook in that department, Mr. F. J. Lisman of the Stock Exchange, the well-known bond expert, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Just at present the bond market is in a state of lethargy. The only demand is in gilt-edged securities, and there are none of them for sale. Speculative bonds are, in the main, exceedingly dull.

"The sudden falling off in the demand for bonds has been due to the Trans-Missouri decision and the consequent slump in the stock market. Just at the time when things were looking very bright and the prospects for activity and higher prices seemed excellent, this decision came as a severe blow to railway investment interests. It immediately stopped the buying, and as a result bond brokers are now sitting around waiting for something to turn up. There has been, however, no selling movement in securities. People have stopped buying bonds, but there has been little or no disposition to liquidate on the part of investors. This is one of the most noteworthy features of the situation.

"The undertone of the security market is decidedly firm, and in some few issues real strength is being shown. The Atchison outfit is exhibiting strength, and the Morgan securities are doing likewise. It is quite probable that Mr. Morgan's trip abroad will have important effects upon the American bond market. Ever since he went to London some time ago and succeeded in placing with foreign investors a number of American securities, London has been rather a seller than a buyer. This attitude of Europe has continuously been a factor in our market, and if Mr. Morgan succeeds in making a change in foreign sentiment there will undoubtedly be an improvement in that of our own investors.

"The future of the bond market is hard to forecast. I expect to see the demand for gilt-edged securities continue heavy and prices high. In the speculative bonds much, of course, will depend on the future course of the stock market. The damage done by the recent Supreme Court decision as to traffic combinations, in giving a severe blow to the confidence of investors, should not be under-estimated. Of course, if the roads maintain rates and improving business gives them better earnings, investors will be quick to again become buyers.

"But just at present we are doing very little business, and at the moment there is little or nothing to base an opinion of the market's future upon."

WINTER WHEAT PROSPECTS.

J. F. Harris & Co. of Chicago have sent out the following statement regarding crop prospects:

"Replies to a circular sent out by us on March 25 addressed to grain dealers and millers in the Winter wheat belt of Illinois are as follows:

"Received 133 replies to the query: 'What is the acreage of Winter wheat compared with last year?' Twenty-two say 'increased,' 73 say 'increased,' 20 say '75 to 100 per cent.,' 10 say '50 to 75 per cent.'

"'What proportion of average crop do you look for?' Four say full crop, 10 say 75 to 85 per cent., 25 say one-half to two-thirds, 15 say one-third crop, 51 say one-quarter crop, 24 say 10 per cent., 20 say from nothing to 5 per cent.

"'Is there any quantity of old wheat in farmers hands?'" Twenty-seven say none, 81 say very little, 22 say 5 to 15 per cent., 3 say 20 to 25 per cent.

"'What proportion, if any, dead?' Five say 'none,' 40 say 'from all to 90 per cent.,' 40 say '75 to 80 per cent.,' 34 say one-half to two-thirds," 14 say '25 to 40 per cent.'

"'Will Spring wheat be sown, and to what extent?' Seventy-eight say none, 40 say very little, 10 say small amount, 5 say considerable.

"'What is good milling wheat worth at your station?' Nine say 75 cents, 29 say 80 cents, 56 say 85 cents, 30 say 90 cents, 9 say 90 cents@$1."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, summarizing coal and iron trade conditions, will say to-day:

The past week has seen no change in the hard coal situation, which is still strained without giving any material advantage to either the buyer or the seller. Some of the latter report more sales this week than at any time during the previous four weeks, while others report the week exceptionally dull, saying, in fact, that the amount of business could not be worse. Special grades of coal are said to have found ready sale at the full circular rates, and the companies who made more sales than usual lately disposed of other grades at satisfactory figures. The first day of April brought out no circular of reduced prices for the Spring trade, as some had hoped it would, which means that the market is to be supplied during the next two, and probably three, months as it has been so far during 1897. The question of tonnage for the month of April has been discussed, and while no positive decision has been reached, it has been practically decided to continue at the present rate, namely, 2,500,000 tons. This certainly is as large as circumstances warrant.

At Philadelphia the several anthracite mining and carrying companies have notified the line and city coal trade of a general reduction from the last July circular prices of 15 cents per ton on broken, egg, stove, and chestnut sizes. This notice to the trade has been made instead of issuing the usual printed Spring circular of prices. At present there appears to be no trouble at Philadelphia in buying coal of good quality from 15 cents to 25 cents lower than the reduced prices of the several companies. Pea and buckwheat sizes remain unchanged.

It has been said that the trade, and more particularly some of the main producing companies, may be more or less seriously affected by the threatened flooding of some of the mines at Avondale, near Plymouth, the water entering from the Susquehanna River, under which the workings extend. While the injury is liable to prove serious to the mine directly affected, and the removal of the water expensive, there is no reason to believe that so large a district will be affected as would cripple the companies, much less be felt in the trade. Prices, according to the circular in force, are $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

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The soft coal trade on the Eastern seaboard, outside of regular contracts, is quiet. Most of the salesmen who have been out return with few orders, and generally state that it is useless to canvass the market at this time, except to keep the trade which they already have moving smoothly. This condition rather discourages the salesmen themselves, but most of the operating companies having contracts booked for the season's shipment know how they stand, and that orders for their product must come in sooner or later. They therefore feel better satisfied to remain quiet and regulate the shipments from their mines as the contract orders come in, believing in most cases that when the season's output is added up at the end of the year their showing as to tonnage will not in general be much out of the way. As to prices, it is a different thing. Most of the producers recognize that their profits this year will be 10 cents or more a ton below last year, and have in most cases concluded not to worry about it.

There have been some reported reductions in the rate per ton for the mining of coal in parts of one or two districts. It is not probable that there will be any disturbance caused from it, as it is thought labor has recognized the conditions that have forced this upon some of the operators.

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The iron market generally is in an uneasy condition and is not especially active, though the total volume of transactions has been considerable. The demand for bridge and structural iron seems to be better than for any other class of material.

The lake ore situation is not yet entirely clear. Some furnacemen are reckoning on sharp competition between the Mesabi and the older ranges, and possibly very low prices as a result. They may be disappointed in this; but no recurrence of last year's high prices need be feared.

There is a good deal of discussion over the railroad pool decision, and the trade generally is speculating on the possibility of low and fluctuating rates if the railroad pools and assosciations have to be abandoned entirely, as may be the case. This adds something to the uncertainty of the situation, especially in the West.

While business in some departments is improving a little, the sales of foundry iron continue to be disappointing. At the same time there is an increasing pressure to sell on the part of the furnaces, and there is no doubt that good iron is being placed at very low figures.

The pig iron market shows no improvement; in fact, it has been slow. However, a few fair-sized orders were taken this week, but the opinion of the trade is that the foundries in the East are too well supplied with pig iron to come into the market yet. They are only purchasing small quantities of the grades they are most in need of.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In reviewing current trade conditions, R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly summary will say to-day:

The vote of the House in favor of a new Tariff bill has made no impression in business, since it has been expected since November that some measure of the same general character would become a law. If the bill stands, with its provision making new duties applicable April 1, the chances are that foreign imports and Treasury receipts may be for a time considerably restricted.

The cotton and other textile manufacturers are slowly gaining in business, though print cloths and most staple cottons remain unchanged in price, and restriction of output seems to have given some relief to the market. The buying of wool by mills is still a noteworthy feature, being far in excess of current consumption, but there is a much greater volume of transactions between dealers, and at three chief markets the sales for five weeks have been 63,725,200 pounds, against 25,377,676 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, when the mills were well employed. Prices are very strong, both here and at London, where the advance since the sale began is from 15 to 20 per cent., but there are feverish irregularities indicating that holders are not all of one mind, and some remember that many large mills have taken stocks for a full year's consumption.

The iron and steel industry has been staggered, so to speak, by the decision of the Supreme Court affecting railroads, since it is apprehended that purchases not only of rails, but of cars, locomotives, and bridge materials, may be affected. The demand for rails is still considerable, and one order is pending for 10,000 tons for Japan; but the reduction in Mesabi ore, with the want of agreement as yet among producers of hard ores, tends to encourage the belief in lower prices for finished products, and so to hinder buying. The great struggle between the ore-producing companies of Mesabi has not yet so far developed that anybody can feel confident as to the future cost of iron. Meanwhile, with pig accumulating, although some furnaces have stopped production, the price of Bessemer at Pittsburg is a shade lower at $10.25, and Grey Forge at $9; but there are no quotable changes in prices of finished products, although the tone is rather weak. The new combination in cut nails only affects selling prices in Eastern markets.

The course of foreign trade does not yet support those who fear an outgo of gold. Produce exports have indeed been small, $1,000,000, or 13 per cent. less for the week than last year, and for four weeks only $2,250,000, or 7.5 per cent. larger; but the increase in imports has been about as great, for the week 12 per cent., and for the past four weeks only $900,000, or 6.4 per cent. larger.

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Bradstreet's to-day will say:

The course of general trade shows some improvement, notwithstanding an almost complete stoppage of business in the South Mississippi Valley by washouts, overflows, and floods. The condition of country roadways throughout central Western States and the Northwest is such as to still further delay collections and check demand from interior merchants. Another drop is recorded in prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, and in wheat, flour, coal, coffee, and lard, which is, in part, offset by increased activity and higher prices for wool and woolens, for corn, oats, sugar, and petroleum. A heavy movement of fertilizers is reported in the South Atlantic States; interest in lumber and shingles has increased on the Northwest Pacific coast, and Galveston is exporting cattle to Europe direct. The most favorable trade reports are from Northwestern Spring wheat States.

Special reports from fifty cities, with reference to revival in activity in industrial lines, indicate there are at work at those centres probably not to exceed 100,000 in excess of the number employed in November last. The increases are largely among employes of manufacturers of woolen goods, shoes, clothing, machinery, engines, agricultural implements, bicycles, carriages, furniture, iron, steel, glass, and ship building. Depression still exists among some branches of the woolen goods industry, in coal mining, and cotton goods manufactures.

Bank clearings for March at eighty-two cities throughout the United States show an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with March one year ago, the first monthly increase over a corresponding total one year ago since April, 1896. The March gain over February this year is 14 per cent., but the decrease from the January total is 6.3 per cent. Compared with March, 1895, March this year shows a gain of more than 4 per cent., and with March, 1894, it is nearly 12 per cent., but compared with March clearings in 1893, two months prior to the outbreak of the panic, last month's total shows a falling off of 22 per cent.

The week's clearings, amounting to $906,000,000, are 2.3 per cent. larger than the total last week, 5 per cent. smaller than that in the week a year ago, 10 per cent. less than in the like period of 1895, 4 per cent. less than in 1894, and 13 per cent. less than in the last week of March, 1893.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from St. John, N. B., this week, amount to 2,464,645 bushels, compared with 1,749,000 bushels last week, 1,693,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,853,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,778,000 bushels in the like period of 1894, and as compared with 3,635,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893, the largest week's total exports of wheat and flour since the first week of February last. Exports of Indian corn amount to 4,970,127 bushels this week, compared with 5,862,000 bushels last week, 2,199,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 781,000 bushels two years ago, 1,274,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 944,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av	195	203
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	½	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64	68
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	110	135
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	200
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	67	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97½	99½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	64	68
Union Ferry stock	62	63
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	245
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	53	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	89	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	106	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol	98½	99½
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	81
Standard Gas, New York	86¾	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	66	68
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	17	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	15	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	274	275
Trenton Pottery	8	11
Trenton Pottery pf	40	45
Union Typewriter	6¼	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	64
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	58	68
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel	130	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96¼	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	17
Trow Directory pf	83	85

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62¼. Sales of 6,000 ounces at 62⅜@62 cash.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¼@49⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 419,032.88 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,085,983
Exports in the same period	1,056,856
Net imports	$29,127
Net imports, 1896	4,561,031
Net exports, 1895	17,995,287
Net exports, 1894	5,151,182
Net exports, 1893	5,193,344

***

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.55. On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Chrysolite sold at .11, 300 Pharmacist at .13, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .20.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	220
Am. Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	125
Central National	160	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	156
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	700
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	133
East River	135	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Peoples'	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German American	140	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	88
Hanover	320	State of New York	115
Hudson River	155	Third National	75
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	95
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Mfrs'	185	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$223,999,402
Gold reserve	151,743,797
Net silver	19,626,482
United States notes in Treasury	25,546,533
Treasury notes of 1890	27,647,647
Total receipts, this day	1,283,230
Total receipts, this month	4,254,492
Total expenditures, this day	943,000
Total expenditures, this month	2,825,000
Deposits in National banks	16,609,265

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $261,686; Government receipts, from internal revenue, $410,165; customs, $338,236; miscellaneous, $34,848.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Income Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the
SEASIDE & BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee have completed a plan and agreement of reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The mortgages are to be foreclosed and the properties purchased by the Committee, who will cause a new Company to be organized to acquire the property and franchises of the old Companies.

The new Company will issue the following:

NEW SECURITIES.

$16,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. until the year 1905 and 5 per cent. thereafter; principal and interest payable in 1950 in United States gold coin of present standard; interest payable in New York City semi-annually. Mortgage to cover all the property and franchises of the new Company, including after-acquired property.

$5,000,000 Preferred Stock, five per cent. non-cumulative.

$13,000,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to cash and new securities as follows:

Brooklyn First Mortgage Bonds and Union First Mortgage Bonds, } for each bond:
$20 in cash for each coupon maturing on and AFTER APRIL 1, 1897, pending reorganization.
$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.
$200 new Common Stock.

Seaside First Mortgage Bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:
$20 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.
$1,000 new First Mortgage Bond.

Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn second mortgage bonds, contributing to the Committee $200 cash per bond, for each bond:
$14 in cash for each coupon maturing pending reorganization.
$700 in new first mortgage bonds.
$300 new preferred stock.

Also $200 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Union second mortgage income bonds, contributing to the Committee $100 cash per bond, for each bond:
$500 in new preferred stock.
$500 in new common stock.

Also $100 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

Brooklyn stock, contributing to the Committee $10 cash per share of old stock:
$75 in new common stock for each share of old stock.
$10 new preferred stock for such cash contribution.

$20 IN CASH WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1897, ON EACH BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND AND ON EACH UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND DEPOSITED.

Cash contributions are to be payable as called by the Committee. New securities to be delivered when reorganization is completed.

The holders of outstanding first and second mortgage bonds and stock of the Companies are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, under the agreement lodged with that Company, subject to the order of the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited securities. When, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient amount of bonds shall have been so deposited, the plan will be declared effective.

The new securities not required for the purpose of the reorganization are to be held for future requirements under conditions and restrictions referred to in the agreement.

New York, March 25, 1897.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn. } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y,
54 Wall St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7TH,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of John Delahunty, referee.)
$5,000 Brooklyn & Brighton Beach R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1927, Mch., 1896, coups. on
(By order of administrators.)
44 shs. Bank of America.
80 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1942.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
150 shs. Nassau Electric Railway Co. (Hypd.)
200 shs. Bay Ridge Park Impt. Co. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. New York Filter Co.
1 sh. Bank of America.
9,063 35-100 shs. The New York Steam Company.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1897.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Second Mtge.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Venice and Carondelet R. R.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. Consolidated Mtge.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507 to 529 West 22d St.
New York, March 31, 1897.
THREE PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Dividend Scrip of this Company, issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1897, at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New York City, to the holders of such Dividend Certificates of record on the 15th day of April, 1897.
The Transfer Books for Dividend Certificates will be closed on April 15, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will re-open on May 3, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, March 31, 1897.
The 129th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1897.
—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., ONE DOLLAR per share, payable April 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, March 30, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15, 1897.
Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th, inclusive.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.
To the Holders of
Union Pacific Railway Company
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes
Secured by indenture of September 4, 1891

At the request of holders of large amounts of the above described notes, we have been engaged for some time past in preparing a plan by which the desire of certain noteholders for immediate cash payment shall be met, and at the same time the remaining noteholders and other parties (in consideration of an allowance of preferred stock of the reorganized Union Pacific Railway Company, as hereinafter mentioned) shall arrange to take over the collateral which is pledged for their present debt, and to liquidate the same within a definite period, in such manner as shall avoid any unnecessary disintegration of the Union Pacific system.

In furtherance of these purposes and after long negotiations, and with the co-operation of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Alexander, and Atkins, an agreement has been reached with the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee providing that the present notes shall be deposited with us, the depositor receiving a new Certificate of $1,000 for each $1,000 note so deposited. These new Certificates will be limited in amount to $8,488,000, being the same as the amount of notes now outstanding. The deposited notes will be used by us for the purpose of foreclosing the present trust and of purchasing the collateral held thereunder, so far as deemed advisable. The securities so acquired are to be administered and gradually liquidated by us (substantially in the same way we are now doing) for the purpose of redeeming the new Certificates after paying interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from February 1, 1897.

In consideration of the terms of this agreement and of the opportunity thereby afforded to the Union Pacific Committee to acquire all or any of the properties held by us for these new certificates, that Committee agrees that the reorganized Union Pacific Company shall pay to each Certificate holder 15 per cent. par value in its new preferred stock when issued. If by February 1, 1902, there shall not have been realized a sum in cash (in addition to said preferred stock) equal to the par of the new certificates with interest accrued to that date, then all the securities shall be sold, and the proceeds, to the necessary extent, shall be applied toward such payment; or, if insufficient, then, **first**, to pay all interest, and, **secondly**, to make a ratable distribution on account of principal. The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee assumes no responsibility for the result of any such liquidation.

Arrangements have also been made with a syndicate to underwrite the financial requirements of the plan, and to purchase any notes which the holders may desire to sell rather than to deposit thereunder.

Copies of the agreement with the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee may be obtained at our office, and all noteholders are invited to examine same. Those desiring to avail of the arrangement therein set forth are hereby notified to deposit their notes with us, obtaining suitable receipts therefor.

Holders who prefer to sell their notes to the Syndicate at par and interest are informed that they may do so at our office.

The right is reserved to terminate either or both of these offers at any time.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

The undersigned Committee, under the Trust Indenture of September 4, 1891, between the Union Pacific Railway Company and Drexel, Morgan & Co., recommend all noteholders to deposit under the above-mentioned plan, as they believe its consummation will be for the best interest of all parties to their trust.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWD. KING,
A. E. ORR,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, } Committee.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1897.

The undersigned Committee, under agreement of December 14, 1896, hereby signifies its entire approval of the above-described arrangement as being for the best interests of the noteholders.

All noteholders who have deposited their notes with the Mercantile Trust Company, or with the American Loan and Trust Company, are advised to surrender such receipts to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and to obtain receipts under the new arrangement. Unless so surrendered they cannot participate in said arrangement.

Holders of existing receipts who do not desire to pursue this course will please present their receipts to the Trust Company which issued same and withdraw their notes.

Further action by this Committee is hereby abandoned.

JOHN G. MOORE,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, } Committee.
By ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING REORGANIZATION.

New York and Philadelphia, March 20, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for Stocks and Bonds of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

On and after Thursday, April 1, 1897, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received. No schedules will be received after 2 P. M.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") **must be indorsed in blank;** and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

Persons entitled to any fraction of a share may either sell the fraction to us, or we will sell them such amount as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. In the absence of definite instructions from depositors, the fractions will be **bought** by us.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK, March 18th, 1897.
The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.
Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.
JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. New York, March 6th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, March 29, 1897.
The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 3d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 7th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 3d, 1897, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 7th, 1897.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

[10340]
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS

For furnishing materials and performing work in the erection and completion of a Hospital Building on Gouverneur Slip, between Front and Water Streets, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 703, Laws of 1894, as amended by Chapter 399, Laws of 1895.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until Thursday, April 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work shall be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

The entire work is to be completed within FIFTEEN MONTHS after the date of the signing of this contract.

The amount of security required is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as hereinabove specified.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway; also the form of agreement, including the specifications for the work. For full information see City Record.—New York, April 2, 1897.

WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor;
JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder;
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller;
ANSON G. McCOOK, Chamberlain;
JOHN T. OAKLEY, Chairman Committee on Finance, Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.
Bureau of Canal Affairs,
Albany, March 27th, 1897.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that for a loan of

THREE MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered, or coupon bonds at the option of the proposer.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1912.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and should state whether registered or coupon bonds are desired, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1897.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1897, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Controller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Controller.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES I.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of said County the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars, for the purpose of keeping and maintaining in good order and repair county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered bonds, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1, 1897, and will fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not to exceed the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RICHMOND COUNTY ROAD BONDS. SERIES G, NOS. 251 TO 440.

NOTICE is hereby given, under and pursuant to Chapter 555, Laws of 1890, and pursuant to certain resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, New York, that the said Board of Supervisors proposes to borrow on the credit of the county the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand ($190,000) dollars, for the purpose of improving county roads in said county, and to issue bonds to secure such loan.

Said bonds will be either couponed or registered, as desired, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in gold coin, and will bear date June 1st, 1897, and fall due and become payable twenty-five years from their date, interest thereon payable semi-annually.

Said bonds will be sold to the person or persons bidding the highest sum (not less than par) and offering to accept the lowest rate of interest (not exceeding the legal rate) for the whole or any part of said bonds.

The same will be sold upon sealed bids, to be opened on the 14th day of April, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Board of Supervisors, Savings Bank Building, Stapleton, Staten Island, under terms of sale which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application.

The board expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.—Dated Stapleton, N. Y., March 15, 1897.
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-1aw6mS

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—GEORGE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New-York City. o10-1aw6mS

SMITH, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Turner, McClure & Rolston, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1897. MARY A. THORP, Administratrix. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

SWINBURNE, RALPH ERSKINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH ERSKINE SWINBURNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, 25th day of March, 1897. SUSAN ANN SWINBURNE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 15 Wall Street, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. f6-1aw6mS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 2, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sale.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
10¾	12¾	10	American Cotton Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
56½	57½	60	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57¼	....
111	113	5	American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
12½	12¾	1,041	American Spirits Mfg.	12	12⅞	12	12⅝	+⅝
32	32¾	1,684	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30½	33	30½	32½	+2¾
110⅝	110¾	15,447	American Sugar Refs.	110⅞	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+1¼
101½	102	377	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101⅝	102	101⅝	102	....
87	89	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	....
73¼	73¾	1,960	American Tobacco	74	74	73⅝	73⅞	....
10½	10¾	1,665	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10¾	10½	10⅝	+⅛
20¼	20½	2,674	At., T. & S. F. pf.	20¼	20½	20	20½	+⅛
13¾	14¼	240	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	+½
9½	9¾	200	Bay State Gas	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+½
98	99	5	Brooklyn Union Gas	99	99	99	99	....
47½	48	405	Canada Southern	47	47½	47	47½	+1⅛
16¾	17	605	Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+⅜
72⅛	72¼	18,597	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71¾	72½	71⅛	72⅛	+¾
78⅝	78⅞	12,635	Chicago Gas	79	79⅛	78	78¾	+⅛
73⅜	73¾	9,615	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73⅛	73¾	72¾	73⅝	+⅝
132½	133	251	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132½	132½	132½	132½	−¼
105	105¼	2,030	Chicago & Northw.	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	105	+¼
62¾	63	5,536	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62¼	63	61⅞	62⅞	+⅝
29¾	30	500	C., C., C. & St. Louis	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+⅛
18½	20	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¾
3⅛	3⅝	9	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3	3	3	3	....
155	157	645	Consolidated Gas Co.	154½	156½	154½	156	+⅛
101¾	102	8,759	Delaware & Hudson	102¼	103	101½	101⅞	+1
153	156	100	Del., Lack. & West	153	153	153	153	+¼
13⅜	13½	200	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....
29¼	30½	50	Erie 1st pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	....
63½	..	2	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
31⅝	31⅞	881	General Electric	32	32⅛	31½	31⅝	....
92	94	25	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	....
32¼	33½	100	Illinois Steel Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
60½	63	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	60	60	60	60	....
165	166	357	Lake Shore	165	166	165	166	+2
40	47	500	Long Island	41	41	41	41	−1½
46½	46¾	4,025	Louisville & Nashville	46	46⅞	45⅝	46⅝	+⅞
84	84⅝	2,364	Manhattan Con.	84½	84½	83¾	84⅝	+⅛
95	98	118	Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	....
41	45	100	Minnesota Iron	44	44	44	44	+1¾
27¼	28	1,010	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27¾	+⅝
15½	15⅝	1,537	Mo. Pacific	15½	15¾	15	15⅝	....
23¼	24	200	National Lead Co.	23½	24	23½	24	+1
90½	92	7	National Lead Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	....
79	79⅜	18,183	New Jersey Central	80⅝	80⅝	78⅞	79	−⅞
99⅜	99⅝	5,132	New York Central	98⅞	100	98⅞	99½	+⅝
170½	171	12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	170	170	170	170	....
7	7¼	50	N. Y., Sus. & Western	7	7	7	7	....
23	23½	160	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23	23	23	23	+⅛
4	4½	8	North American	4	4	4	4	....
12⅝	12¾	1,430	Northern Pacific	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+¾
36⅝	36½	11,228	Northern Pacific pf.	35	37	35	36⅝	+1⅜
13½	13⅝	100	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
40	43	42	O. R. & Nav. pf.	39	39	39	39	....
27¼	27⅝	4,860	Pacific Mail	26½	27⅜	26½	27¼	+⅞
20¾	21	7,028	P. & R., all in. pd.	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20¾	−¼
42	42½	889	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	42½	42½	42	42½	+¼
25⅝	26	322	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
1½	2½	100	Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
4¼	4¾	100	St. L. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
38	38½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	+⅛
13	13½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+1¼
3	3¼	2,220	St. Louis Southwestern	3	3¼	2½	3⅛	+1⅝
6¼	6¾	2,077	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6	6¾	5½	6¾	+1
59	59½	7,735	St. Paul & Omaha	58⅝	59⅝	58½	59	+¼
14½	15½	200	Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	....
8½	8⅝	200	Southern Railway	8	8	8	8	....
26½	26½	2,200	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	−⅛
6⅜	6⅞	245	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
25⅞	26	2,700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	26¼	25½	26	+½
8½	9	400	Texas Pacific	8	8½	8	8½	+½
5⅝	6¼	1,195	Union Pacific	5¾	6	5⅝	6⅜	+⅜
1½	1¾	200	U. P., Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
38	40	45	United States Express	40	40	39	39	....
6¾	7¼	230	United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	....
55¼	56	5,100	U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	56¼	55¼	55⅜	−⅝
63	63¼	150	U. S. Rubber pf.	63	63	63	63	+¼
5	5¼	100	Wabash	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
13	13⅛	840	Wabash pf.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	....
80⅛	81	19,334	Western Union Tel.	81½	81½	79¾	80⅞	−¼
1	1¼	60	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
3½	4	71	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	3½	4¼	3½	4¼	....
Sales		102,179						

Silver.

62	62½	6,000	Bullion certificates	62⅝	62⅝	62	62	....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
8,000 ... 76
Am Tobacco Co scrip
3,000 ... 73
2,000 ... 73½
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ... 80½
4,000 ... 80¾
84,000 ... 80⅞
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ... 44¼
6,000 ... 44⅜
2,000 ... 44⅝
5,000 ... 44½
81,000 ... 44⅜
4,000 ... 44½
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 76½
Buff, R & P G M 5s
1,000 ... 98
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000 ... 110
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ... 105
2,000 ... 105½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
15,000 ... 91
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
7,000 ... 28¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 ... 9½
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ... 110
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ... 73
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 110⅞
10,000 ... 111
3,000s20F ... 110¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 ... 118
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s
35,000 ... 91
Chi & East Ill 1st
3,000 ... 115
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 ... 111½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 ... 42
5,000 ... 42½
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000 ... 120
1,000 ... 119¼
10,000 ... 119¼
1,000 ... 119½
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000 ... 108¾
S F deb 5s, 1933
3,000 ... 113
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 ... 104⅝
1,000 ... 104¼
1,000s3 ... 104⅛
5,000 ... 104¼
5,000 ... 104⅜
C, C, C & Ind cons
1,000 ... 133⅜
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
6,000 ... 95¼
D, L & W 7s, 1907
5,000 ... 128
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 ... 109
Eliz, Lex & B. S 5s
1,000 ... 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
17,000 ... 64½
Erie 3d mortgage
12,000 ... 112
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ... 90
5,000 ... 90¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ... 92
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
8,000 ... 73
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95¼
1,000 ... 95⅛
L S & M So 1st coup
2,000 ... 112¾
4,000 ... 113
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000 ... 96¾
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
5,000 ... 115⅝
5,000 ... 116

Louis & Nash G M 6s
7,000s20F ... 117
Manhattan Ry con 4s
9,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92½
Mich Cent cons 7s
13,000 ... 117½
Midland of N J 1st
10,000 ... 116⅛
Mil, L S & W 1st
2,000 ... 134
Mil & St Paul cons
3,000 ... 133½
2,000 ... 134
Mil & St P 8s 1st
15,000 ... 105
Mil & St P, Chi & Lake Superior Div
1,000 ... 112
Mil & St Paul 7 3-10
3,000 ... 131¼
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 ... 91
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ... 82½
9,000 ... 82¾
6,000 ... 83
5,000 ... 83⅛
5,000 ... 83
Mo, K & T 2d
14,000 ... 56¾
1,000 ... 57
5,000 ... 56⅞
Mo Pac 1st cons
14,000 ... 75
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
6,000 ... 66¾
7,000 ... 67
5,000 ... 66½
Nash, C & St L con
3,000 ... 100
Nash, C & St L 1st
3,000 ... 129
3,000 ... 129¼
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 ... 109¼
1,000 ... 108¾
Registered
2,000 ... 108¾
N Y Cent deb 4s
5,000 ... 104½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000 ... 103⅞
N Y & Harl 1st coup
5,000 ... 113¼
N Y, S & W G M
3,000 ... 71
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000c ... 116½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
26,000 ... 53
4,000 ... 53¼
2,000c ... 53⅛
3,000 ... 53¼
6,000 ... 53⅜
500 ... 53⅜
5,000 ... 53⅞
5,000 ... 54
15,000 ... 54⅛
10,000 ... 54
1,000 ... 54¼
5,000 ... 54
1,000 ... 54¼
500 ... 54
15,000 ... 54⅛
8,000 ... 54
5,000 ... 54⅛
5,000 ... 54
5,000b30 ... 54
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 ... 86½
500 ... 87
8,000 ... 86½
17,000 ... 86⅝
500 ... 86¾
30,000 ... 86⅝
5,000 ... 86⅞
1,000 ... 86⅝
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
9,000 ... 103¾
Ohio & Miss con S F
5,000 ... 104¼
Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000 ... 117½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000s3 ... 80
1,000 ... 80¼
15,000 ... 80
2,000 ... 80½
15,000 ... 80¼
8,000 ... 80⅛
1,000 ... 80½

Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 ... 113½
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
9,000 ... 115½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 74½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000 ... 100½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
2,000 ... 103
Pitts, Cin & St L 1st
8,000 ... 109¾
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d
500 ... 136
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs
13,000 ... 53
15,000 ... 54
5,000 ... 54¼
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
17,000 ... 102⅝
3,000 ... 102½
St L & Iron Mount 2d
2,000 ... 103⅛
11,000 ... 103
St L & Iron Mount 5s
11,000 ... 71
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ... 63⅞
St L S W 1st
8,000 ... 63½
7,000 ... 64
6,000 ... 64½
5,000 ... 64¼
2,000 ... 63¾
5,000 ... 64
2,000 ... 64½
3,000 ... 66
5,000 ... 65¼
St L S W 2d inc
3,000 ... 18½
1,000 ... 17½
12,000 ... 19
5,000 ... 18⅛
5,000 ... 18¼
5,000 ... 20
St P, M & M 1st, Dakota extension
2,000 ... 121⅛
Montana ext 4s
6,000 ... 92
St P & Nor Pac 6s
1,000 ... 127
San An & Ar Pass 4s
8,000 ... 57½
10,000 ... 57¾
11,000 ... 58
5,000 ... 58¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 ... 82
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 108¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 ... 88¾
8,000 ... 89
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ... 67½
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000 ... 95½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 88¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ... 19¾
5,000 ... 19¼
5,000s3 ... 19½
1,000 ... 19¾
9,000 ... 20
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000 ... 103¼
Virginia Mid G M
2,000 ... 101
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 105
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
4,000 ... 64
West Shore gtd 4s
17,000 ... 107¼
West Union Col tr 5s
8,000s5F ... 107⅞
Wis Cent Co 1st trust receipts
15,000 ... 34½
2,000 ... 34¾
1,000 ... 35
10,000 ... 34½
5,000 ... 34

Total sales ... $1,146,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111½
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	112¼
4s, r., 1925	123⅞	124¼
4s, c., 1925	123⅞	124¼
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	103¾	104
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅛	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅛	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅛	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅛	..
Adams Express	143	150
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60
Am. Coal	105	115
Am. Tobacco pf.	106	109
Ann Arbor	9	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	23	26
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	4
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co.	½	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	57
Canadian Pacific	47½	48½
Central Pacific	8	9
Chi. & Alton	162	170
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	..	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	..	98
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154	160
Chicago G. W.	3	5
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	168
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3¾	4½
Com. Cable	150	175
Consol. Coal	36	40
Den. & R. G.	10	11

	Bid.	Asked.
Den. & R. G. pf.	38⅜	39⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	8¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80
D., S. S. & A.	2	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	9
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	106	108
E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	101	..
Erie 2d pf.	17	19¼
Eighth Avenue	..	342
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43
Flint & P. M.	8	10½
Flint & P. M. pf.	32	40
Gt. Nor. pf.	119	123
G. B. & West.	25	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A.	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., B.	4	5
Harlem	300	310
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	6	6½
Iowa Cent. pf.	20	25
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..
Joliet & Chi.	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	4	7
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas	22½	24½
Laclede Gas pf.	73	78
L. E. & W.	13¾	15
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
M. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	3	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Met. Traction	103¾	105
Mex. Nat. Ctfs.	1	1½
Minn. & St. L.	17	19
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47
Mo., K. & T.	11½	12⅛
Mobile & Ohio	19	21
Morris & Essex	163	166

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. Lin. Oil	12	13
Nat. Starch	3	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	51	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
New Cent. C.	4½	6
New England	..	87
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12⅜	12⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
Norfolk So.	60	70
Norf. & West.	11	12½
Nor. & West. pf.	25½	26½
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	8½	10
Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Ore. R. & N. pf.	40	43
Ore. S. L., w. i.	10¾	11¼
Penn. Coal	325	350
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Peoria & East.	3	8
P., C., C. & St. L.	11½	14
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	50
P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Quicksilver	1½	2½
Quicksilver pf.	..	28½
Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
R., W. & O.	117½	119
Second Avenue	..	140
St. P. & Dul.	18	23
St. P. & Dul. pf.	..	90
St. P., M. & M.	115	117
St. P. & O. pf.	139	145
Sixth Avenue	195	200
Third Avenue	160	161
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. S. Rubber	13⅛	14
Wells-F. Express	100	103
West. Union Beef	5	6½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
20,940	Am. Sug. Ref.	111	111⅝	110⅝	110⅞
50	Am. Sp. Mfg pf.	31	32¾	31	32¾
960	Am. Tobacco	74	74	73⅞	73⅞
3,460	Chi. Gas	78⅞	79⅛	78⅝	78⅞
2,110	Chi., R. I. & P.	62⅛	62⅞	61⅞	62⅞
9,920	C., B. & Q.	71⅝	72⅞	71⅛	72⅞
8,240	C., M. & St. P.	73⅛	73⅝	72⅞	73⅞
640	C., St. P., M. & O.	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	58⅞
7,270	Cent. of N. J.	80⅝	80⅝	78⅝	78⅝
40	C. & Northwest.	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
1,230	Del. & Hudson	102½	102⅝	101½	102⅛
40	Gen. Electric	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
290	Louis. & Nash.	45⅞	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
180	Manhattan	84⅝	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛
300	Mo. Pacific	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅝
760	N. Y. Central	98⅝	99⅝	98⅛	99⅝
150	Nor. Pac. pf.	35½	37	35½	36⅞
1,880	Phil. & Read.	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞
10	Stand. R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Union Pacific	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,510	U. S. Leather pf.	56	56	55⅛	55⅜
20	Wabash pf.	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
8,440	West. Union	81⅛	81⅞	79⅞	80⅞
68,730					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	70½	70½	70½	70½
7,000	M., K. & T. 4s.	82⅞	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛
5,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛
14,000	Nor. Pac. 3d.	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d.	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛
$48,000					

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 2.—A number of features developed among the home specialties, a loss from 222 to 217 in Bell Telephone being prominent, while a rise from 5 to 5⅝ in Pioneer Gold attracted comment. It seems plain that the Lynn vein strike is most important, that the ore is rich and the vein wide, apparently justifying the policy of the management in the last year in developing it. Moreover, the attacks on the stock, the company, and its management may have been carried too far. There is a general idea that some new interests have taken hold of the stock, convinced that the worst is over and that there is a fine basis for upbuilding in the mine itself and in its prospects, now that the "dry and lean period" presumably is ended.

Boston and Montana fell off 1¼, to 119½, rallying to 121¼, and selling at 120¾ in the afternoon; Butte rose ¾, to 16⅞, fell back to 16¼, but shot up to 16⅞ again in final dealings, closing at 16½, the price at which one-eighth of 1 per cent. was paid yesterday to call some 4,000 shares to-day. The same interest to-day paid the same price for calls at 17½, good until 3 P. M. Monday. Kearsarge rallied 1, to 16; Tamarack 2½, to 120. Boston and Maine was firm at 161. Gold Coin was ⅛ lower, at 5⅛. Dominion Coal was up 1, at 9; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed ⅞ higher than yesterday, at 72⅛; Atchison preferred ⅜ higher, at 20⅜.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, new	10½	10¾
Atchison pf	20¼	20⅜
Boston & Albany	..	212½
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	161	..
Boston & Providence	204	..
Central Mass	9¼	10½
Central Mass. pf	56	58
C., B. & Q.	72	72½
Ch. Jct. & Stock Yards	102½	103
Ch. Jct. & Stock Yards pf.	106½	107
Fitchburg pf	92½	93
Flint & Pere Marq.	80½	85
Maine Central	120	123½
Mexican Central	8 1-16	8¾
N. Y., N. H. & H.	171	172
Old Colony	178	..
Or. Short & U. N.	..	15½
Union Pacific	5⅝	6
West End	72	..
Wisconsin Central	1⅛	..

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Tel. 7s	107	..
Atchison 4s	80	..
Atchison adjust. 4s	44¼	45
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	..	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	..	66
Bur. & Mo. Riv. ex. 6s	117	..
Burl. & M. R. non-ex. 6s	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	106½	..
C., B. & N. 2d 6s	99	100
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	115	..
C., B. & Q. convert. 5s	..	..
C., B. & Q. (Iowa) 4s	97½	..
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	121	..
C., M. & St. P. W. V. 6s	119	..
Ch. Jct. & Stock Yards 5s	..	109
C. & North Mich. 5s	42	..
Con. R. of Vt. 1st 6s	55	..
Detroit, Lans. & No. 7s	50	..
Dominion Coal 1st 6s	..	93
Eastern 1st 6s	119	120
Erie Tel. & Tel. 6s, 1909	..	101
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s	128	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. uns. 6s	128	..
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 4s	50	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. 7s	..	80
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	67	..
K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	..	23
K. C., M. R. Bridge 5s	90	..
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s	..	122
Lit. Rock & Ft. Smith 7s	..	90
Lou., E. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mex. Central con. 4s	65⅛	66½
Mex. Central 1st income 3s	..	17½
Mex. Central 2d income 3s	..	8
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex. coup	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup	118½	..
Old Colony 4s	105	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna (quicksilver)	..	8½
Allouez	..	90
Arnold	2½	2¾
Atlantic	20	..
Bonanza	55	60
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	20
Boston & Montana	120	120½
Butte & Boston	16⅜	16½
Calumet & Hecla	..	375
Centennial	7½	8
Copper Falls	5	..
Franklin	10	..
Gold Coin Mines	5	5⅛
Humbolt	..	60
Kearsarge	15⅞	16
Napa (quicksilver)	..	7
Osceola	..	29
Pioneer (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	106	110
Santa Ysabel	..	13
Tamarack	118	120
Tamarack, Jr.	16½	17½
Tecumseh	2¾	..
Wolverine	8¾	9¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Tel.	217	218
Dominion Coal	9	9½
Dominion Coal pf.	80	..
Edison Elec. Illum.	145	150
Erie Tel.	63¼	64
General Electric	31⅝	32
General Electric pf.	73	75
Illinois Steel	32½	33½
Lamson Con. Store Service	21	21½
Mexican Telephone	65	75
New England Tel.	100½	102
Pullman Palace Car	158	..
U. S. Oil	11½	12½
U. S. Rubber	13	14
U. S. Rubber pf.	62¾	63½
Westinghouse Electric	..	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
A. S. R.	110¾	111
A. S. R. pf.	101½	102
Bay State Gas	4½	4⅞
Fort Wayne Electric	50	51
Fort Wayne Trust (A)	2	3½
Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	13½	14½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The market to-day was moderately active, but without conspicuous feature or decided tendency. Prices vibrated within narrow limits, resulting in changes as a rule too slight to merit extended comment. Baltimore Traction developed strength, and at times was quite actively traded in. The other traction stocks held steady, with a disposition to improve with any degree of activity. The specialties were again relegated to the background, and nothing of note transpired in them. The bond market was firm, with an increased demand for good paying investments.

The facts regarding the reports that negotiations are pending between the Baltimore Traction Company and the City and Suburban lines for consolidation are these: President Perrine of the latter company favors consolidation, but the terms he proposes are regarded as exorbitant by Baltimore Traction interests and will not be accepted. There will be no consolidation, therefore, unless President Perrine modifies his terms materially.

Closing quotations of the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23⅝	23¾
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52½
Reading 3d as	10⅝	10 7-16
Lehigh Navigation	88¼	89
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	79½	80
El. & Peo. 4s	71¾	71½
Western New York & Penn	2¼	2½
Metropolitan Traction	104½	105
Philadelphia Traction	70⅛	70⅜
Baltimore Traction	20½	20¾
Union Traction	11⅛	11⅜
Penn. H., L. & Power	14½	14¾
Penn. H., L. & Power pf.	83⅜	83½
United Gas Improvement	72	72½
Electric Storage	23	23½
Electric Storage pf.	24½	25¾
Welsbach Light	40¼	40½
American Railway Elec.	5¾	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Almost nothing was doing in stocks to-day. Blackboards were empty and brokers were quiet. Strawboard, which yesterday sold at 27, opened at 23, but advanced to 25. Match felt a slight advance from the opening at 144 to a close at 145½. To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	24½
C. & C. & D. Co.	62⅛
Chi. Brewing & Malt. Company	10¾
Chi. Brewing & Malt. Company pf.	33
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	33⅜
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	225
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	145¾
Lake Street Elevated	15½
International Packing Company	23½
International Packing Company pf.	44½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	10¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	36⅞
New York Biscuit	45⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	225
Street's W. S. Car Line	15
West Chicago Street Railroad	103½
Lake Street Elevated, t. c.	12⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	..	.01
Alpha Con.	.09	.04
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.37	.12
Best & Belcher	.61	.62
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.10	.10
Challenge Con.	.37	.37
Chollar	1.05	1.05
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Exchequer	.03	.08
Gould & Curry	.26	.28
Hale & Norcross	.89	.87
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	..	.03
Kentucky Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.21	.22
Occidental Con.	.14	.15
Ophir	.87	.89
Overman	..	.08
Potosi	.32	.33
Savage	.25	.26
Sierra Nevada	.40	.21
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con.	.23	.25
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.28	.25

Silver bars, 62; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50; drafts, sight, 20; drafts, telegraph, 22.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.54	.54
Argentum	.27	.28½
Blue Bell	.05	.04⅛
Consolidated	.09	.09¼
Elkton	1.17½	1.17
Gibson	.21	.20
Golden Fleece	.80	.80
Grouse	.07½	.07¼
Isabella	.40½	.40¼
Jefferson	.10	.09¾
Pharmacist	.14¼	.14½
Portland	.77	.78
Rosa	.09½	.09½
Union	.15½	.15⅞
Work	.09¼	.09¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for February—			
Gross earnings	$257,230	$245,106	$210,830
Op. expenses	156,219	136,305	117,942
Net earnings	101,011	108,801	92,888
For two months ending Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	518,216	479,653	407,246
Op. expenses	313,368	297,513	242,723
Net earnings	204,848	182,140	164,523

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	30½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Butter, Western, extra creamery	22
Butter, State, finest creamery	22
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.30
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Tallow, prime	3⅜
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	5⅝
Lard, prime	4.45
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, hams	19.00
Sugar, granulated	4⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.70
Lead	3.40

CHICAGO, April 2.—Cash quotations follow: Flour dull; No. 2 yellow, 24½@24⅝c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70¼@71c; No. 2 red, 87@90c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17⅛c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21½@23c; No. 3 white, 20@20½c; No. 2 rye, 32½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 26@33c; No. 4, free on board, 23½@27c; No. 1 flaxseed, 74½@77⅛c; prime timothy seed, $2.62½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.45@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅞@4⅞c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.51; granulated, $4.89.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
April	....	....	....	$6.96@$6.98
May	$6.99	$7.02	$6.97	7.01@ 7.02
June	7.03	7.08	7.02	7.07@ 7.08
July	7.08	7.12	7.07	7.11@ 7.12
August	7.09	7.13	7.08	7.12@ 7.13
September	6.86	6.89	6.83	6.88@ 6.89
October	6.74	6.77	6.72	6.76@ 6.77
November	6.73	6.78	6.72	6.77@ 6.78
December	6.74	6.81	6.74	6.80@ 6.81
January	6.80	6.84	6.79	6.84@ 6.85
February	....	....	....	6.88@ 6.89

Market closed steady at 4 to 6 points advance compared with yesterday's closing prices. Transferable notices, 700. Total sales, 81,200 bales. Total net receipts, 8,907 bales; thus far this week, 54,947 bales, against 59,149 last week. Exports: Great Britain, 11,885 bales; Continent, 3,743 bales; stock, 695,719 bales.

Total receipts at interior points this week were 24,293 bales, against 20,680 bales last week. Shipments were 48,931 bales, against 48,448 a week ago, and 50,576 bales last year. Present stocks reach 253,406 bales, against 269,996 bales last week, and 278,073 bales last year. Early in the afternoon the market was quiet and steady, but later became firm and higher on active buying by local traders. Spot cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7 5-16c; middling Gulf, 7 9-16c. Sales, 277 bales, all spinning. Liverpool cables: Spot cotton steady. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts 3,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4d. Futures quiet, 1-64d decline; closed quiet but steady, 1 to 1½ points net decline. Jan.-Feb., 344s; April, 359s; April-May, 358½s; May-June, 358½s; June-July, 358½s; July-Aug., 358½s; Aug.-Sept., 356½s; Sept.-Oct., 350½s; Oct.-Nov., 346b; Nov.-Dec., 344b; Dec.-Jan., 344s.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Middling, 7c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; receipts, 1,967 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,822 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; coastwise, 2,522 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; spinners, 1,730 bales; stock, corrected, 238,199 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,067 bales; gross receipts, 17,769 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 20,843 bales; to France, 8,300 bales; to the Continent, 7,500 bales; coastwise, 8,072 bales; sales, 17,400 bales.

NORFOLK, April 2.—Middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6½c.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c.

GALVESTON, April 2.—Middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c.

MOBILE, April 2.—Middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c.

WILMINGTON, April 2.—Middling, 7c; low middling, 6 5-16c.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c.

FUTURES.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
May	76⅞@..	77¼@..	76⅝@76¾	77¼@..
June	76¾@..	76¾@..	76½@..	77 @..
July	75¾@..	76⅛@..	75⅝@75¾	76 @..
Sept.	73¾@..	74 @..	73⅝@..	74 @..
Corn—				
April	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	30⅜@..
May	30½@..	30⅝@..	30⅜@..	30⅝@..
July	32 ..	32 @..	31⅞@..	31⅞@..
Sept.	33¼@..	33¼@..	33⅛@..	33⅛@..
Oats—				
May	22¼@..	22¼@..	22 @..	22 @..
July	22½@..	22½@..	22 @..	22½@..

CHICAGO, April 2.—Futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
April	69¾@70	70¼@..	69⅝@..	70¼@..
May	70⅝@70¾	71 @..	70⅜@..	70⅞@71
July	70¼@70⅜	70⅜@..	69¾@..	70⅛@70¼
Sept.	68½@68⅝	68⅝@..	68⅛@..	68⅜@68½
Corn, No. 2—				
April	24⅛@24⅜	24⅜@..	24¼@24¼	24¼@..
May	25 @25⅛	25⅛@..	24⅞@24⅞	24⅞@..
July	26¼@..	26⅜@..	25⅞@26	25⅞@26
Sept.	27½@..	27½@..	27⅛@..	27⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
May	17⅜@17½	17½@..	17¼@..	17⅜@..
July	18¼@18⅜	18⅜@..	18⅛@..	18⅛@18¼
Sept.	18⅞@19	18⅞@19	18¾@..	18¾@..
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
May	$8.55	$8.55	$8.47½	$8.47½
July	8.70	8.72½	8.60	8.60
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
May	4.25	4.25	4.22½	4.25
July	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Shirt Ribs, per 100 lb.—				
May	4.67½	4.67½	4.62½	4.65
July	4.72½	4.72½	4.65	4.67½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

No 2 red, nominally, 5c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 4½c over May, free on board, afloat, and hard Duluth, 6c over May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 2.—Wheat—Firm; May, 69⅞@69¼c; July, 69⅝@70c; February, 66⅝@66½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, 70¼c.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Close—Wheat: April, 70¼c; May, 70⅞@71c; July, 70⅛@70¼c; September, 68⅜@68½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 Spring, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; May, 71½c.

Corn.

The future market closed quiet at unchanged prices, to ⅛c decline for the day. Cash corn—Sales, No. 2 corn, 30½c, elevator; No. 2 corn, 31⅜c, delivery; No. 2 corn, private terms and 1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, export; steamer yellow, 30¼c, elevator.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Close—Corn: April, 24¼c; May, 24⅞c; July, 25⅞@26c; September, 27⅛c.

Oats.

Total sales were 51,000 bushels, as follows: No. 2 oats, 20,000 bushels, private terms, export; No. 2 white, 24½c, New York Central; track white, 23@29c; track mixed, private terms; No. 2 oats, 22½c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21⅝c; No. 3 white, 23c.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Close—Oats: April, 16⅞c; May, 17⅜c; July, 18⅛@18¼c; September, 18¾c.

Flour.

Winter straights, $4.25@$4.30; 500 bbls Southern, $4.15@$4.25; 1,720 bbls city patents, $4.80@$5.05; city clears, $4.80@$4.90; city fines, $3.15@$3.25; Spring patents, $4.15@$4.30; clears, $3.70@$3.75.

Miscellaneous.

BARLEY—Feeding, 26@26½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening; car lots, 30@32c, cost, insurance, and freight, track; malting, 35@42c, as to quality. RYE—Carlots, State, 40@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 2 Western, 36c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation, and 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, opening. RYE FLOUR—$2.45. CORNMEAL—300 bbls, $1.85; kiln-dried, $1.75@$1.85. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 75@76c; fine yellow, 70@71c; coarse, 60@62c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@70c; 100-lb, 70@75c; sharps, 75@80c; hominy chop, 52½@55c; rye feed, 52½@55c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, $1.02@$1.05; city feed, 73½@75c.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Close: Timothy, cash, $2.65; April, $2.65. Rye, cash, 32½c; May, 33c; July, 34½c. Barley, cash, No. 3, 24@33c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull; mess, $9@$9.25; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$11....BEEF—Extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50....BEEF HAMS—$19@$19.50....DRESSED HOGS—160 lb, 5⅝c; heavy to light, 5½@6c....CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5¼@5⅝c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders, 5¼c asked; pickled hams, 9@9⅜c....TALLOW—3⅜c asked....STEARINE—Lard, 4⅞@5c; oleo, 4½c....LARD—Prime steam quoted at 4.45c; city, 4.10@4.15c; refined unchanged; South America, 5.05c; Continent, 4.75c; compound, 4¼c. Options closed at 4.55c nominal for May.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Close: Pork—April, $8.42½; May, $8.45; July, $8.60. Lard—April, $4.22½; May, $4.25; July, $4.35; September, $4.45. Ribs—April, $4.62½; May, $4.62½@$4.65; July, $4.65.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Close: Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 25s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 22s 3d. Cheese—Finest American white and colored, 57s 6d. Tallow—Fine city, 18s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 10½d. Hops at London, (Pacific coast,) 65@85s. Linseed oil, 15s.

COFFEE.

Spot coffee was dull, with Brazilian quoted at 8c for No. 7, Rio, and 7⅝c for No. 8. Mild coffee was quiet. Hamburg market declined ¼ pfg. At Rio the market was weak; No. 7, 300 reis lower 8$700; exchange, 8d; good average, 9$950. Havre opened steady at ½ to ¾f advance and closed steady, ¼ to ½f net decline.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; Muscovado, 89 test, 3c; molasses, 89 test, 2⅜c. London market quoted Java, 11s; fair refining, 9s; beet, April, 9s; May, 9s ¾d. Granulated was quoted at 4⅜c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 80c; No. 3 to No. 1, 65@75c; shipping, 55@60c; clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; salt and trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lbs., 70@85c; short rye, 55@60c; tangled rye, 50@60c; oat, 35@40c.

WOOL.

LONDON, April 2.—Auction prices were: New South Wales—Scoured, 7d@1s 2½d; greasy, 4½@11d. Queensland—Scoured, 11d@1s 2d; greasy, 4@8d. Victoria—Greasy, 6@9d. South Australia—Scoured, 6d@1s; greasy, 4¼@9½d. West Australia—Greasy, 6⅜d. Tasmania—Greasy, 8@11d. New Zealand—Scoured, 10½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5@11d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Greasy, 4½@5d. Falkland Island—Greasy, 6d. Punta Arenas—Greasy, 4½@7¾d.

OILS.

Cottonseed oil, prime, crude, 20@20½c; free on board, mills, 15½@16½c; Summer yellow, 22¾@23c; off Summer yellow, 22½@22¾c; butter oil, 25@26c; prime white, 26@26½c; lard oil, 40@42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 32@33c; American, boiled, 34@35c; Calcutta, raw, 50c. Petroleum—Pipe Lines, 95½c bid at the close. Refined unchanged. Barrels, New York, $6.55; Philadelphia, $6.50. Cases, New York, $7; Philadelphia, $6.95.

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 29¼@29¾c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.65@$1.67½. Tar, regulars, $1.60@$1.65; oil barrels, $3; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Resin, $1.45; spirits, 26½c.

WILMINGTON, April 2.—Resin, strained, $1.45; good, $1.50; spirits, 26½@27c. Tar, 95c. Turpentine, hard, $1.30; soft, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Spirits, 27¼c. Resin, water white, $2.65; window glass, $2.50; N, $2.20; M, $2; K, $1.80; I, $1.75; H, $1.70; G, $1.65; F, $1.60; E, $1.55; D, C, B, and A, $1.50.

METALS.

TIN—Spot, 13.15@13.25c. COPPER—Spot was unchanged at 11.70@11.75c. LEAD—Closed quiet at New York and barely steady at St. Louis. Cash quotations were 3.37½@3.42½c. SPELTER—Spot quoted at 4.10@4.20c. IRON—July was sold at $6.50; spot, $6.50@$6.75.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Ordinary to fairly good native steers, $4.30@$5 per 100 lb; oxen and stags, $2.95@$4; bulls, $2.90@$3.50; cows, $2@$3.75; 2 head at $4.25. City-dressed native sides, 7@8½c lb.

CALVES—Common to prime veals were quoted at $4@$5.75; tops at $6, city-dressed veals weak at 6@9c, the latter an extreme figure.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to prime unshorn sheep sold at $4.25@$5 per 100 lb; 3 head at $5.25; good to choice unshorn lambs, $6.25@$6.60; prime clipped do, $5.50@$5.65. Spring lambs, $3@$6. Dressed mutton, 7½@9c; dressed lambs, 9@10½c; selected carcasses, 11c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $2.50@$6 each.

HOGS—Good heavy to light hogs, $4.20@$4.50; country dressed unchanged at 4½@7c lb, the latter an extreme quotation.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. o31-1aw6mSa

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-1aw6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6m

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

BOYCE, WILLET.—The people of the State of New York, to Joseph P. Boyce, if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and, if he be dead, then to his next of kin and legatees, if any, the names of such next of kin and legatees and their places of residence being unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, and to all other persons having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the estate of WILLET BOYCE, deceased, late of the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Surrogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Dutchess, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, in said county, on the 27th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Arthur Boyce, as administrator of the estate of Willet Boyce, deceased, and if any of the persons interested be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, they are required to appear and apply for the appointment of one, or in the event of their neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of said county, at the City of Poughkeepsie, the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [L. S.]

A. W. IRISH, Clerk to Surrogate's Court.
ALLISON BUTTS, Atty. for Administrator, 226 Union St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. f27-1aw6wS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-1aw6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Gratz Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-1aw6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-1aw6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-1aw6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f8-1aw6mS

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. JOHANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-1aw6mS

HOWARD, MARETTA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARETTA W. HOWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cannon & Cannon, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of September next.—Dated New York the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897. FREDERICK S. HOWARD, Executor. CANNON & CANNON, Attys. and Counselors, 115 Broadway, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6mS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-1aw6mS

SCOTT, CHARLOTTE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE R. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Edward D. Douglas, their place of transacting business, at Room 12, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March 1897. HENRIETTA L. DOUGLAS, Administratrix; LAURENCE HUTTON, EDWARD D. DOUGLAS, Administrators. GILBERT W. MINON, Attorney for Administrators, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh13-1aw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Charles Volzing & Son have sold 976 and 978 Third Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100, to Frederick G. Zinsser for Dr. Helen Botezkes, at $115,000, and 111 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, 20 by 50 by 100.5, for Mrs. W. K. Lantry to Dr. Louis Bruckleb, at $25,000.

Capt. Henry F. Cook has sold to a buyer who will erect a four-story residence the lot, 35 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Eliza Darling has sold the five-story brownstone flat 77 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 25.6 by 99.11.

Seton & Wissmann have sold for the Colored Home and Hospital the property on the east side of First Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, 200.10 by 513, with old one, two, and four story brick hospital buildings, to the City and Suburban Homes Company as a site for model tenements, at $210,000.

The northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, on lot 27 by 100, is reported sold by the builders, Gross & Herbener, at about $70,000.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold the dwelling 138 East Thirty-ninth Street to H. H. Cook.

John P. Leo has sold one of his new three-story and basement dwellings, 16.8 frontage on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Hamilton Terrace, to a Mr. Haas.

George A. Fisher has bought two lots on the east side of West End Avenue, 75 feet north of Ninety-third Street, and will build private dwellings.

Leopold Hutter and Ignatz Schultz have sold the two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 102.2, Nos. 303 and 305 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Blum Brothers of Bellaire, Ohio, for about $55,000.

William Rankin has bought of Helena Beekman three lots on the south side of Eighty-third Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom William Kennelly sold in partition 719 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 117.8, to J. F. Donnelly for $3,250.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure 1,071 Park Avenue, a one-story brick store, on lot 25.2 by 82.2¾, to W. S. Lalor, who bought for a customer, at $12,505.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boulevard, west side, 221.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, for a two-story stone repair shop and storage building, 30 by 35, Mary A. Deering, owner; M. McDermott, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 255-257 Seventh Street, for two five-story and basement brick flats, with stores, Harry Fischel of 235 Madison Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 39.5 by 90.3, Frederick Wachsmuth of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 17 by 55, Ida E. Moore of 221 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $33,000.

Nos. 444-446 Park Avenue, for two four-story brick dwellings, 33.4 by 45.3, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter of 54 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Raleigh Gildersleeve of 52 Broadway, architect; cost, $16,000.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a one-story brick carhouse, 125 by 114, Third Avenue Railroad Company, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, owners; Isaac A. Hopper of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

South side of East Fordham Avenue, 175 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, Treuman Jeral of East Scofield Avenue, owner; George J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,100.

West side of Garfield Street, 225 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, Lizzie Scott of 206 Taylor Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $3,000.

Northwest corner of Tremont and Anthony Avenues, for four three-story buildings, Emil Busch, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $15,200.

Anthony Avenue, 275 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, George W. Flagg of 984 Intervale Avenue, owner; G. W. Flagg, architect; cost, $16,800.

East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 125 feet west of Locust Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, Minner Heck, of 584 Robbins Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,000.

East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 116 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, for four three-story frame tenements, Edward A. Bell, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 159 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for four three-story tenements, Louis A. Schneider of 1,046 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Prospect Avenue, for seven three-story frame tenements and dwellings, Jacob Reihl of 611 Eagle Avenue, owner; A. P. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $30,800.

Alterations.

No. 16 Varick Place, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, Nicholas Low estate of 16 Varick Street, owner; Peter M. Coco, architect; cost, $250.

No. 839 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Ernest A. Haaren of 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Charles J. Perry of 182 East Sixty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 44 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Dr. George R. Lockwood of 44 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; William F. Wallace of 202 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $200.

Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 37 East Gramercy Park, to a five-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Mary T. King of 37 Gramercy Park, owner; Henry C. Pelton of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 224 Fifth Street, to a three-story and basement brick flat, Michael A. Bergen of 330 Bowery, owner; William R. Kenzel of 39 Clarkson Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 986 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, J. B. Knight, owner; Charles E. Miller, architect; cost, $50.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 125 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue, to a two-story store and dwelling, Emma Peterson of 557 Buckhout Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $125.

East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet of College Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Sarah D. Harned of 539 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $800.

East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 110 feet east of Rider Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Robert Hall of 500 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Albert E. Davis, architect; cost, $500.

East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 16 feet west of Third Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling, Harry Delventhalm of 521 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Gustav Schwartz, architect; cost, $300.

East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Locust Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling, Louisa K. Berchall of 283 Locust Avenue, owner; Robert E. Rogers, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 2.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 65th St, 25x95; Archibald D. Russell and wife to F. H. Betts ... $100

AVENUE A, e s, 25 ft s of 74th St, 25x77; Francis J. Schnugg to Josefa Vopelak ... 100

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x100.11; Annie Aaron to Jacob Greenberg and wife ... 1

102D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Babette Regel and others to C. P. Keck ... 1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 124th St, 50.5x100; Morris Neiman and wife to Richard H. Clarke ... 100,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 108th St, 25x100; William Rankin and wife to Theobald J. Dengler ... 1

103D ST, 88 West; Flora Douglas to I. M. Grenell ... 100

138TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 15.6x99.11; William T. Hall and wife to Alice Richards ... 1

MOT AV, e s, 866.8 ft n of 138th St, 16.8x100; Eldred A. Carley and others to Frances Abell and others ... 1

PART LOT 23, Lot 24, Block 19, map of Sections A and B, North New York; James S. Bryant and wife to Annie Cotter ... 7,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 167.2 ft n of 167th St, 30x115.2x80x113.2; Julius A. Bissegger to Gertrude M. Bissegger ... 1

HOME ST, n s, 167.2 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x100; Charles Hohl and wife to Nicholas Eckert and wife ... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 65th St, 0.5x95; A. D. Russell and wife to Frederic H. Betts ... 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77; Francis J. Schnugg to Charles Naarden ... 32,500

AVENUE A, e s, 76.2 ft s of 74th St, 26x77; same to same ... 21,500

AVENUE A, e s, 50.7 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; same to same ... 21,500

AVENUE A, e s, 42.3 ft s of 76th St, 34x98.8; Frederick Menter and wife to Josef Sonkup and wife ... 20,500

CROSBY ST, 91, and 56 Marion St; Frieda Hart to Francis J. Schnugg, exchange and ... 1

HOME ST, n s, 187.1 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x100; Charles Hohl and wife to Jacob Pickert and wife ... 1

18TH ST, 419 East; Joseph Gerardi and wife to Samuel H. Stone and others, exchange and ... 1

5TH AV, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 48x90; Henry Corn and wife to William K. Everdell ... 1

105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.8x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and wife to Vincent and John Cirrito ... 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77; also Avenue A, e s, 50.7 ft s of 74th St, 51.7x77; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart ... 1

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Comfort Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Giuseppe Rocioppe ... 600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of 167th St, 90x41.8; Charles Brogan and wife to E. M. Barry ... 1

BRYANT ST, e s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 25x90; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to George W. Campbell ... 100

LOTS 25 and 26, to 30, map of Section A, Vyse estate; E. M. Barry to Charles Brogan ... 1

3D AV, e s, 125 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; John J. Barry and wife to Charles Brogan ... 1

BRYANT ST, e s, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 25x90; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Kate T. Forshay ... 100

170TH ST, s s, 73.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x126.3x50x124.6; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Peter Handibode ... 1

PEARL ST, 488; Carlo Cappeleti and wife to Mathilde Kassewitz ... 20,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 70; Jonas Weil and others to Carlo Cappeleti ... 42,500

NORFOLK ST, e s, 82; Anna A. Huber and another to Bernhard Rubenstein ... 27,000

THOMAS ST, 11; Augustus D. Juilliard and others, trustees, to Louis Lese ... 30,000

WASHINGTON ST, 76, and 47 West St; Richard S. Emmet and others, executors, to Lellia B. Hyde ... 70,000

138TH ST, s s, 290 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Richard H. Clarke to Morris Neiman and wife ... 1

NORFOLK ST, w s, 50 ft s of Hester St, 50x50; Julius Shweitzer to Rachel Shweitzer ... 1

CHARLES ST, 36; George W. Bogert and another, executors, to Julius B. Fox ... 14,150

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Bogert and others to same ... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius B. Fox to Jacob Klingenstein ... 16,850

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 55; Henry Driscoll and others to Edward R. Poerschke ... 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75x100.2; John J. Wysong, as trustee, to Abraham Stern and another ... 54,600

4TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 25.8x96.2; William Prager and wife to Abram A. Weigert and wife ... 1

6TH AV, 48, e s, 97.8 ft n of 4th St, 19x74.3; Adolphus Koffman to Eleanor Koffman and another ... 20,000

AVENUE D, s e corner of 5th St, 22x78; Adolf Mandel and wife to Armin Stark ... 1

FORSYTH ST, 113; Abraham Stern to Sarah Kanzer ... 1

9TH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Armin Stark to Adolf Mandel ... 1

10TH ST, n s, 87.10 ft e of Broadway, 37 ft to Broadway x39x irregular; William K. Everdell to Henry Corn ... 1

19TH ST, n s 470 ft w of 7th Av, 15x62; Maria S. Simpson to George A. Aitken ... 1

5TH AV, 141 and 143, e s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 48x90; Henry Corn and wife to William K. Everdell ... 1

22D ST, s s, Lot 147, map of C. C. Moore, 20x98.6; Catherine A. Crowe to Bartholomew Crowe ... 1

7TH AV, 519; Adolphus Koffman to Eleanor Koffman ... 14,000

8D AV, 519; John Purcell to Margaret Brophy ... 1

9TH AV, 790; Henry Casten and wife to Solomon Strauss ... 1

87TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Catherine A. Crowe to Bartholomew Crowe ... 1

49TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Josephina Gross to Valentine Engelhardt and another ... 22,000

95TH ST, 203 West; George L. Nichols, referee, to Sarah W. Gilbert ... 24,150

95TH ST, 205 West; same to Peter Donald ... 24,150

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; John E. Kaughran to Samuel Sweeting ... 1

94TH ST, 44 West; Jeannette T. Grenell to Flora Douglas ... 100

87TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.8; Catherine A. Crowe to Bartholomew Crowe ... 1

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; same to same ... 1

1ST AV, 2,274; Sarah Smith and another to Hyman Schmitzer ... 1

124TH ST, s s, 298.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Emeline B. Philbrick to Annie Drizal ... 100

1ST AV, 2,274; Bessie Cohen to Sarah Smith and another ... 1

130TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Brian McKenney to Edwards, Merrill & Co. ... 12,000

181ST ST, n s, 50 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; Jacob Hess and wife to David Shuldiner ... 5,800

Recorded Leases.

DOCEN, Charles, to George Sinram and another; 138 1st Av, 5 years ... $900

HOLZMAN, Jacob, to Herman G. Klappert; 141 8th St, 3 years ... 810

SCHULZ, Joseph, to Herman Michaelis; 118 Prince St, 5 years ... 1,200

BAIER, Frank, to Joseph Goodman; 337 Rivington St, 3 1-12 years ... 780

CROTHERS, John C., and another, executors, to M. J. Moran; 504 Broome St, 1 year ... $1,050 to 1,200

RUDD, Janet, executrix, to Daniel Nealis; 125 8th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 5 years ... 2,800

AZOY, Mary L., and others, to Maria Menken; 68 9th Av, 2 years ... 1,800

GARRY, Margaret, to Edward Holahen; 504 West 28th St, 5 years ... $300 to 360

SCHUR, Carl, to Louis Lehn; 600 Park Av, 5 years ... 1,500

MANDEL, Julius A., as assignee, to Isaac Bischop; 2,664 8th Av, 5 years ... 900

CLARKE, Richard H., to Morris Neiman and others; n w corner of Columbus Av and 124th St, 10 years ... 5,000

BUDKE, Josephina A., to William Graham; 417, 418, and 419 West St, and 173 Perry St, 5 years ... 3,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George W., and wife to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 7 months ... $6,500

SAME to George W. Charters; e s of Manhattan Av, 65.5 ft s of 103d St, 3 years ... 31,250

SAME to same; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 103d St, 3 years ... 42,500

SAME to same; e s of Manhattan Av, 30 ft s of 103d St, 3 years ... 31,250

SAME to the Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; s e corner of 103d St and Manhattan Av, 7 months ... 7,225

SAME to Alpheus P. Goddard; same property, 1 year ... 10,000

SAME to Emeline B. Philbrick; same property, 1 year ... 10,000

BARGEBUHR, Jenny L., to Max Bargebuhr; n s of 102d St, 291.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year ... 900

BACHARACH, Joseph, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 121st St, 142 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years ... 10,000

BETTS, Frederic H., and wife to Archibald D. Russell; s w corner of Madison Av and 65th St, 1 year ... 40,000

CASTLE, Mary A., to Maria D. Keyes; s s of 129th St, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year ... 2,000

COHN, Charles L., to Joseph Thomson and others, executors, &c.; 126 East 107th St, 3 years ... 5,000

CIRRITO, Vincent, and John, to David E. Oppenheimer; s s of 105th St, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year ... 28,500

CORN, Henry, and wife to William K. Everdell; n e corner of Broadway and 10th St; also leasehold of n s of 10th St, 84.6 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years ... 90,000

CLARKE, Richard H., to Johanna W. Binsse; n w corner of Columbus Av and 124th St, 1 year ... 15,000

CAPPELETI, Carlo, to Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer; 70 New Chambers and 78 Roosevelt St; also gore lot s corner of Chambers and Batavia Sts, installments ... 5,500

DAVIES, Louisa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106 West 86th St; also lot in rear, 3 years ... 15,000

ENGEL, William, to Nanette Weber; n s of 32d St, 275.3 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years ... 8,000

SAME to Henry and Maria Koerber; s s of 32d St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years ... 8,000

ENGELHARDT, Valentine and Elizabeth, to Josephine Gross; n s of 49th St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, installments ... 1,000

FRANKE, William B., and wife to Albert Franke; n s of 129th St, 390 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year ... 8,300

FERNBACHER, Regina, to the Bank for Savings of New York; 99 Avenue B, 5 years ... 6,500

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom and wives to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 95 Delancey St, 1 year ... 2,500

FOX, Julius B., to George W. Bogert and another, executors, &c., of James C. Bogert; 36 Charles St, 1 year ... 10,000

GERARDI, Joseph, to Samuel H. Stone and others; 234 Mott St, 1 year ... 3,600

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and wife to Louis Levinson; n s of Rutgers Pl, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year ... 2,000

SAME to the Church of the Holy Communion in City of New York; same property, 3 years ... 20,000

JAEGER, Margaret, to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann; n e s of 10th St, 250 ft n w of 3d Av, 3 years ... 4,000

HETTRICK, Matthew, and wife to Elizabeth S. Jones; n s of 48th St, 108 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year ... 2,500

JOHNSTONE, Mary C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 778 West End Av, 1 year ... 15,000

KAMPING, John A., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 83d St, 290 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years ... 20,000

KECK, Christian P., to Babette Regel; 69 West 102d St, 1 year ... 4,000

KASSEWITZ, Mathilde, to Theresa Weil; 488 Pearl St, 3 months ... 8,000

LYONS, James J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 61 Centre St, 1 year ... 7,000

LESE, Louis, to Augustus D. Juilliard and others, trustees; 56 Thomas St, 5 years ... 22,500

MULLER, Gerhard, to Kate Warner; 156 Waverley Place, 3 years ... 10,000

McINTOSH, William E., to Frederick G. Potter; w s of Bradhurst Av, at centre line, block between 148th and 149th Sts, 1 year ... 3,500

BARRY, Elizabeth M., to Charles Brogan; s e corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, 1 year ... 1,750

BUHMANN, Leo L., and wife to Maria Mass; Lot 283, map 370 choice lots, map of McGrath (McGraw) estate, 5 years ... 1,200

CORSA, Josephine B., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 62 and 63, map of University Heights North, demand ... 6,000

COTTER, Annie and John, to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, as guardian, &c.; n s of 144th St, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 9 months ... 18,000

FORSHAY, Kate T., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Bryant St, 25 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year ... 450

GIFFORD, Sarah E., to Henry Heinzer and wife; n s of 144th St, 195.2 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years ... 1,000

HICKEY, Mary A., to Jonathan B. Currey; n s of King's Bridge Road, 52.10 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 3 years ... 10,500

HURLBUT, Henry A., Jr., and wife to Moses G. Wright; s w corner of 11th St and Avenue C, 3 years ... 1,000

MEYER, Annie, to Sophia Kensing; e s of Chrystie St, 50 ft n of Hester St, 3 years ... 3,000

EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., to William Ryan and another; s s of 130th St, 122 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year ... 10,000

NAARDEN, Charles, to Oscar Von Bermuth; s e corner of Avenue A and 74th St, 1 year ... 8,000

SAME to F. J. Schnugg; e s of Avenue A, 50.1 ft s of 74th St, 1 year ... 5,000

SAME to Francis J. Schnugg; e s of Avenue A, 76.2 ft s of 74th St, 1 year ... 3,000

OULD, Mary E., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 201 8th Av, 3 years ... 2,500

ROCIOPPI, Giuseppe, to Land Company A of Edenwald; s e corner of Jefferson St and Comfort Av, 2 years ... 300

PRICE, Adolphus, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 714 Lexington Av, 3 years ... 7,000

RANKIN, William, and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; e s of Columbus Av, 25.7 ft s of 109th St, 1 year ... 20,000

SAME to same; w s of Columbus Av, 25.5 ft n of 108th St, 3 years ... 20,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Columbus Av and 109th St, 1 year ... 30,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 386 and 388 8th St, 5 years ... 41,500

ROSE, John H., and another to Henry L. Seggern and another; s w corner of 4th Av and 122d St, 1 year ... 1,000

HESS, Jacob and Ida R., to Sarah A. Fanning; n s of Sherman Av, 200 ft e of Dyckman St, 6 months ... 250

KANZER, Sarah, to Abraham Stern; 113 Forsyth St, 1 year ... 1,000

RUBENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Anna Antonia Huber; e s of Norfolk St, Lot 1,598, map of estate of James Delancey, 5 years ... 20,000

SAME to same; same property, 2 years ... 1,000

STORCK, Carrie, to Max Hirtreiter; s e s of Fulton Av, 167.8 ft s w of 168th St, 3 years ... 2,000

STARK, Armin, to Fanny Schwabe; s e corner of Avenue D and 5th St, 1 year ... 1,500

STERN, Abraham, to Kate Van Tassel; 113 Forsyth St, 3 years ... 9,000

SAME and Isidore Jackson to John J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Clinton St, 100 ft s of Houston St, 3 years ... 39,600

STRAUSS, Solomon, to Aaron Buchsbaum; 790 9th Av, 1 year ... 1,000

SWEETING, Samuel, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executrix, &c.; n s of 67th St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year ... 16,000

SAME to John E. Kaughran; n s of 67th St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 4,000

SOUKUP, Josef, and wife to Frederick Menter and wife; e s of Avenue A, 42.3 ft s of 76th St, 5 years ... 10,000

SAME to same; same property, installments ... 4,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lena Kuntz; n w corner of 133d St and Park Av, 1 year ... 5,000

SAME to same; s s of 100th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year ... 4,000

TINKER, Matilda G., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 124 and 159 West 121st St, secures debt ... 3,000

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Philip Teets and others, executors; n s of 121st St, 122 ft w of Manhattan Av, 4 years 9 months ... 9,000

THODE, Adolphine, to Jacob Schmitt and wife; n e corner of 108th St and Alexander Av, 3 years ... 5,000

TULLY, Martin, and wife to Frances E. Lake; s s of 146th St, 124.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years ... 16,000

VOORHEES, Ralph S., and wife to Sophia C. Ridden; w s of Ryer Av, 75 ft n of 180th St, 3 years ... 2,750

VAN BUREN, Charles N., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 Dey St, 5 years ... 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURLANDO, Emanuele, to Abraham Nelson ... $1

BELL, Enoch C., to Joseph M. Mead ... 4,000

COHEN, Heyman, to Marks Crouse ... 1

CASWELL, William H., to Welcome S. Jarvis ... 10,000

DE VOE, Harkness B. and Arthur H., to Charles S. Ward ... Value cons'ed

DUGLISS, Charles H., to J. P. Schuchman ... 5,000

FRANKLIN, Morris, to Charles H. Dugliss ... 3,000

HOE, Alfred G., to Kate M. Diller, two assignments ... 6,000

HOFFMAN, Samuel, to Theresa Sommers, two assignments ... 3,500

HEUSER, Justina, and another, executors of Marie B. Boss, to Rachel and Lillie Mayer ... 1,800

JOSEPHTHAL, Louis M. and Ernest, executors of Moriz Josephthal, to Louis Josephthal, ½ part ... 241

KAHN, Joseph, to George Kahn ... 1,500

MINTURN, Louisa, to Harkness B. and Arthur H. De Voe ... 1

McKESSON, George C., executor of Maria McKesson, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company ... 75,000

McCARTHY, Patrick, to P. Ballentine & Sons ... 1,000

McGRAW, Mary A., to Elizabeth J. Haynes ... 4,500

QUIGLEY, David, to Marcus Taussig and another ... 500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Adolph Powell ... 3,000

SAME to Lena Kuntz ... 5,000

SCHWARTZ, Minnie, to Hyman Cohen ... 1

SMITH, John B., to William Hyams, two assignments ... 2

SMITH, Bertha, to same ... 1

SCHNEIDER, Louis, to George W. and Henrietta Kuenneth ... 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bertha G. Brooks ... 17,000

SAME to Hudson City Savings Institution ... 15,000

SAME to Alex. W. Shiner, as trustee, &c. ... 2,000

THOMPSON, Morris S., as trustee, to Mary Carstang, executrix, &c. ... 14,500

VOPELAK, Joseph, to Frieda Hart ... 1,150

WHITE, Mary V., to Mary A. McGraw ... 500

WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace, to George Kern ... 5,000

Lis Pendens.

154TH ST, s s, 102.5 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 75x99.11; William Grupe against Henry G. Schlewitz, (to foreclose mortgage.)

124TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11; Adolph M. Bendheim against Samuel H. Gainsborg and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; Solomon Loeb against Samuel Cohn and others, (to enjoin and recover damages.)

22D ST, n s, 199.4 feet e of 2d Av, 150.8x98.9; Julius J. Lyons and another against Harrie G. Newton and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

11TH AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of 48th St, 25.11x74; Charles A. Peabody, executor, &c., against Pauline Heilbrunn and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WILLIAM ST, n w s, 229.9 ft n e of John St, 25x95.6; Eberhard Faber against John Pettit and John McCormick, (to foreclose mortgage.)

ELDRIDGE ST, n w s, Lots 519 and 520, map of farm of James DeLancey, 50x100; Eldridge St, 47 and 49; Chrystie St, s e corner of Bayard St, 42x76.3; 72d St, s s, 163.7 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x102.2; Philip Sternbach against Yette Friedman and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Thomas Morgan against Alice Davies, owner; John Davies, contractor ... $290

18TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Buchanan & Deisler against William J. Merritt Company, owners and contractors ... 1,600

14TH ST, 126 and 130 East; the Lindner & Remig Manufacturing Company against John B. Smith and John J. Bashford, owners; George Kraus, lessee and contractor ... 50

MULBERRY ST, 121; Samuel Nechamcus against Nicolas Mangiere, owner; George Vogel & Son, contractors ... 17

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 50x100; Abe Rosen against Kate Smith and Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; Chisting & Lazarus, contractors ... 31

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DENNIS CUNAHAN.—Schedules of Dennis Cunahan, wholesale and retail dealer in millinery goods and manufacturer of pattern hats at 237 Grand and 6 Bond Street, show liabilities of $15,661; nominal assets, $6,120; actual assets, $5,704.

BREEN & FROATZ.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Breen & Froatz, druggists at 2,300 Seventh Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for $1,172 in favor of Tarrant & Co., and an execution against John G. Froatz alone for $312 in favor of E. H. Gato. They have been in business as a firm since November, 1894.

SINCLAIR T. HUNTING.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday received an execution for $9,597 against Sinclair T. Hunting, stock broker, formerly at 66 Broadway, in favor of Schalk Brothers, on his note dated March 5, 1896, payable one year from date. He was formerly of the firm of Hunting, Fiske & Co., who dissolved in August last, and at the office of the late firm it was said that he had not been there for a long time past.

W. A. WHITE & SON.—Walter A. White and Thaddeus B. White, composing the firm of W. A. White & Son, coal dealers at 65 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and 2,050 Lexington Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday to Bernard French for $1,017 for borrowed money. W. A. White, the senior partner, has been in the coal business in Harlem for the past twenty-five years, and the firm claimed a capital of $25,000.

DAVID AND HARRIS LEVY.—David and Harris Levy confessed judgment yesterday to Abraham Levy for $2,450, as surviving partners of the late firm of L. Cohen & Co., formerly wholesale clothing dealers at 640 Broadway, who went out of business two years ago, on a note of that firm dated Aug. 21 1893. David Levy also confessed judgment for $1,274 in favor of Engel Heller & Co., liquor dealers, for goods sold and delivered. Herman Joseph, representing the latter, said that the confessions were due to notes being circulated by the old firm of L. Cohen & Co., which are now being pressed for payment, and that David Levy, who is in the liquor business on Canal Street, had protected his liquor creditors.

MARX & FRENKEL.—Marx & Frenkel, wholesale dealers in clothing at 26 Lafayette Place, are in difficulties, and Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Levi Samuels receiver of the assets on the application of Horwitz & Hershfield in a suit brought by Emanuel Marx against Matilda Frenkel for the dissolution of the firm. The bond was fixed at $20,000. It was stated that they had recently suffered severe losses in the business arising from depreciation in stock, losses on outstanding accounts, large expenses, and bad business. The assets have become impaired to such an extent that the firm is insolvent and unable to pay the debts in full. The firm was formed on Oct. 28, 1893, with a claimed capital of $10,000, but Bradstreet's recently took away the capital rating. Horwitz & Hershfield said that the liabilities amount to $75,000, and they could not give any estimate of the liabilities yet. A meeting of creditors has been called for Monday, when a substantial offer of settlement will be made which the attorneys think will be accepted. The assets consist of merchandise, accounts, and fixtures. Many of the accounts have been transferred in order to secure some of the creditors.

W. LEVY & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received an attachment against W. Levy & Co., importers and jobbers of hosiery at 328 Church Street, for $611 in favor of the Golden Belt Hosiery Company of North Carolina. It was obtained on a statement made by Louis Hoffman, in which he alleged that in the first week in March Mr. Levy told him the firm was going to fail; that there would be a Sheriff's sale, and Mr. Levy wanted him to attend it and buy the goods for Mr. Levy, who would go on in business under a new name. Mr. Hoffman also said that fourteen cases of goods belonging to the firm were stored in three different warehouses in this city in the name of other persons. The partners are Wolf Levy and Alexander Hirshfield. Mr. Levy was formerly an importer in London, England, came to this country two years ago, and the present firm was formed on April 25, 1896. They claimed a capital of $18,000, but Bradstreet's did not give them any capital rating and only the lowest credit rating. Mr. Levy was reputed to own real estate in Montreal valued at $9,000, mortgaged for $3,300. The Sheriff visited a number of storage warehouses in search of the goods, but the proprietors claimed they did not have them in their warehouses. The Sheriff has also received executions against the firm for $500, and yesterday sold out the stock left in the store for $138.

Judgments.

Friday, April 2.

The first name is that of the debtor's.

ARGERCHOWITZ, Jacob, and Harris Grossman—The People, &c. ... $50

BUNTING, William C.—T. Kilpatrick ... 255

BURCHELL, John—George S. Wilkes ... 111

BURKE, William H.—W. P. Potts and others, executors, &c. ... 1,025

BRADY, Owen J.—H. T. Peirce ... 203

BEALS, Frederick W.—S. Wendelin ... 74

BREEN, Timothy B.—Tarrant & Co. ... 1,172

BUSSE, Rudolph—Thomas N. Dwyer ... 292

BURDEN, Theron H., and George H. Smith—H. O'Brien and others ... 116

BARRETT, Charles—E. P. Hatch ... 115

BICHTERMANN, Charles—J. L. Engel ... 817

BURNETT, James G. D., J. D. Kurtz Crook, and Aaron G. Perham—The National Bank of Commerce, New York ... 829

CASEY, Thomas J.—E. Calman and others ... 112

CABUS, Joseph, J.—A. J. Haglund ... 237

CONMEIGT, John—Esther A. Pyle ... 120

CAFFREY, Thomas—The New York Breweries Company ... 29

COHEN, Aaron—J. Krauss, (costs) ... 98

DUTOIT, Louis, and Frank Oswald—F. C. Rist and another ... 112

DALY, James A.—E. T. Joyce ... 41

DESSOIR, Frederick—A. L. Goldwater ... 21

DOYLE, Mary L.—J. McCreery & Co. ... 1,265

DASCHER, Peter—Catherine Dascher ... 276

FRY, Horace B.—J. H. Davis and others ... 107

FRANKEL, Tehkla—Chatham National Bank of New York, (three judgments) ... 1,829

GEORGE, William—T. Kilpatrick ... 960

GALINDO, Placido, and Sophia E. Murtha—The People ... 100

SAME—same ... 500

GELLER, Joseph and Osias, also Max Koble—Same ... 2,500

GAGLIONE, Vincenzo and Girolance—David Stevenson Brewing Company ... 269

GESSERT, Fred, and Hyman Berkowitz—H. Abegg and another ... 436

HUNTING, Sinclair T.—E. Schalk, Jr., and others ... 9,597

HERSHKOWITZ, Samuel—L. Schwartz ... 469

HARCQ, Elise—The H. B. Claflin Company ... 172

HART, John L.—The Harlem Lighting Company ... 33

HILTON, Albert B.—D. Buckley ... 3,396

HORKY, Vincent—M. Mekin ... 154

IZEN, Joseph—Estate of N. Low, costs ... 28

IBBOTSON, Marshall—Cornelia Hamilton, as administratrix, cost ... 23

INGRAHAM, Edgar—M. R. Williams ... 624

JENKINS, William T.—Ludwig Baumann and others ... 85

JOYCE, Thomas—Richardson-Boynton Company ... 800

JACOBS, Gustave—A. Marschall and others ... 771

KRUP, Samuel—M. Shidlovsky ... 694

KELLNER, Marie—G. F. Langbein and others ... 76

KINSLEY, John E.—Manhattan Electric Light Company ... 24

KIMBLE, Smith W.—L. Loeb ... 52

KAMPMANN, Matilda C.—E. C. Phelps ... 178

KUNTZ, Peter P.—A. M. Vernon and another ... 62

L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY—C. C. Comstock ... 134

LIPP GARMENT GUARD COMPANY—Monarch Rubber Company ... 467

LAKE, James R. S.—J. Taylor and another ... 116

LONGSTREET, Charles H.—W. O'Brien ... 993

LECORY, Antonio, and Katerina Montonaro—C. Mallossi ... 57

LEFEVER, John T.—J. T. Goodrich ... 447

LEVY, David—J. Engel and others ... 1,274

LOCKWOOD, Edward M.—C. W. Schumann, Jr., and others ... 234

LEVY, David and Harris—A. Levy ... 2,450

MINOGUE, William J.—S. Kaus and another ... 205

McNIECE, Mary A.—B. Weill ... 232

McNIECE, James—F. C. Rist and another ... 87

NIEUSTEDT, Henry—C. Iba ... 117

PARMELE, Andrew T.—W. L. Frazee and others ... 144

PECKHARDT, Adrian C.—L. C. Bruce ... 75

PANIZZO, Giuseppe—The National Broadway Bank of the City of New York ... 1,195

ROSENTHAL, Marcus—C. Braunowald ... 1,017

RAFTICE, James—A. M. Vernon and another ... 10

SWEENEY, Thomas J.—W. B. Nye ... 80

STEWART, Effie—F. A. Colville, as executrix ... 172

SAHLEIN, Maurice D.—Jacob Hirsh and another ... 248

SWITZER, John—C. Iba ... 179

SCHAFFER, Frederick—Henrietta Rice and others ... 105

THOMPSON, Francis A.—C. W. Schumann ... 330

THE ONGLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY—G. J. Schoeffel ... 8,901

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED AND the Manhattan Railway Companies—J. M. Newman and others, executors, &c. ... 3,180

WILLIAMS, Charles P.—Kate A. Edgecombe ... 1,068

SAME—Sarah L. Dana ... 710

WHITE, Walter A. and Thaddeus B.—B. French ... 1,017

WANEK, Thomas—M. Straka ... 594

YORK, James H.—G. Kemble ... 86

The following judgments have been entered against the city: E. Libbe, $127.36; A. Hertz, $129.85; F. Fitzgerald, $500; J. P. Grifenhagen, $38.26; M. Rosenblum, $181.26; M. S. Grifenhagen, $204.48; J. C. Rosenblum, $44; J. A. B. Wendell, $165.91; B. J. Klaus, $100.89; Kornerr, Schwabeland Company, $128.89; G. Smith, $43.95; D. Trilling, $176.76; J. Kiernan, $22.63; F. G. Whitney, $22.09; J. Singer, $172.18; Charles Marks, $110.21; Sarah O'Connor, $129.43; M. Broder, $115.15; H. Quigley, $33.09; De W. C. Ward, $36.94; E. Meyer, $40.79; J. T. Hall, $163.61; F. Brinkama, $63.33; Rosa Simons, $42.77; Mary A. Driscoll, $60.63; L. Tolle, $67.63; J. E. McBride, $78.18; Harlem Casino Company, $115.56; G. Reaske, $87.07; S. Oppenheim, $99.62; John G. Scharf, $110.61; M. Hayman, $95.11.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Hugo Semm, Mary D. Smith, Charles F. Worch.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M.; defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Moore vs. Walker—Richard S. Farley; Bulova vs. Muller—G. Thornton Warren; Rickerson vs. Van Dolsen—G. Thornton Warren; Hoyt vs. Baker, (four cases)—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Smith, J.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Foss—Norman W. Kerngood; matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company—Herbert T. Ogden; Bowery Savings Bank vs. Cooper—Edward E. McCall.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Fisher vs. Harding—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.

Emanuel Marx vs. Matilda Frenkel—Levi Samuels; Salvinus S. Riker vs. William R. Thompson—Patrick S. Treacy.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

CORNER FLATS.

317 W. 121st St., 510 & 512 Manhattan Ave.

Very desirable flats, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, all in good order and ready for occupancy; rooms light; neighborhood first-class. Rents, $32 to $47 per month. Apply to Janitor, or J. C. HULL, Jr., Agent, at premises daily from 9:15 to 10:15 A. M. Office, 175 2d Av.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND—QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Mansion in most fashionable quarter of London, with full appointment of household and liveried servants, horses and carriages, all as at present used by owner, for rent from May to September, or part of this time. Box 590 Stapleton, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

MONDAY, April 5, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT SALE,

EDWARD JACOBS, Esq., Referee,

the

CHOICE AND VALUABLE

4-story brick building, with store and lot,

No. 25 Washington Place,

between Washington Sq. East and Greene St.,

and

two 8-story frame dwellings, with lots,

Nos. 623 & 625 West 181st St.,

between Boulevard and Wadsworth Av.

For maps, &c., apply to CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Esq., Pl't'ffs Atty., 56 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 6th, 1897,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

DAVID McCLURE, Esq., Referee,

The Choice and Valuable

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with lot,

No. 778 MADISON AVENUE,

Between 66th and 67th Streets.

For maps, &c., apply to Oudin & Oakley, Esqs., Pltff's Atty., 45 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, AT NOON,

11 EAST 30TH ST.—A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 21.8x about 55x85.

WEST 134TH ST.—South side, 125 feet west Eighth Ave., one vacant lot, 25x99.11.

MESSRS. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

Maps, &c., of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Protects Against Liens Omitted from Searches.

From N. Y. Sun, March 20, 1897.

"A REAL ESTATE SNARL.

"The case of Weil against Green, a real estate broker, came up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday. It is to recover damages alleged to be sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's negligence in examining title, and failing to find there was a mortgage of $7,000 and liens for $14,000 on a piece of real estate. The defendant holds he was not negligent, because the plaintiff declined to pay for a regular search, and a mere memorandum was given. The only service he was paid for was for drawing up the bond and mortgage. In a former trial a verdict was given for the defendant and the plaintiff appealed."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL .... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS .... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Montauk Building.

New fireproof building, occupying block on William St., from Liberty St. to Maiden Lane. Two fast elevators. All conveniences. Large and small offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St

5TH AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.—large and prominently located store and basement; size, 24.8x100, with L 25x100; steam heat; good opportunity for a large concern to secure an attractive business corner; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BUILDING, 107 EAST 124TH ST.—Five stories; will divide to suit tenants; freight elevator and power if needed; suitable for piano or other factory purposes; also stable for twenty horses at 229 E. 120th St. Apply HORTON'S, 110 East 125th St.

AT REDUCED RENTS.—1 BOWLING GREEN, (liquor business,) furnished restaurant; 12 Whitehall St.; stores and offices. Apply to agent, Room 2, 10 Whitehall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENT AND HOTEL LIFE COMBINED.

615 Fifth Avenue.

(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STREETS.)

No other apartment house in New York offers this luxury. An independent fireproof apartment arranged for housekeeping, or Buckingham cuisine at command. Connected by fireproof private bridge to hotel. From every window superb views, revealing New York Harbor, Palisades on Hudson, Central Park, Long Island Sound, and a picturesque view of the city. Latest sanitary plumbing, heating, and ventilation. Reasonable rentals. For particulars apply on premises.

12 WEST 18TH ST.—An apartment of 12 sunny rooms to let, in fireproof building; occupied by owner; rent moderate. Apply to janitor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

FORREST GROVE

the residence of the late

Joseph S. Spinney on Manhasset Bay, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

32 acres, more than half beautifully wooded; dwelling large and modern, coachman's house, laundry, stables, etc. A valuable spring supplies pure water.

The property will be sold at **half its cost to close the estate.**

Apply to the executors, Sam'l O. Burnett, 288 Fulton St., Brooklyn; John F. Halsted, 96 Broadway, N.Y. City, or Chas. J. Smith, Manhasset, L. I.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,041 FIFTH AVENUE

Four-story brownstone house, delightful location, opposite the Park, will rent for one year at very low price, or trade for tenement property. Apply

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,

725-727 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES, Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; sea-bathing; drives; moderate rents; circular. J., 71 E. 87th.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 ACRES FOR $100.

This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Manor, on Long Island, and will be sold on terms of $2 down, then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

9-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT.—None more commodious; rent very low. Apply HORTON'S, 302 Columbus Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY **Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.**

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court City and County of New York.—HENRY MEUSER, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. DRUMMOND, Thomas J. Farrell, and Edward Elliott, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 1st day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, April 2, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 26, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN J. MACKLIN, Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, April 9, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 2, 1897. EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York City.

JOHN J. MACKLIN, Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition, made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 16th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (now Twenty-first) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Thirtieth Street, distant easterly two hundred and seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fifth Avenue, and through the centre of a party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue aforesaid and through a party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to James D. Butman from Benjamin R. Butman, bearing date June 24, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber of Conveyances 738, at page 586, July 10, 1857.

SECOND PARCEL.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of 134th Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from the westerly line of the Eighth Avenue; and running thence southerly and parallel with the avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence easterly along the last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to Francis Nicholson from George W. Raynor, bearing date April 1, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 774 of Conveyances, at page 552, April 6, 1859.—Dated New York, March 16, 1897.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Plaintiff's Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh17-2aw3wW&S&ap3&7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JAMES B. SMITH, Plaintiff, against THE DURLAND RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure of a mechanic's lien and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, the premises in the complaint in this action and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Central Park West, and running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Sixty-sixth Street three hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-sixth street seventy-five feet; thence again northwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Sixty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to a point distant one hundred and fifty feet west of the westerly line of Central Park West; thence southwardly and parallel with Central Park West one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line fifty feet; thence northwardly fifty feet two and one-half inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Central Park West, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of Central Park West one hundred and fifty feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning.

Said sale is to be made subject to the lien of the defendant, George W. Jenkins, under a mortgage, in form a conveyance to him, by William Durland and J. Amanda Durland, his wife, dated the 18th day of July, 1895, upon which the sum of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars and interest from July 15, 1895, is due. Said sale is also made subject to all prior liens and incumbrances existing at the date of sale.—Dated New York, March 29, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

mh31-2aw3wW&S

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT ADAMS, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Greene Street, in the City of New York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Greene Street, distant two hundred and seventy-one feet and one inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Grand Street with the easterly side of Greene Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Grand Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Greene Street, eighteen feet and eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with Grand Street, one hundred feet to Greene Street; and thence northerly along Greene Street, nineteen feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known and designated as Number Sixteen Greene Street, and comprising Lot Number 37 on a map of the estate of Thomas and George Lovett, drawn by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated July 7th, 1824. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1897.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 253 Broadway, New York City.

mh17-2aw3wW&Sa&ap3&8

NO. 20 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFteenth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ELIZABETH REINHARDT, plaintiff, against JANE E. C. REYNOLDS, JOHN N. REYNOLDS, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in this action, and dated the 1st day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: "All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being now known by the street Number 20 West 115th Street, in the City of New York."—Dated New York, March 24th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

mh25-2aw3wTh&S&au15

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 140TH STREET.—Supreme Court, New York County.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, vs. FLORA SAWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-third day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue distant seventy-four feet and eleven inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of West 140th Street; running thence westwardly parallel with said West 140th street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said West 140th Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet, to the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southwardly and along the said westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 25th, 1897.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, April 13th, 1897, at the same hour and place.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New York City.

mh27-2aw3wSa&Tu

LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—ROBERT McGILL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BOGGS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant fifty-one feet two inches southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-third Street and the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly and through a party wall seventy feet; and running thence southerly seventeen feet, parallel with the said Lexington Avenue, and running thence westerly and through a party wall seventy feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, and running thence along the said easterly side of Lexington Avenue, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1897.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

EDWARD P. SCHELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No 56 Pine Street, New York City.

ap1-2aw3wTh&Sat&Apl23

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, as trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. KOLLER, Mary Koller, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Ensign O. Beale, Mary Beale, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John Doe, or such other or others to plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office May 3, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—In foreclosure, supplemental and amended summons.

To the above named additional defendants, Mary Koller, (wife of William B. Koller, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Beale, (wife of Ensign O. Beale, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) John Doe, or such other or others to the plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler, to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office, May 3, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, and each of them; and to the defendant Ensign O. Beale. You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, 28th January, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Mary Beale, wife of Ensign O. Beale, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Mary McLaughlin, wife of William W. McLaughlin, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John Doe, or such other or others to plaintiff unknown as may be lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office, May 3d, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 3,) the foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, February 24th, 1897, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1897, the verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 8th day of February, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 56 Wall Street, New York City. f27-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, against THE PEPPERELL COMPANY, Daniel A. McKinney, James C. Murray, Inez L. Hedges, Howard A. Stevens, Augustus H. Hall, Sarah J. Billings, William W. Heroy, James H. Heroy, Hobart Clevland, Frank H. Dyckman, William D. Southard, George W. Robertson, William B. Southard, Jr., James H. Park, Burton G. Winton, George I. True, Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company, and Peter C. Schenck, George Young, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 2nd, 1897.

MAX STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 44 Broadway, New York City.

To Peter C. Schenck, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated February 26, 1897.

MAX STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f27-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARRIET A. WHITMORE, plaintiff, against HENRY SOUTHGATE as trustee under the last will and testament of Charles L. R. Hutchinson, deceased, and individually; Renee C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. de Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, Joseph A. Hutchinson, Sarah E. Southgate, Richard K. Southgate, William G. Southgate, Hutchinson Southgate, individually and as trustee for Sarah E. Southgate, Marianne Southgate, The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, &c.; Charlotte Nelson, as administratrix, &c., of Hiram H. Southgate, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1896.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Griselle M. A. De Wogan, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

mh20-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN ROIG vs. JOSE TORRE.—Summons with Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Jose Torre: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of March, 1897, and filed on the 11th day of March, 1897, together with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court at the County Court House in the City and County of New York in said State.—Dated March eleventh, 1897.

P. Q. & F. L. ECKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

SETH LOW TO DECIDE IT

His Verdict to be Final in the Dispute Between Plumbers and Steamfitters.

WILL END COLUMBIA'S STRIKE.

Prospects Are Better for a Settlement of the Trouble with the Master Steamfitters—Mr. Low Starts Negotiations that May Result in Arbitration.

The prospects for a settlement of the steamfitters' strike, or lockout, as the men call it, which began Monday, was more encouraging yesterday, and if the master steamfitters accept the proposal which the Board of Walking Delegates made yesterday, their men will all return to work on Monday.

The general strike on the Columbia University buildings will undoubtedly be declared off very soon, perhaps to-day, as both the Board of Walking Delegates, on behalf of the steamfitters and helpers, and the plumbers, have agreed to abide by the decision of Seth Low, who has acted as arbitrator in the Arbitration Committee that held two sessions in the See House. This decision also will settle once for all whether the steamfitters or plumbers are to do the thermostatic work in buildings in the future.

Mr. Low yesterday reviewed carefully the testimony taken by the Arbitration Committee, and his decision is to be handed in to-day. It will be accepted as final, and will end the strike.

In the early part of the day yesterday the chances of a settlement of the steamfitters' troubles seemed remote. A report got out that there was trouble in the shops of the firm of Gillis & Geoghegan, in West Broadway, between Bleecker and West Third Streets, on account of non-union men having been taken on, and that the police had to be called to restore order.

The Superintendent of the shops said that the firm had taken on several new men to do some work that could not wait, but the strikers had not in any way interfered with them. The Captain of the Fifteenth Police Precinct had sent a policeman to guard the shops since the first day of the strike, but there was really no necessity for any policemen about there.

If the strikers do not return by Monday and agree to work under the new rules drawn up by the master steamfitters, continued the Superintendent, the employers, it is understood, will proceed to fill their shops with new men. Numerous applications for work, he says, have been received from Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, where the building trade is very quiet.

Mr. Low wrote to the Master Steam Fitters in regard to the strikes in their shops, and advised that a settlement be made as speedily as possible. The Master Steam Fitters' Association replied, and through Mr. Low communication was established with the Board of Walking Delegates. President O'Brien demanded that pending arbitration the men should be put to work again under the old agreement. The Master Steam Fitters proposed some changes in the agreement for their own protection. Finally the board adopted a resolution asking the Master Steam Fitters to declare the lock-out off, and that the differences between the employers and the men should be settled in accordance with the agreement made in December, 1895, which provides that all differences should be settled by arbitration.

In regard to the arbitration of the university strike, Mr. O'Brien said yesterday that the Board of Walking Delegates would declare all strikes off as soon as Mr. Low shall have rendered his decision.

Laundry Workers Claim Victory.

The striking laundry workers met again yesterday at Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street. Walking Delegate Philip Puchlic announced that all but three of the firms affected by the strike had agreed to reduce the working time of their employes to eleven hours a day, and to advance their wages 20 per cent. In the evening the workers held another meeting to celebrate their victory.

FOUR ASSASSINS HANGED.

Execution of Political Murderers at Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, April 2.—Francisco Gonzales y Borrego, Antonio Gonzales y Borrego, Sauriano Alarid, and Patricio Valencia were hanged together at 9:10 A. M. to-day, for the murder of ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez, who was killed from ambush on the night of May 29, 1892.

The infamous "Button Gang," of which they were leaders, was organized by T. S. Catron to combat the political influence of Frank Chavez, leader of the Democratic natives. In the Winter of 1891-2 Catron's right to a seat in the Legislature was contested, and when the Legislature met wholesale killing was averted only by a vote to seat Catron. On the night of May 29, 1892, Chavez was led into ambush by Atilano Gold, a pretended friend, and shot to death.

For declaring that he knew who killed Chavez, Juan Pablo Dominguez was shot down by Antonio and Frank Borrego and "Chico" Alarid. Two days later Frank Borrego gave himself up, pleaded self-defense, produced his brother and Alarid as witnesses, was tried before a jury selected by the "Button Gang" Sheriff, and acquitted. Gov. Thornton was appointed in 1893. He removed District Attorney Tweechell and Sheriff Conlin, and appointed new men. The convictions followed.

TWO FRENCH LADS HANGED.

Spent Their Victim's Money and Went Back to Louisiana.

LAFAYETTE, La., April 2.—Alexis and Ernest Blanc were hanged here to-day for murdering Simon Hegnaud, a merchant at Scott, La. The boys were both under twenty years of age. They were reared in France, and both were well educated. They determined to imitate Jesse James, get a fortune, and return to Paris. The robbery of Hegnaud was decided upon. They forced him to open his safe, bounded and gagged him, and obtained about $3,000. While helplessly pinioned, they stabbed him to death.

The boys spent several weeks in New Orleans, and made a tour of Europe. After squandering their money they returned and were arrested. They made a full confession.

Louisville's Mayor to Wed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—The engagement of Mayor George D. Todd of this city and Miss Helen Durkee of St. Louis has been announced. The marriage will take place during the latter part of this month.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT GENERAL SALE OF UNIQUE PARISIAN goods to-day; exclusive novelties; prices extraordinarily low. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

109 MADISON AV.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; reasonable; Summer prices; also parlor floor; doctor or dentist.

Delay your purchases for Our Opening Monday, April 5

When we open our doors and await the decision of onr friends—the public.

We have one of the finest lines of Men's Clothing and Furnishings in the city. In our Clothing Dept. Suits and Overcoats range from $7.00 to $35.00, and if we cannot fit you perfectly from stock we will have it made to your measure (if the amount is $10.00 or over) *without extra charge.*

Easter Neckwear 25c. to 1.00.

MADURO BROS. & CO
110 & 112 Nassau St.,
Bet. Beekman and Ann Sts.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.
COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in large private family; no objection to the country; excellent references. Call or address on Monday, C. M., 331 Madison Av.
COOK.—By a good cook; Protestant; understands all kinds of nice cooking in a private family; best city reference. Cook, Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.
COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; best of references. L. B., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.
COOK.—By competent cook. Apply at present employer's, 689 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By an efficient, middle-aged Protestant as managing housekeeper for widower's household; town or country. Madame, 341 West 30th St.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young lady as housekeeper. Call after noon, Miss Calwell, 485 Eighth Av, near 34th St.
HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By first-class and reliable laundress to take family washing home; every facility for drying clothes. Mrs. Locket, 846 7th Av.
LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress with family that go to the country; reference. 239 East 28th St.; Bell 2.

Nurses.
NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a first-class infant's nurse, whom she can highly recommend. Call, 11 to 3, 117 West 74th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—By single-handed English butler where parlormaid is kept; age twenty-six; tall, neat appearance, and competent; strictly sober and reliable; personal reference. Albert, Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.
BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly sober and experienced man; highest personal and written references. O. T., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.
BUTLER.—French, (34;) highly recommended; tall, sober; lady can be seen. Butler, 210 West 25th St.
BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man as butler; town or country; best references. Butler, Box 113, Times office.

Care of Houses.
CARETAKER.—By a reliable middle aged man and wife; will take care of furnished house or any position of trust during the Summer for small compensation; satisfactory reference given. J. Lawes, 57 Irving Place.
CARE OF HOUSE.—By an English couple, no children, to take charge of gentleman's house; reference for seven Summers. Reliable, 242 East 87th St.
CARE OF HOUSE.—A man and wife would like to take charge of a house during owner's absence out of town; good references from families. Ellis, 444 West 47th St.

Coachmen
COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; city or country; good reference. W. E., care of janitor, 1,078 3d Av.

Gardeners.
GARDENER.—By gardener; thoroughly practical in all branches of the business; under glass, outside work, laying out, and improvements of grounds; long experience in the management of private place; married; one child; best references. D. French Church, 30 West 22d St.
GARDENER.—By a German; small family; to take charge management of gentleman's country place; steady work; present employer can be seen. Charles Eger, 20 Nassau St., Germanic Life.

Second Men.
SECOND MAN.—By man as second houseman; also stylish, experienced groom; personal reference from last employer. Francis, 251 Columbus Av.

Useful Men.
USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged single man of neat appearance; strictly sober, obliging; speaks English and German; in good private family; as all-around; city or country. W. L. R., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.
USEFUL MAN.—By useful man work in garden or farm; $15 per month. J. P., Box 205, 152 6th Av.

Valets.
VALET or ATTENDANT.—By a Swiss as valet or attendant on invalid; highest city references; three languages; accustomed to travel. L. K., care Mrs. Stager, 101 East 78th St.
VALET.—By young Englishman as valet to young or elderly gentleman; excellent city and London references. J. D., 31 East 39th St.

Miscellaneous.
INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CHEMIST.
Expert chemist, formerly with the first European Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, desires position as superintending chemist or manager of some chemical works; specialty, rare earths and general analysis. Dr. Simonini, 363 West 32d St., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class cook with kitchenmaid; also chambermaid and seamstress; all with city references; none other than Protestants need apply. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., 19 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An alert canvasser for advertising, of good address. Address G. M. P., Box 101 Times.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
THE PEEBLES & THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
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The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
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The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

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A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS

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COLUMBIAS Age, 20 Years
Age, 8 Years HARTFORDS
Time proves all things. Our experience is worth many dollars and much peace of mind to you in your selection of a wheel.
POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
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The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Rider of a Remington Bicycle.
Cash or Installment.
REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
313 and 315 Broadway, New York.
59th St. and Grand Circle.
533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
A few '96 Models at $75.
Ilion Juvenile Bicycle, $35 and $45.

New and second-hand 1896 models of
Wolff-American High Art Cycles
at special prices.
As good as any and better than most 1897 models of other makes.
3 & 5 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave'
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Prices ranging 10.00 15.00 20.00 25.00 35.00 40.00 50.00
BICYCLES.
All Kinds, all Prices.
If you are looking for good value in second-hand or shop-worn bicycles, it will pay you to examine our large stock. We give you value for your money, and it pays to deal with a reliable firm. If you want a bargain, look over the few 1895 and 1896 Spalding Bicycles that we have taken in trade, refinished and made nearly as good as new. All other prominent makes to select from, including Columbias, Hartfords, Credendas, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, &c.
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Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

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For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
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63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y. . . . . . . Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C. . Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N. J. . The Chalfonte, a. p., $3 to $4
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Baltimore, Md. . . Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do . . . . The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . . . Mansion House, a. p., $3
do . . . . Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a. p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O., Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a. p. $2.50 up
do . . The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng. . . . . Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
FLORIDA East Coast Hotel System: St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.; do The Ponce de Leon, ap.; do Hotel Cordova, ep.; Ormond, The Ormond, ap.; PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.; do Royal Poinciana, ap.; Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. — C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap. $4 up; Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water.
Gt. Barrington, Mass. . Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel; do . . . . Broadwalk do; do Prince of Wales do — De Vere Gardens, Kensington Pal. W. Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
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New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York . . . . The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do . . . . The Majestic, e. p., $2
do . . . . Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland) . . Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do . . . . . . The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster) . . Hotel St. Andrew, e. p. $1.50
do (N. B. Barry) . New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do . . . Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland) . . Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do . . . . Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) . Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea) . . Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble) . . Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (B'way & Wash. Pl) St. N'holas H'tl, ep $1, ap $2.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a. p., $4
do . . . . . . Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
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do . . . . The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep. $1 up
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Plymouth, Eng. . . . . Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
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Portsmouth, N. H. . The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada, Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. . Jefferson, a. p., $5 up, e. p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga. . . . . The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
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do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House . . . . ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C. . . Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do . . . . Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do . . . . The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 up
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SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.
Friedrich der Grosse . . . . Thursday, April 22, Noon
Konigin Luise . . . . Thursday, May 13, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 10, 11 AM | Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS . . . . April 7 | PARIS . . . . April 28
ST. PAUL . . . . April 14 | ST. PAUL . . . . May 5
NEW YORK . . April 21 | ST. LOUIS . . . . . May 12
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
Friesland, April 14, noon | Westernland, Apl. 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
City of Rio Janeiro via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC . . . . April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu . . . . May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA . . . . May 20, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 29, 2 PM
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM | Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM
Campania, April 24, noon | Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli . . . Sat., April 3, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe . . . Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM . . . Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM . . . Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack . . . . Saturday, April 3
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack . . . . Tuesday, April 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack . . . . . Friday, April 9
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack . . . . Monday, April 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:30 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St. Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:10 P. M. week days. Express, 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 4:30 P. M. week days. Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn's Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45 (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 11 A. M., April 6, 1897, for furnishing the following supplies required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in New York not later than April 26, 1897: 25,000 pounds pea meal, in compressed cylindrical packages, 4 oz. each; 58 pounds saccharin in tablets of 2 grains; 20,000 sheets paper, vegetable parchment; 20,000 round pasteboard boxes; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 8 by 6 inches; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 4½ by 3 inches. Information, &c., obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 6, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden
NOW OPEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Every Afternoon at 2. Night at 8 o'clock. Doors Open an hour earlier.
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
The Greatest Show Ever Organized
3 Rings, 2 Stages, a Race Course, and Grand Aerial Enclare. 100 Acts, 350 Performers, 50 Aerialists, 20 Races, 20 Clowns, 20 Animal Comiques, 100 Trained Beasts.
70 Performing Horses in One Ring at One Time.
Johanna, the gorilla; the famous Orissa Twins, Great Peter the Small, a perfect man weighing only 6½ pounds, and Giantess nearly 9 feet high.
First Real Circus Vaudeville
Magicians, Jugglers, Snake Charmers, Fire Eaters, Arithmetical Calculators, Child Oracle, &c., &c., together with performances on scores of odd, quaint, and curious musical instruments, with singing and dancing.
The only 2 Complete Menageries in the World. 24 elephants, only giraffe in America, trained animals of all kinds.
Admission to all, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. Single box seats, $2. Children under nine years half price. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Four (4) Farewell Performances of Grand Opera. Three Nights and One Matinee.
Mon. Evg., April 12, Gounod's opera, FAUST. Calve, Mantelli, Jean & Ed De Reszke, & Lassalle.
Wed. Evg., April 14, Wagner's opera, SIEGFRIED. Jean and Ed De Reszke, Hubbenet, and Bispham, Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, & Olitska.
Thurs. Evg., April 15, Bizet's opera, CARMEN. Mmes. Calve, De Vere, Salignac, Lassalle.
Sat. Mat., April 17, Farewell Matinee. Last appearance of Calve, Jean, Ed De Reszke, Lassalle.
Sat. Evg., April 17, only popular performance.
Regular sale for any of above performances begins on Wed., April 7, at 9 A. M., at box office, Tyson's ticket office, leading hotels, and Rullman's, 111 B'way. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, & $5.00.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SEASON OF GRAND OPERA IN GERMAN
WALTER DAMROSCH . . . . Director
FAREWELL MATINEE.
TO-DAY AT 2. "Gotterdammerung"
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, (her farewell appearance in opera,) Eibenschuetz, Vollmar, Mattfeld, MM. Kalisch, Fischer, Somer.
SCALE OF PRICES: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15
Soloist: MME. TERESA CARRENO.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Inc.)
Programme: SCHUMANN, Symphony B Flat. BEETHOVEN, Emperor Concerto, E Flat. WAGNER, "Good Friday Spell," from Parsifal. LISZT, "Hungarian Rhapsodie."
Seats 50 cents to $1.50. Boxes $12, at the box office. C. L. GRAFF, Bus. Mgr.
800 SEATS IN BALCONY AT 50 CTS.

Daly's Evenings, 8:15; Matinees at 2. Matinee To-Day and This Ev'g. MISS REHAN in THE WONDER, (last times.) Monday, in THE MAGISTRATE. Tuesday Evg. and Wed. Matinée, also Thursday and Saturday next, Shakespeare's Tempest. Wednesday Ev'g, THE GEISHA.
Stoddard Lectures—To-day at 11, (last time,) Athens and Venice.

KOSTER & BIAL'S EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE BIG SUCCESS. Gayest Manhattan.
ALL THE GREAT FOREIGN STARS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION. OPENING DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 5. DAY AND EVENING. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. N. W. cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs., 8:30. Mat. To-day
LAST WEEK OF DAUDET'S
L'ARLESIENNE, the Woman of Arles.
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, SOUSA.
Seats now selling—Popular Prices.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX. (JOLY'S) GRAND CONCERTS
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. LAST DAY AT PINEY RIDGE.
Last Matinee To-day, 2. Eve., 8:15.
Next week—"THE HEART OF MARYLAND."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee at 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

LAST TIMES IN N. Y. | LOST STRAYED OR STOLEN | CASINO EVGS. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
"Four jolliest acts ever seen."—Herald.
Ap'l 8—Russell-Fox-De Angelis. Sale opens to-day.

FIFTH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.
MRS. FISKE, in
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Olga Nethersole. Matinée To-day at 2, CARMEN. To-night at 8, CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S MAT. TO-DAY. EVENINGS, 8:15.
THE SUCCESS,
MISS MANHATTAN.

Garrick THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day.
Unequivocal success. Boisterous merriment—Herald
NEVER AGAIN.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. ADM. 50c.
IN GREAT NEW YORK and a great vaudeville programme.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8. Mat. To-day. BOSTONIANS.
The new Comic Opera, The Serenade.

BIJOU. way and 30th St. Eve'gs, 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed. at 2.
MAY IRWIN COURTED INTO COURT.
May Irwin is singing her best negro songs.

HEAR A. C. DIXON
Sunday Afternoon, at 3 P. M., April 4, IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. . . . . . at 8:20
Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
Last week . . . . THE MAYFLOWER
Next week—FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. MAT. TO-DAY.
MR. CLAY CLEMENT
in THE NEW DOMINION.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. ROLAND REED. THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Apr. 5—Klaw & Erlanger's Jack & the Beanstalk.

Grand Op. House. Evs., 8. Mat. To-day at 2
MADAME SANS GENE.
Next Week—ROLAND REED.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.
SWEET INNISCARRA. All new songs.

HOYT'S 24th St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15
Last two times. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
Monday, HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.

Herald Sq. Theatre. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
150th Souvenir Performance April 12.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve., the greatest laughing success, "Gambois."

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT—Furnished, for short term, a small house below and near the Park. Owner, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—SKYE TERRIER; last seen corner Madison Av. and 30th St. Return to Dr. Kelsey, 19 East 29th St. Reward.

THE WARD'S ISLAND FIRE

Total Damage Done Proves to be Much Greater than at First Estimated.

REPAIRS WILL COST $100,000.

How the Patients Were Handled and How They Are Being Temporarily Accommodated — Value of the Fire Drill.

The damage done by the recent fire in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island is considerably greater than was at first estimated. The police and firemen put the loss at about $20,000. Yesterday, after the ruins had been inspected by Dr. M. P. Wise, President of the State Commission in Lunacy, Architect Daggett of State Architect Perry's office, and Secretary Dodge of the Board of Managers, it was officially announced that the necessary repairs will cost nearly $100,000, independent of any improvements it may be deemed advisable to make.

Plans are to be drawn at once for submission to the Board of Managers, the State Commission, and the State Architect. Unanimous approval is needed for their adoption.

The wards burned out, Nos. 18 and 21, are each made up of thirty-five bedrooms, opening out of long corridors. The corridors, which were about 150 feet long and 15 feet wide, were fitted up and furnished as eating, sitting, and wet-weather recreation rooms. Ward 13, on the floor below 18, of similar proportion and appointment, was wrecked by water and burned here and there. The adjoining section, containing wards 20, 17, and 14, was rendered useless for the time by water. A portion of its roof went up in the total destruction of the roof of the burned section.

Three hundred and eighty patients were rendered temporarily homeless by the fire. On Wednesday Superintendent A. E. Macdonald of the hospital applied to the State Board for permission to draft some of the patients to other State institutions. Permission was at once granted, and the transfers were effected Thursday and yesterday.

Dr. Dent, in charge of the female department—the male department buildings of the hospital are on a different side of Ward's Island from the female department—drafted 166 of the quietest of his charges to the State Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and in the pavilion and wards thus emptied 112 of the patients from wards 18 and 21, and fifty-four from wards 17 and 20 found shelter. The remaining 58 of the 170 occupying the burned-out section were taken to the City Farm at Central Islip.

Within a day or two all the wards but those of the wrecked section will be again ready for occupancy. The patients were at work all yesterday and the day before mopping up the water, clearing away the débris of fallen plaster and spreading the bed clothes to dry.

The transfer of the patients, women equally as well trained as the men, was made without difficulty. The fire drill, carefully practiced twice each day, was called into requisition. The women patients, detailed for transfer, were moved into adjoining wards, the big iron ward dividers were rolled back, the word was given, and the patients formed into line, each twenty about the attendants assigned to them. Then instead of the usual word to dismiss the command to march was given. Down the broad steps they marched and along the walks to the ferry landing, and aboard the State boat, the Wanderer. The short trip to Blackwell's Island was soon made, and the women were landed without trouble or confusion. Dr. Bryant, the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, personally directed the transfer.

The fifty-eight men were taken aboard the Wanderer in like fashion. They were in charge of the attendants, under Dr. Pettit, first assistant physician to the male department, and under the convoy of Dr. Smith, Superintendent of the Central Islip Farm. The Wanderer took them to the Long Island ferry, where a special boat ferried them to Long Island City. A special train took the party to Islip.

The work of repairing the damage done will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Many improvements are contemplated. Instead of wooden supports to the roof there will be iron girders, and in place of plaster the ceilings will be of steel. A new electric lighting plant will also be built. Money for the alterations and repairs will be forthcoming when needed out of the State appropriation. The State Commission's allowance for the year was $4,000,000, and the Commissioners have full discretion as to its expenditure. They expect, in view of the circumstances, no difficulty in obtaining a further appropriation from the Legislature if the funds are exhausted before the end of the year.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN RECEIVED

A Birthday Levee Held in Kerrigan's Auction Shop.

Hugh McLaughlin of the Kings County Regular Democracy celebrated his birthday yesterday. There seems to be some doubt as to Mr. McLaughlin's age, and the "Boss," true to his reputation for reticence, throws as much mystery over that little affair as he almost invariably does in matters of politics. Mr. McLaughlin either became a septuagenarian yesterday or he had one more year added to his seventieth birthday. But the mere matter of a year or more did not affect the number of his friends. Mr. McLaughlin sat in his office in the rear of Kerrigan's auction shop, in Willoughby Street, where so many political moves have been evolved, and received congratulations all day.

Mr. McLaughlin is a fine example of a man who has practiced the art of abstenious living. He is tall, broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced, and as to weight, tips the scales at 200 pounds, or more. Many men of forty are less active than he is at seventy. Mr. McLaughlin is credited with being a millionaire, with something to spare. In 1855 he was a foreman of laborers at the navy yard, and at the same time a leader of the Democratic organization. He is still the Democratic dictator of Kings County.

EXTENDED RAPID TRANSIT.

Details of the Plan for the Proposed Battery Addition.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary to the Rapid Transit Commission, made public yesterday the details of the resolution adopted by the commission Thursday afternoon, locating an additional rapid transit route from Park Row to South Ferry.

The route begins at a point in the route already adopted near the corner of Broadway and Barclay Street. From there it runs in a southerly direction under Broadway, across Battery Place, and then across and under Battery Park to a point within 400 feet of the Battery sea wall. There a curve is made to the east side of the park, from which a northerly and westerly direction is taken under that portion of Whitehall Street lying west of the centre line and south of the centre line of State Street produced easterly. From here the loop passes under the park and State Street to the point of commencement.

The addition will differ from the main road in that it will have two tracks instead of four. The tunnels are to be twenty-five feet wide except at the beginning of the loop and at other necessary points, where it will be fifty feet wide.

Section 3 of the report is devoted to the reasons of the board for not locating the addition originally. "This board," it says, "would have included the rapid transit railroad now proposed from the City Hall to the South Ferry in the former routes and general plan but for its doubt whether the owners of property along the route might not oppose its construction. Such opposition might then delay progress upon the far more important road north of the City Hall. Since making the report to your honorable body, this board has received a written request, signed by the owners of a majority, in value, of the property abutting upon the route hereby proposed."

The cost is estimated at $2,000,000.

New Editor of The Churchman.

Silas McBee has been appointed editor of The Churchman as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Mallory. Mr. McBee is of Scotch origin and a native of North Carolina. He is a graduate and the Alumni Trustee of the University of the South, and has several times represented his diocese as a lay delegate in the General Convention of the Church. He is a Vice President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Chairman of its College Committee.

A CLUBHOUSE FOR SAILORS.

Organization Formed to Care for Uncle Sam's Enlisted Men on Shore Leave.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben of the United States Navy presided at a meeting of the officers and trustees of the newly incorporated Sailors' Rest Club, held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street. Present, in addition, were Capt. F. J. Higginson, United States Navy; Vernon H. Brown, James W. Elwell, Eugene G. Blackford, and George Edward Kent, who acted as counsel for the committee in securing the papers of incorporation, and at the meeting acted as Secretary.

Admiral Erben explained the purpose of the call, and then the by-laws, as passed upon by the special committee, were adopted and officers and Trustees were elected as follows: President—Rear Admiral Henry Erben; Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Treasurer—Edward J. Berwind; Secretary—Lieut. Commander Arthur P. Nazro, United States Navy; Executive Committee—Capt. F. J. Higginson, Chairman; Eugene G. Blackford, and S. Nicholson Kane; Counsel—George Edward Kent. With the exception of the Secretary, all elected officers are members of the Board of Trustees, which includes, in addition, William L. Strong, James W. Elwell, Alexander E. Orr, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Frederick W. Wurster, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, William Berri, and Vernon H. Brown.

"The object of this movement," said one of the Trustees, "is to have a convenient and homelike place to which the 'Jackies' of the navy can resort when on leave, instead of tempting fate in Bowery or riverfront resorts, where they are robbed. The clubhouse will be a handsome building, and it will be situated convenient to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There will be billiard rooms, bowling alleys, baths, and a restaurant, and comfortable sleeping rooms. The sailors themselves feel a lively interest in the movement, and expect to raise among their own ranks a good part of the needed preliminary fund. As it is now, there is no place for Jack to go when he is ashore, except to the saloons."

In the course of the meeting, Rear Admiral Erben asked if it would not be possible to legislate out of existence the numberless grog shops that infest the neighborhood of the navy yard. The question of location for the clubhouse, together with the matter of raising money, was referred to the Executive Committee. It was announced that the Treasurer will receive subscriptions in any amount for the building and purchasing fund. Those at the head of the movement hope to raise $100,000 for the club.

CUSTOM HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

District Attorney Macfarlane Asked to Investigate.

At the instance of Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Collector Kilbreth has requested United States District Attorney Macfarlane to investigate transactions of Des Brisay & Allen, Custom House brokers of 13 William Street. The charge is that the firm altered Custom House entries which stood in the name of another broker.

Des Brisay & Allen last Spring were refused a renewal of license by Collector Kilbreth because of irregularities such as are now being inquired into, and which concern drawbacks. A license was afterward granted, and the firm sent to Washington a complaint which arraigned the Collector's action as arbitrary.

Mr. Allen has issued a statement challenging the accusations against his firm as untruthful, and maintaining that if there were irregularities they had been sanctioned by custom. They had been dealt with in correspondence with the Treasury Department and an investigating commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MILLER GOT TWENTY YEARS.

Received Sentence Without Emotion —Ten Years for Steinberg.

Hugh Miller, the young firebug who a few days ago made a written confession stating that he was responsible for several of the mysterious fires in Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Hurd to twenty years in Sing Sing. Alfred Steinberg, another self-confessed firebug, was sentenced to a ten-year term.

Miller had nothing to say when sentence was pronounced, and was taken back to Raymond Street Jail without having shown the least degree of emotion. The crime for which he was arrested was in setting fire to the flat building at 491 Vanderbilt Avenue. He was recognized in the crowd by Officer Heyn and arrested. His confession and indictment followed next day. The period between his arrest and sentence was the quickest on record in Kings County. Six years ago Miller was sent to the Elmira Reformatory for firing a building in Sands Street.

When Steinberg was arraigned for sentence yesterday he made an appeal for clemency on account of his wife, his two children, and his mother. He cried while speaking. Steinberg was indicted for setting fire to the house at 146 Snediker Avenue in November, 1894. Henry C. Vaughan, now dead; Davis Furrin, and Leopold Lederer were jointly indicted with him for the same offense. Furrin was acquitted, and Lederer's trial is still pending.

TO BUILD PIERS IN JERSEY.

A. Foster Higgins Refused the Presidency of the Company.

A. Foster Higgins recently received an offer of the Presidency of the Terminal Company of New Jersey, which has in view the much-discussed project of building a sea wall from Liberty Island to Robbin's Reef Light and adding in an important degree to the wharf space and facilities of New Jersey. The scheme includes an extensive building up of the mud flats on the New Jersey coast and the construction of piers extending inland several thousand feet.

Mr. Higgins said yesterday that he had been impelled to refuse the offer of the Presidency of the company on the ground that the project was in conflict with the business interests of New York.

"I look upon this scheme as a menace to New York City," he said. "If it should be carried out, the new area will have land communication with every railroad in the United States. Warehouses established there would give tremendous advantages to wholesale dry goods houses for immediate shipment to every part of the country."

The attention of Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, being called to this scheme, he expressed considerable concern lest discontent with the present management of the New York docks should give it practical encouragement. Mr. Orr said that he would confer with Mayor Strong on the importance to New York of discouraging—or, at least, not encouraging—the New Jersey enterprise. It is believed that some of the discontented foreign steamship companies are behind the Jersey Terminal project.

Will of Eugenia K. Beales.

The will of Eugenia K. Beales was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $500,000, of which $450,000 is in real estate, the balance in personal property. One thousand dollars is left to St. Vincent's Hospital and a like sum to the Sisters of the Assumption, and $500 each to the New York Foundling Hospital, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; $500 each to Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Father N. W. McKinnon of St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Michael C. O. Farrell of the Church of the Holy Innocents, and J. W. Kelly of St. John's, White Plains, N. Y. Five hundred dollars each is left to her coachman, William Theil, and her maid, Victoria Lacom, while the residue goes to several relatives.

Child Used Like an Indian Club.

Mrs. Nora McFall, thirty-two years old, of 165 Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, was yesterday ordered examined as to her sanity. Mrs. Mary Wagner, who lives in the same house, heard Mrs. McFall screaming at the top of her voice. She found the woman standing in the middle of the floor holding her eighteen months' old child by the ankles and wielding it like an Indian club. Depositing her own baby on the floor, Mrs. Wagner grappled with the other woman, and, after a fight, rescued the imperilled infant. She then went for an officer, who secured Mrs. McFall.

Answer to an Inquiry.

F. L.—The information you seek concerning mail boats appears under the heading of "Marine Intelligence."

CEREMONIES ON GRANT DAY

A Demonstration Expected to Surpass Anything Ever Seen in This City.

PLANS FOR NAVAL PARADE.

Some Questions to be Settled To-day —Quarters for the Pennsylvania Troops—Foreign Naval Vessels to Take Part—The Invitation to Gen. Gordon.

As the preparations for the dedication of the Grant Monument grow nearer completion, the managers express the assurance that the ceremonies will be the most imposing this country has ever known on an occasion of this kind. In some respects the celebration bids fair to rival the Columbian celebration of 1892.

The question of the route of the land parade, which has so vexed the Committee on Plan and Scope, will be decided to-day or Monday. The Sub-Committee on Decorations and Platforms will hold a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon for the purpose of deciding finally upon the plans for stands. Chairman O'Reilly has decided to have an artist on the committee to look especially after the work of decorations.

Grand Marshal Dodge announced yesterday that Mayor Strong would within a few days issue a proclamation requesting all citizens to display flags on Grant Day.

Walter C. Gilson, Chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee, whose headquarters are at the Union League Club, announced yesterday that the club is making elaborate arrangements for a reception to President McKinley, probably in the evening of Grant Day.

The Board of Education is preparing for appropriate ceremonies to be held in all the schools on April 26, the day preceding the regular celebration.

The arrangements for the naval parade are rapidly taking form. Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, with the foreign ships, will probably take position, with his vessels in two columns, opposite the monument, where they will remain until the marine parade has passed. The revenue marine and lighthouse fleet will form, probably in two columns, opposite Red Hook, and will move at the same time the land parade moves. It will be so arranged that the head of the naval parade will pass the reviewing fleet at the same time the land parade passes in review of the President. Salutes will then be fired from the warships.

As there will be several divisions of the merchant marine, owners of steam vessels who desire to take part in the parade should apply immediately to Rear Admiral Osborn, 8 Broadway, who will have entire charge of the organization and movement of the merchant marine.

Rear Admiral Erben called on Gen. Dodge yesterday and announced that the French and English fleets in the North Atlantic waters would be represented in the naval parade.

Quartermaster George E. Anderson of New Hampshire was at Gen. Dodge's headquarters yesterday, to make arrangements for quarters for Gov. George A. Ramsdell of that State, and his staff. There will be twelve members of the New Hampshire party.

The arrangements for quarters for the Pennsylvania troops have not been decided upon. The Guttenburg race track, which was offered to Gen. Dodge, is considered too inaccessible. Col. William F. Cody has offered Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, for this use. Lieut. Richardson and Major Duxberry, who are here as the representatives of the Pennsylvania State militia, visited Ambrose Park yesterday, with Col. Cody. A decision will probably be reached to-day.

Gen. Dodge said yesterday that the report that Gen. John B. Gordon, the head of the Confederate Veterans, had been slighted by the committee was erroneous. No invitation had as yet been sent to Gen. Gordon, but this was only because all the invitations had not been sent out. One will be sent to him at once.

CONCESSIONS FOR VISITORS.

Railroads Make Terms at Request of Merchants' Committee.

A committee of merchants representing the dry goods, clothing, and grocery trades of New York recently waited upon the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association and urged the issuing of excursion tickets to New York during the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the Grant Monument, from all points reached by the railroads forming the association, with a liberal extension of time. The first proposition issued by the Managers was to grant an excursion to cover only the days from April 26 to 29, inclusive, but after further representations and suggestions from the Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, they decided upon the following concessions:

That fare and one-third per capita for the round trip be named to New York and return for the use of the general public. Ticket Form 3 to be used, to be sold and good going April 23 to 26, inclusive; good for return, leaving New York to and including May 4, 1897.

Further, That rate of one first-class fare per capita for the round trip be named to New York and return, for movement of bodies of military and other organizations in uniform numbering not less than twenty-five persons, traveling on solid ticket in each direction. Tickets to be sold and good going April 23 to 26, inclusive, good for return, leaving New York to and including May 4, 1897, and to be limited to continuous passage in each direction.

The Southern Railway Association has been asked to grant similar concessions.

The committee now respectfully requests that each branch of trade in the City of New York interested in the distribution of merchandise throughout the country send at least one representative to the Merchants' Club, New York Life Building, 108 Leonard Street, Tuesday afternoon, April 6, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of formulating a proper organization to distribute pamphlets and circulars to all merchants doing business in the territory covered by the trunk lines reaching New York, so that they may be notified of the above excursion rates and invited to visit this market at this time.

The time given will afford ample opportunity for out-of-town merchants to come here, view the beauties of the city, witness the unveiling ceremonies, and look over the goods offered for sale in the various warehouses.

A request has been made by the committee that the Mayor ask his Police Commissioners to have their Captains furnish lists of all reputable hotels and boarding houses in their respective districts, with terms, so that same can be published for the benefit of visitors.

It is of great importance to the trade, says the committee, that this excursion be advertised thoroughly and every merchant in the territory invited to come to this market. Prompt action is necessary for success.

Funeral of John F. Purdy.

A large number of the older residents of New York attended the funeral of John F. Purdy, at Grace Church, in Broadway, yesterday forenoon. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Rollin S. Nichols. The chief mourners were the dead man's children and grandchildren, A. Belmont Purdy, Mrs. G. S. Nichols, Mrs. Dudley B. Fuller, Mrs. Murray Livingston, and Miss Lucia W. Purdy. Of Mr. Purdy's old friends there were present W. Butler Duncan, Philip Schuyler, Robert Livingston, ex-Judge A. C. Monson, and Edward R. Bell. The interment was at Greenwood.

Horner Sent to the Reformatory.

Marshall F. Horner, former manager and confidential man for the Damon-Peets Company, manufacturers of printing presses, who was indicted Tuesday for forgery and grand larceny, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions to all four counts of the indictments against him. Judge McMahon sentenced him to the Elmira Reformatory. His peculations, it is said, exceed $20,000. He was arrested in Philadelphia March 23, and returned willingly to face his punishment.

A chronic, "tearing" Cough can be so alleviated that it will be scarcely felt while the way is being paved for a perfect cure with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

NEW HALL OF RECORDS SITE.

THE CHAMBERS STREET PROPERTY FORMALLY SELECTED.

Controller Fitch Objected, on Grounds of Economy, Favoring the Reade Street Site, but Was Outvoted.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a joint session in the Mayor's office yesterday, in reference to the selection of a site for the new Hall of Records.

The result of the joint meeting and of the public hearing was the selection of the Chambers Street site for the new building. The site selected is the eastern part of the block bounded by Chambers Street on the south, Broadway on the west, Centre Street on the east, and Reade Street on the north. The block so bounded will be cut in two by the extension of Elm Street from Reade Street to Chambers Street. Elm Street will come into Chambers Street just east of the American News Company's building. The area of the property to be taken for the new building is 31,000 square feet.

Mayor Strong has all along been in favor of the site selected, but Controller Fitch opposed it on the ground of cost, and favored the block bounded by Reade, Duane, Elm, and Centre Streets.

When the joint hearing began yesterday, a protest was received from the American News Company against the opening of Elm Street to its full width, as originally designed, because it would cut off twenty feet of the company's building. It was decided to make the extension only forty feet wide, so that it would not interfere with the American News Company's building.

Estimates were received from real estate experts, showing that the Chambers Street site was worth $1,334,000 and that the Reade Street site was worth $449,000.

John D. Crimmins, in behalf of the association that secured the passage of the bill authorizing the new building, argued in favor of the Chambers Street site. President Alfred E. Marling of the Real Estate Exchange also advocated the Chambers Street site. Ferdinand Schack said that the site which offered the greatest advantages should be selected. He represented the Bar Association.

The Controller still argued that the Reade Street site would be good enough for the purpose, and said that if the costlier site was selected, the next Board of Estimate of the Municipal Assembly, under the new charter, might raise objections and defeat the whole scheme. He thought that the wiser plan was to expend as little money as might be necessary to get a Hall of Records without delay.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that the building that could be erected on the Chambers Street site ought to accommodate the offices of the Register, the Surrogates, the County Clerk, the Corporation Counsel, and the Finance and Tax Departments.

"I think prompt action is necessary," said Mr. Scott, "and I believe that the Chambers Street site is most suitable."

After some discussion, Mr. Scott offered two resolutions. The first provided that the Board of Estimate should select the Chambers Street site, and the second requested the Board of Street Opening to extend Elm Street from Reade to Chambers Street, through the block. These resolutions were adopted.

Mayor Strong is willing that the city should take the Reade Street site, which is just north of the site for the Hall of Records, for a municipal building, which will also accommodate the City Court. There has been no legislation, however, upon this subject yet, and so no action could be taken.

LIVELY FIRE IN A TENEMENT.

Firemen Took Many Persons Down by Ladders—A Tenant Arrested on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

A fire that threatened serious loss of life occurred yesterday afternoon in the five-story tenement at 181 Madison Street. It originated in the basement, and was discovered shortly after 3 o'clock by Mrs. Sarah Goldschmidt, the housekeeper. According to her story, she found the coalbins in the rear of the basement in flames. Before she could give the alarm she was overcome by the smoke and fainted.

A policeman was informed, but the nearest fire-alarm box, at Pike and Madison Streets, was out of order, and there were ten minutes' delay in calling the firemen.

When the engines arrived the flames had communicated to the rear of the third and fourth floors. Twelve families live on these two floors, and the fire escapes on the front of the building were crowded with excited tenants. The firemen raised ladders and took them to the street. Other occupants of the house being unable to get down by the stairways, fled to the roof.

The fire was under control within an hour. The basement of the building was completely gutted, as well as the rear portions of the third and fourth floors. Scarcely any of the effects of the tenants on these floors were saved. Mrs. Goldschmidt meanwhile had been taken into a grocery near by, and an ambulance surgeon restored her to consciousness. She refused to go to the hospital. She said that Joseph Cohen, a tailor, who lives on the third floor, had been at the coalbins with a lighted candle shortly before the fire started. She said he had left a candle burning in the coalbins on previous occasions.

Cohen, when he was questioned, admitted what she said, and also that he had $500 insurance on his household effects. His statements were so conflicting that he was taken to the Madison Street Station and locked up as a suspicious person.

The building, owned by Albert Cappelle of 71 Division Street, was damaged to the extent of about $5,000. It was insured for $20,000.

CONTROLLER FITCH'S RULE.

Register Schuyler's Resignation Not Because of the Reason Stated.

The recent removal of Mortimer L. Schuyler, Register of Claims in the Finance Department, caused the circulation of a story yesterday to the effect that Controller Fitch had decided that any man in his department who made an error should at once be asked for his resignation.

Mr. Schuyler has been in the Finance Department for twelve years. He resigned a few days ago at the request of the Controller. Some of his friends say that the cause was his failure to notice that one of a large number of warrants signed by the Controller had escaped the latter's notice and went to the Mayor's office without Mr. Fitch's signature. It was part of Mr. Schuyler's duty to see that all such warrants were properly signed.

Controller Fitch said yesterday that this was not the reason of the demand for Mr. Schuyler's resignation, but that it had been asked upon wholly different grounds, which he did not care to make public. Controller Fitch also denied that he had promulgated such an order as that report indicated.

Anthony Ibert's Puzzling Case.

Anthony Ibert, the young son of Franz Ibert, the brewer, of 1,290 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared last Saturday and returned in a dazed condition on Wednesday is still unable to explain his absence. He has slept nearly all the time since his return, and neither the family nor his physician can get an intelligible answer from him. Several doctors have examined the young man, and, while they are puzzled at his condition, think he will recover in a few days.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER HOME NECESSITIES.

Light weight furniture which contributes an appearance of coolness is desirable for country and seaside villas. What can be more appropriate than birch frames upholstered in fine meshed grass cloth? The "tout ensemble" is decidedly pleasing. Many other Spring and Summer novelties of enameled reed, green rush, white rush, bamboo, wicker, and manila rope pieces, colored and figured in many styles. You cannot fail to find your ideal for your Summer home and at factory prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RETIREMENT OF GEN. RUGER

He Laid Down His Command as the Clock Struck Twelve Yesterday.

A LONG MILITARY CAREER.

No Ostentation or Ceremony—He Simply "Ceased to Do Business," He Said—He Will Probably Live in or Near New York City.

Without ostentation or ceremony Major Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, second in command of the United States Army, retired at noon yesterday after forty-three years of service.

Under the opinion of the Attorney General, Gen. Ruger said yesterday, his time of active service expired when the clock struck 12, and then, as he expressed it, he simply "ceased to do business," being precisely sixty-four years old, leaned back in his office chair, and felt that he was no longer in command. He was already in citizens' clothes, and went about Governors Island wearing his accustomed dark suit and black derby hat. He has received no official notice that Gen. Merritt, now commanding the Department of the Missouri, will be his successor, but knows that that officer will come here. Until his arrival the business of this department will be transacted by Adjutants.

Gen. Ruger will move to New York in ten days or two weeks. He has not yet decided where his permanent home will be, but he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that it will be in or near New York City. He will, of course, continue to be a soldier, subject to the articles of war, and liable at any time, should he fall into bad habits, as he explained yesterday with military gravity, to be court-martialed. He may also be called to serve in his rank in case he is needed.

Being a civilian will not be an entirely new experience to Gen. Ruger. While he was a West Point graduate and Lieutenant in 1854, when twenty-one years old, he was a practicing lawyer at Janesville, Wis., for four years, from 1856 to 1860, although he was born and brought up at Lima, Livingston County, this State. He volunteered and went to the war as Lieutenant Colonel of a Wisconsin regiment, and was brevetted Major General for gallantry and good service at Franklin, Tenn. He re-entered the regular army as Colonel in 1866, having left it as Lieutenant in 1855, and was brevetted Brigadier General of the regular army for his work at the battle of Gettysburg.

Few officers have seen such a variety of service. In addition to his experience as a Lieutenant of Engineers, he had four years of hard fighting, took an active part in the suppression of the draft riots in this city in 1863, was five years Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, was provisional Governor of Georgia for six months during the reconstruction period, and commanded the troops keeping the peace and holding the balance of power between the rival Governments in South Carolina after the election of 1876.

When Gen. Ruger "ceased to do business" as the clock struck noon yesterday officers of the entire army, distributed in every part of the country, stepped one pace to the front. The promotion caused by his retirement extends from Major General to Second Lieutenants.

The pay of a retired Major General is $5,625 a year. Gen. Ruger has had little or no time in his active career to cultivate social life. In fact, it is only since he has been stationed in New York, two years, that he and his family have known the luxury of housekeeping, but the General's appearance indicates that he will enjoy civilian and home life for many years. Except for the white in his hair and mustache there is no suggestion of his sixty-four years about him.

CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

Army Transfers to Follow the Retirement of Gen. Ruger.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The retirement to-day of Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East at New York, will make a large number of promotions and cause the shifting of several of the department commanders. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will be transferred to the Department of the East, and Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, will succeed to the Department of the Missouri. Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, who will become a Major General, has expressed his willingness to remain where he is until he retires in May. The vacancy in the command of the Department of the Dakota at St. Paul will go to Gen. Coppinger, now in command of the Department of the Platte, if he desires it. Otherwise, it will be filled by the detail of Col. Shafter, who is booked to succeed to the vacant Brigadier Generalship.

When Gen. Wheaton retires, next month, it is probable he will be succeeded in command of the Department of Colorado at Denver by Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, now commanding the Department of Columbia at Vancouver Barracks. Gen. Brooke, now the senior Brigadier General, will be promoted to a Major Generalship on the retirement of Gen. Wheaton.

Funeral of Mrs. J. M. Patterson.

The funeral of Mrs. Jane M. Patterson, who died Wednesday at her home, 122 West Ninety-fifth Street, was held there yesterday. The body was taken to Steubenville, Ohio, for burial. Mrs. Patterson was born near Washington, Penn., in 1832. Her parents were Dr. Daniel and Ellen S. Hodgins. She was educated at Pleasant Hill Seminary. She married, when quite a young girl, Alexander W. Patterson, a wool merchant, and went to live with him in Steubenville, Ohio. They also lived in Chicago at one time, where Mrs. Patterson attended the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge's church. Dr. Kittredge officiated at the services yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson came to this city in 1876. Mr. Patterson died some years afterward. Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, First Artillery, United States Army, who died in France a year ago, was a son.

Gov. Pingree's Requisition Denied.

Under Sheriff Shepard of Lawrence County, Mich., presented a requisition from Gov. Pingree of Michigan to District Attorney Olcott, asking that Anton M. Christiansen be sent in his custody to Michigan for trial. Mr. Olcott said that Christiansen, having settled with the Senawee officers, is no longer a fugitive from justice, and cannot be taken out of New York State on extradition proceedings. Under Sheriff Shepard made no further argument in the matter, and started at once on his return journey to Michigan.



When choosing a suit for bicycling, choose one that doesn't show soil.

You mightn't think of that; but we think for you; have selected cloths in accordance with that idea.

Suits that are meant just to look pretty in, too. $8 to $18.

1897 is to be a negligee shirt year.

We foresaw it and provided for every whim of man or boy. $1 to $3.75.

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Thirty-second and Broadway.

HE DID NOT REACH CUBA.

Armed with a Machete, and Under the American Flag, He Got as Far as Liberty Island.

A dark-visaged man approached a boatman at the Battery Basin yesterday, and said that he wanted a boat. Boatmen McCormack and Delaney lost no time in casting off, and their passenger, having taken a seat in the stern, they pulled around to the Liberty Island boat, about to start on her 11 o'clock trip.

The boatmen are almost hourly called upon to take a Captain or seaman out to some craft at anchor off Liberty Island, and, if too long a wait is not involved, they tow off behind the Liberty Island boat. That is what they did in this case, supposing that their passenger wished to be put aboard some vessel in the bay.

The passenger said nothing. He sat silent, his eyes having a far-away look. He had with him a long parcel. When the boat was well out, he calmly untied and unwrapped this parcel. Within the paper an American flag was disclosed, wrapped around something else. He unrolled the flag, and from its folds he took a light-colored slouch hat, such as the Cuban insurgents wear. At the front of it was a device consisting of a small flag of the Cuban Republic. Removing the derby which he wore, he put on the slouch hat. Then unrolling further the flag, he drew forth a machete and belt.

The boatmen, seated amidships, stared in wonder. "This man will bear watching," whispered Delaney to his brother boatman. A few passengers who viewed the proceeding from the afterdeck of the steamboat were evidently of the same opinion.

The impassive occupant of the stern sheets put the belt about his waist and buckled it on. Then, shaking the Stars and Stripes out of their folds, his demeanor suddenly changed, and he cried out excitedly: "Cuba Libre! Vive Cuba Libre!"

The steamboat was nearing Liberty Island. It was necessary to cast off the small boat's line, before she should reverse her propeller, and, as McCormack cast loose, Delaney got up courage to ask "Say, friend, where d'yer want to go?"

"To Cuba," was the answer, and then the Cuban added that he wanted the American flag fixed at the stern of the boat, and he settled himself comfortably back for the row to Cuba. The boatmen decided that Liberty Island was a pretty good place to make the first landing. And there they landed. The Cuban followed them out of the boat and along the pier to a point at which one of the sentries of Fort Wood is stationed. The soldier was quickly made aware of the situation, and, while McCormack held the unresisting Cuban, the sentry relieved him of his machete.

The man was taken aboard the Liberty Island boat, his paraphernalia was restored to its original parcel, and returned to him; he was closely watched while the boat was making her way back to the city, and he was put ashore at the Battery. He went with a whoop across Battery Park, to the amazement of pedestrians, and was soon lost in the down-town whirl of business and humanity.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD NEWS.

Iowa in Racing Trim—Massachusetts Is to Have Bilge Keels.

The battleship Iowa was floated out of the dry dock at the navy yard yesterday morning, and was tied up at the cob dock preparatory to her departure for Boston at 10 o'clock this morning. The ship's bottom has been thoroughly cleaned and painted with anti-fouling paint, and was otherwise put in the best possible order for her official trial trip off the New England coast next Wednesday.

Orders have been received to put the battleship Massachusetts immediately in the dock and fit her with bilge keels. Experience has shown that they restrain the roll of the big ships, and so not only insure better gun fire in a sea way, but also reduce the chance of the ship's "turning turtle" or starting her big guns and turrets loose, as happened to the Indiana last Winter. The Indiana herself will go into the dock just as soon as the work on the Massachusetts is completed, which, it is expected, will take six weeks or two months.

STREET RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Mayor Hears Labor's Argument and Mr. Crimmins's Plea.

Mayor Strong was visited yesterday by Secretary Michael Kelly of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and other representatives of that organization, who urged that the city should acquire the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads. They also asked him to push all public works as rapidly as possible. The delegation, through its spokesman, argued in favor of the city acquiring both railroads mentioned.

Mayor Strong said that he would give the matter his best attention, and would give a public hearing upon it in his office next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Regarding public works, the Mayor said that he would do all in his power to expedite them in the interest of the unemployed.

John D. Crimmins talked with the Mayor yesterday regarding the proposed change of motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. Mr. Crimmins said afterward that the Metropolitan Company would begin the work as soon as permits to open the streets were obtained. He said the company could put 5,000 to 6,000 men to work at once.

Dr. Olcott's Illness.

Dr. Cornelius Olcott, a well-known Brooklyn physician, whose home is at 572 Bedford Avenue, is dangerously ill. Two weeks ago he was attacked with grip, and for the past week has been confined to his room. Prof. Janeway of this city and Drs. Myerle, Jewett, and Charles Olcott, the doctor's son, have been with him every day since his condition changed for the worse. Yesterday Dr. Olcott was thought to be out of immediate danger. He is sixty-nine years old.

To Lessen Bridge Accidents.

Superintendent Martin of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge has been investigating the cause of the recent breaking of several axles on the motor cars. Yesterday he announced that it had been decided to increase the size of the axles from 4¼ to 4¾ inches. This, he believes, will prevent future accidents of the kind.

Fully Up to the High Standard

that has been set for it will be the

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

to accompany the issue of the

NEW YORK TIMES

To-morrow, Sunday, April 4th.

Among the many attractions will be the following:

Archbishop Corrigan. A full-page portrait of the distinguished prelate in ecclesiastical robes, with a sketch of his career, written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by George Parsons Lathrop.

The Choirs of New York. Three pages will be devoted to this entertaining topic. An article by Thomas M. Prentice, choirmaster of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth Street. Numerous portraits of choristers, soloists, and prominent organists of New York.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe. Three handsome half-page pictures of the interior of the home of New York's society actress in the old Washington Irving mansion at Irving Place. The illustrations will be accompanied by appropriate descriptive text.

Art. Seven illustrations of the Spring exhibition at the American Academy of Design and the Artists' Society, with descriptive text.

Music. Review of the German Opera Season, with pictures of some of the best-known members of the Damrosch Company.

The Stage. Scenes from "The New Dominion," Clay Clement's powerful drama, with portraits of many well-known actors.

The Schools. Two pages of views of School No. 87, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Humor. A page of illustrated fun.

The news pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features, Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's news budget from Paris, gossip from Berlin. The Foreign news departments will be unusually complete. The departments devoted to finance, society, woman, clubs, current literature, sporting, yachting, and bicycle matters will be attractive.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SIDEWALK WAR STILL ON

Aldermen Continue Granting Permits for Stoop-Line Stands Despite the Mayor's Objections.

AMENDED FINN BILL PASSED.

City Officials Greatly Hampered in Trying to Keep the Streets Clear —Business Men Declare They Will Again Seek Aid in the Courts.

The war between the Board of Aldermen and the executive departments of the city over the question of street obstructions is daily becoming more aggravated. Mayor Strong continues to veto the board's resolutions granting permits for the erection of sidewalk stands, and in taking this position he is indorsed by Corporation Counsel Scott, Col. Waring, Commissioner Collis, the press, and the courts.

Mayor Strong said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the law under which these sidewalk obstructions are sanctioned is defective in many ways, and probably unconstitutional. It is claimed by city officials outside the Board of Aldermen that an act cannot be passed granting authority to lease the sidewalks for mercantile purposes which will stand the test of the courts. The Mayor believes that the efforts which have been made in this session of the Legislature to rectify and strengthen the statutes pertaining to the letting of sidewalk and street spaces for private business uses merely emphasize the mistakes made in granting any permits whatever. Mayor Strong says he will continue to veto the board's resolutions.

The sidewalk permits have reached the high water mark this week. The Board of Aldermen, at its last meeting, passed a resolution granting permission for the erection of 124 stoop-line stands, as against 89 the week before. The board is now granting about 300 such licenses per month. Stands on Park Row and Fulton and Ann Streets, as well as on Third Avenue, are provided for. The protests of merchants and pedestrians have been most vigorous as regards these thoroughfares.

Commissioner Collis is making an attempt to enforce the law on the narrower streets, such as Ann and Nassau, notwithstanding the action of the Aldermen to neutralize his efforts.

The rush to secure sidewalk spaces on Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and some of the other populous streets in the upper portion of the city, continues to be a cause of complaint. Citizens who are in the habit of watching the reports say that many people are doing business on the sidewalks who have no license.

In the Fifth Assembly District alone the Aldermen have this week granted twenty permits for sodawater stands on the sidewalks, and fifteen for bootblack stands. There are now two sidewalk cases of considerable importance pending in the Supreme Court. L. J. Callanan said yesterday that as soon as these cases are disposed of an injunction will be asked to restrain the Board of Aldermen from granting permits for the erection of stands on the sidewalks or any portion of the streets.

The Finn bill, which provides for the erection of stoop-line stands at any point within two blocks of the public markets, was passed in the Senate yesterday, amended with a view of meeting Mayor Strong's objections. It was passed in the House the day before. Active lobbying in advocacy of it had been done among the legislators.

Seventh Regiment Games.

The athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held in the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, this evening, will be unusually interesting. Among other events there will be a contest between well-known athletes from Princeton and Yale in a one-mile relay race. The entries for the general games are large.

Custom House Receipts.

At the Custom House yesterday, $628,546.86 was received for duties. Straight imports paid $447,423.17, and withdrawals only $181,123.69. At the Sub-Treasury $1,165,000 was deposited by banks on account of special customs deposits.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The Mycenaean Age.

SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES AND THE KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED SINCE THEN.*

Prof. Manatt's first thought concerning this notable volume was merely to make it a translation of the very important work in which Dr. Tsountas (the Greek archaeologist, who continued Dr. Schliemann's work at Mycenae) had in 1893 brought together the fruits of his toil for the benefit of the Greek public. Upon consideration, however, it was found that much more than a translation was needed. Not only had three full years of patient and brilliant exploration added much new material to that contained in the Greek volume, but the requirements of a public far distant from the scene of action must be met. Prof. Manatt accordingly determined to revise Dr. Tsountas's book with a free hand, bringing it down to date in the light of the latest research, rewriting parts of it, compressing other parts, adding original matter, and supplying necessary threads of connection. Thus, although the bulk of the new volume must be ascribed to Dr. Tsountas, no very definite distinction can be made between the work of the two authors. The whole is enriched and decidedly enlivened by Dr. Dörpfeld's preface, written in his native spirit of sturdy criticism, and the book, taken altogether, is one of absorbing interest to students of the Heroic Past.

Prof. Manatt reminds us that it was just about twenty years ago that Dr. Schliemann made his triumphant discovery of the royal tombs, with their strange and dazzling contents. One of the most important results of this discovery has been the testimony of the buried objects to the essential veracity of the Homeric descriptions. Cups and daggers, ornaments and armor cunningly wrought, paintings and pottery, show that the pictures of "much-golden" Mycenae were no figments of a poetic imagination, but plain fact, and the minute details furnished by Dr. Tsountas reconstruct to a marvelous degree the shining background of the Homeric drama. One might say that all Greek history had been reconstructed if one considers the changed point of view.

Before Dr. Schliemann's discovery it was believed that the Achaean life of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" was a reflection of the Homeric time, and that this time marked the brilliant youth of Greek civilization. It is now an accepted fact that the Homeric age was an age of renaissance preceded by national decadence, and that far back of it, across the gulf of Dorian invasion, lay the "bloom time" of Mycenaean culture, covering, according to the present writers, the period "approximately from the sixteenth to the twelfth century B. C.," but sending its influence down through many successive generations. The excavations have shown us to what a high level that culture attained, particularly in art. Both Dr. Tsountas and Prof. Manatt entirely reject the idea of its having been a culture imported "full grown," an exotic, struggling apart from the line of general development, and in Prof. Manatt's concluding chapter on "The Mycenaean World and Homer" he makes an eloquent plea against this theory which has been more or less promulgated. He says:

"Mycenaean culture was one of the strong central forces in the general movement of the age. Once in possession of the metals, the Greeks were armed for their great career in art, a career to which they unquestionably brought native endowments of a high order. That they would find their artistic feeling and faculty profoundly influenced by the land in which they came to dwell we cannot doubt. * * * The course of trade would bring them in abundance the copper of Cyprus, the gold of Asia Minor, the ivory of the tropics, even the amber of the Baltic—often, no doubt, in the form of finished works of art.

"Thus they would be supplied at once with raw material, model, and process; but, whatever they thus received, it is safe to say that they stamped their own impress on the works they wrought. It is the impress of a race but recently emerged from barbarism—a race independent and vigorous, still cherishing the passionate free spirit of their Northern kinsmen, which makes them active and energetic, sometimes even to savagery, with a creative genius still unfettered by types and conventions; with minds that have not yet lost the profound interest in and keen observation of nature. These are Achaean traits, and they are stamped unmistakably on the products of Mycenaean art. It is not so much technical mastery we admire in the artist as his vigor, his elasticity, his dash, and the untrammeled spirit which never stoops to servile imitation, but looks nature in the face, and then registers in forms of art the naïve impression of it. To name these qualities is enough to demonstrate the absurdity of the wholesale reference of Mycenaean art to an Oriental—above all to a Semitic—source."

In the chapter on "Arms and War" a reproduction of a siege scene from a silver vase found in one of the graves admirably demonstrates Prof. Manatt's argument. The rush and fury of the battle are curiously felt in spite of the stiff outlines and impossible anatomy. Prof. Manatt calls attention to the almost precise correspondence of the scene with that wrought by Hephaestus on the shield of Herakles, even to the figures of "the elders, hoar with age," who "assembled stood without the gates."

The chapters on the construction and arrangement of the city, its fortifications, palaces, and tombs, read in connection with Dr. Dörpfeld's introduction, show vividly how incessantly expert opinion has to be thrashed over before permanent conclusions can be reached, and how unsafe it is for the reader at large to jump at any conclusions at all from the reading of one book, or even a dozen books, on a subject demanding technical judgment.

One interesting point of disagreement which closely concerns the general question of Mycenaean culture, is found in the chapter on "The Private House and Domestic Life." Dr. Tsountas describes certain "two-story houses" in which the lower story has neither door nor window and was evidently not used as a dwelling place by the inhabitants. "The lower rooms of these houses," he says, "have no other flooring than the earth, and in clearing them out the deeper layers of débris were found to be thickly strewn not only with potsherds, but also with the bones of various animals," and he adds: "It would seem from this that these upper-story people were not over-nice at table, and habitually flung their leavings down stairs or through chinks in the floor." To this assumption Dr. Dörpfeld takes exception, and offers the following explanation:

"Two kinds of houses are clearly to be distinguished. First we find such as were provided with cellars, and thus, of course, had wooden floors. In these the cellars were accessible by stone or wooden stairways, and served for storing provisions and other goods. Secondly, there were houses without cellars, and these had floors of beaten earth, with or without cement. The foundation walls of the latter—now exposed, but in antiquity lying underground—Tsountas has taken for the clear walls of his lower stories. The bones, potsherds, and the like found in the earth between the foundation walls are earlier than these walls, and either must have been there before the houses were built or must have been brought there with other rubbish for filling in the course of the building."

It is this sort of thing that emphasizes Prof. Manatt's statement that "it is by virtue of hard knocks that science moves on, and her good soldiers are ever ready to give and take."

A very interesting chapter, and one that specially invites the imagination is that upon Mycenaean writing. In spite of the brilliant discoveries made in Crete by Mr. Arthur J. Evans, Dr. Tsountas has maintained a more or less skeptical attitude toward the assumption that the Greeks of the Mycenaean Age were acquainted with any system of writing or owed any of their culture to the art. Later discoveries may, of course, alter this point of view. Prof. Manatt has already found it necessary to add a note containing the description of the stone inscribed with Mycenaean characters, which is Mr. Evans's latest "find," and which was discovered in the great cave of Psychro, "the fabled birthplace of Cretan Zeus." If the letters cut upon it are, as Mr. Evans conjectures, part of a Mycenaean dedication, it will show that the "barbarians" had at least one use for a system of writing, and should the key to the meaning of the inscribed characters ever be found by the archaeologists keen upon its track, we shall approach one great step nearer to solving the mighty riddle of the Mycenaean Age.

The problem that has stirred archaeological controversy to its depths since Schliemann's discovery is the problem of race. Were the Mycenaeans of Hellenic origin or were they immigrants from the East? The evidence of the present volume is all in favor of the Hellenic stock, and in the narrower question of what race or races among the Greeks now known to history shall be accredited with the building up of the Mycenaean civilization, Dr. Tsountas makes a striking argument resulting in the theory of a change of dynasty at the time that the Danaans, moving northward, and the Achaeans advancing southward, met at Mycenae, the Achaeans appearing as the master race about 1500 B. C. This assumption, Prof. Manatt points out, had already been made by Adler and accepted by Perrot.

We cannot know how much of what now seems secure will be overturned by the results of future research, but so long as we may be provided with books as candid, thorough, and inspiring as the present composite volume, we can feel that uncertainty has its charm.

*THE MYCENÆAN AGE. A Study of the Monuments and Culture of Pre-Homeric Greece. By Dr. Chrestos Tsountas, Ephor of Antiquities and Director of Excavations at Mycenæ, and J. Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek Literature and History in Brown University. With an Introduction by Dr. Dorpfeld. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1897.

A Coming Boston Sale.

FIRST EDITIONS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH AUTHORS, SOME OF THEM CURIOUS.

Between the dates of the sale of the two parts of the Bierstadt Library at Bangs & Co.'s, Messrs. Libbie of Boston will disperse another notable New York collection of first editions. This collection, comprising nearly 2,000 lots, was formed by Mr. C. P. Roos, and has long been known to bibliophiles and collectors as containing one of the most remarkable series of first editions both of English and American authors ever formed in this city.

Like Mr. Bierstadt, Mr. Roos was a student of his books, and his catalogue contains many very interesting notes. For instance, it will be news to most collectors to hear that there were two editions of Whittier's recently discovered "Memoirs of James Williams," a copy of the New York edition of which was recently sold (as duly chronicled in THE TIMES) for $111. Mr. Roos possesses one published in Boston in the same year as the New York edition. Which is the genuine first edition, or whether the two were contemporaneous remain a moot point. In the catalogue no attempt is made to claim priority for either issue, but Mr. Roos adds the interesting note: "Suppressed by the Anti-Slavery Society." The authority for this statement would be interesting.

Another curious volume is an English edition of Bryant's poems edited by Washington Irving in 1832. Irving edited the "Song of Marion's Men," and politely arranged it so that instead of the "British Soldier" it was an unclassified foeman who trembled "when Marion's name is told."

It will also be news to many persons who collect first editions to be told that Hawthorne's delightful "Snow Image" first appeared in a little "Memorial" volume written by "Friends of the late Mrs. Osgood," and edited by Mary E. Hewitt, in 1851. The volume is quite rare, and was published in New York.

Besides the few items noted, the catalogue contains almost complete sets of first editions of most of the leading American writers. English names prominently represented are Dickens, Ainsworth, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George Eliot, Dr. Doran, Kipling, Meredith, Stevenson, Tennyson, Thackeray, Cruikshank, &c.

The catalogue is one of the most interesting we have seen in some time, and will doubtless be treasured for reference by many collectors.

Pictures in Berlin.

SOME BY NATIVE ARTISTS, OTHERS AMERICAN—VERESTCHAGIN.

BERLIN, March 23.—At the regular Berlin stands are few pictures to chronicle. The Winter's exhibit by the "Eleven" at Gurlitt's is much like that of the year before. Skarbina shows up as usual with clever water colors, and Leistikow represents pretty much all there is hereabout suggestive of the symbolists of Paris. His touch is sometimes a harsh one, however, and his fancies can be crude, as well as rudely executed. One sees that he is determined to do things his own way, without regard to the sniffs and snorts of the Berlin criticasters, who make up in severity for what they lack in knowledge of the currents of art in the great outer world. His eleven contributions to the Eleven comprise a number of broadly painted water colors and oils showing canal scenes about Berlin, a dredger at work, Spring landscapes, scenes from local parks. His method this year is less uneven, and if his hand is not so skillful as Skarbina's, who also gives one views of the Spree and bits of the old, fast vanishing Berlin, his work contains more freshness and nature.

Arthur Kampf of Dusseldorf has a strongly colored "Sunday," an old couple seated among their hollyhocks looking out on a placid river, and bit of character from the streets of Amsterdam. Hans Herrmann of Berlin has remained true to Holland, and shows five views from Dordrecht, which command attention. Ludwig Dill of Munich has a fine landscape, and Ludwig Dettmann of Berlin offers seven oils that show him to be passing through a useful stage in which he is stating facts in broad simple masses, with adequate thought for the values of colors. No very powerful talent appears among the Eleven this year, unless we except Max Liebermann, whose "Boys Bathing" is excellent without being in any way great.

The more frequented gallery of Schulte on the Lindens is really more modern in its appearance than Gurlitt's, where novelties have been commoner in the past, because several plein-airists have been installed, such as Schmidt-Michelsen of Berlin and Arthur Kampf of Dusseldorf. Though both belong to this year's Eleven, they have sent their more vivid works to the hall of the Philistines.

A moralist is also there in the person of Herr Leo Putuz, whose "Mirror of A Life" is a woman writhing nude on a snow-white bed, her dark red hair almost flowing out beyond the frame of the picture, while the background contains, it may be, the unfortunate one's dream. At any rate, there is a big female face of honor surrounded by a wheel to which nude female and male figures are bound—perhaps a moulin rouge! Herr A. von Brandis has an uncomfortably long "Marriage at Cana," in which the seated Christ is like the Christ of Munkacsy and the other figures are so typically German of the German stage as to raise a smile.

Herr C. Rungius has been to the Yellowstone, and reports the wonders of the cañons in paint, also the American wapiti, moose, and antelope in clear and comprehensive panels which are more than sketches and less than art. An English artist, Charles H. Horsfall, shows some smoothly painted but distinguished looking portraits. Herr Anton Weber has a likenes of the Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church.

At Gurlitt's art galleries, where the Berlinese are accustomed to gaze stolidly upon British and other foreign art, the American painter John Leslie Breck is about to exhibit various plein-air landscapes, some of which were made at Giverny, under the inspiring example of that tremendous worker Claude Monet, others in the United States. Mr. Breck is known to New York through contributions to various exhibitions of the Society of American Artists; here his pictures come before a public but little accustomed as yet to the sunny and atmospheric effects of the open-air school. Another American painter here is Mr. Charles F. Ulrich, who has deserted Venice and Munich for a time to paint the likenesses of princely Arenbergs and Hohlenlohes.

Vassili Verestchagin has been having much newspaper notice lately, by reason of his exhibition in the old Reichstag Building, and Michael de Munkaczy is showing his "Ecce Homo" in a gallery of the Royal Art Academy. The Russian traveler has added to his stock of curious and interesting types from Central Asia and India, as well as from his own huge country; he has also other pictures from the Napoleonic era, besides those he showed in New York, large striking scenes that quite take the public off its feet. In dealing with Napoleon, the Russian is again the ally of the North German, and the latter regards with grim satisfaction the very miserable plight in which the French army and its detested chief are to be seen. There is a racial, as well as political, sympathy between Northern Germans and Russians which Southern Germans may not share; this shows itself often in the teeth of diplomatic arrangements and artificial combinations on the European checkerboard. There is, as it were, an instinctive affiliation between the governing and official classes of Russia and Prussia, because many of the problems before them are the same, and, after all, the blood is not very different, either. Whatever may be the steps taken by each of these two countries to free itself of individuals belonging to the other, the upper classes always meet on the most cordial terms. Verestchagin gets the benefit of this natural sympathy.

The Records Bayard Got for Us

WHAT THEY ARE AND THEIR REMARKABLE HISTORY SINCE BRADFORD WROTE THEM.

Historians and scholars particularly acquainted with New England and the original sources of our information have been considerably amused recently over many of the published statements regarding the so-called "logbook" of the Mayflower, which the Diocese of London, through Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, recently offered to restore to America. The history of this remarkable manuscript is a most interesting one, and should be better understood by Americans, now that the precious document is to find a permanent resting place in the land from whence it emanated.

In the first place, it may be well to understand that it is not a "logbook" at all, but Gov. William Bradford's history of the Plymouth plantation. It was written from time to time while he was Governor of the

colony, and goes back several years previous to the sailing of the Mayflower, being a very thorough record from 1602 to the end of 1646. At the back of the book is a list of the passengers, arranged by families, who embarked on the Mayflower and made the historic settlement at Plymouth in 1620. The most casual observer will thus see at a glance of what inestimable value the book is, as it has been the foundation upon which later published accounts of the Pilgrim Fathers, with their innumerable hardships, have been based.

The book is a large one—270 pages—and entirely in the handwriting of Gov. William Bradford. It was his intention to write a complete history of Plymouth, and for that reason he kept an accurate account of all the important events during the early years of the colony. This manuscript was the basis of what he intended to be his future history, this fact being established from a note in one of his letter books, as follows: "It was God's marvelous providence that we were ever able to wade through things, as will better appear if God give me life and opportunity to handle them more particularly in another treatise more at large, as I desire and purpose, (if God permit,) with many other things, in better order." But his history never got beyond his copious manuscript notes, yet this same copy was freely used by several early historians and many valuable extracts were made from it. Thus the Bradford manuscript history remained unpublished to the world until 1856, when the Massachusetts Historical Society discovered its resting place and published it entire in the third volume of the fourth series of their collections.

The discovery of the manuscript at that time is one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of literature. That the book existed, or had existed, was well known to scholars of New England history, for among the writers who called attention to it were Nathaniel Morton, in his New England Memorial, published in 1669; the Rev. Thomas Prince, a famous clergyman and author, who died in Boston in 1758, and Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, in his second volume of Massachusetts history, published in 1767. The latter was the last one, evidently, who had access to the manuscript, and he undoubtedly saw it in the collection of early New England papers in the library kept in the tower of the Old South Church, Boston.

The manuscript was there at the time the British entered Boston, in 1775. They desecrated Old South Church, using part of it for a riding school, and the collection of rare books and manuscripts in the tower was either destroyed or carried away. For years it had been supposed that Bradford's valuable manuscript was among the number destroyed, and it was not until 1855 that a clue of its preservation was obtained. This was brought about in a singular manner and is pleasantly told by Charles Deane, the able Massachusetts scholar and historian, who died eight years ago, in his preface to the published history in the Massachusetts Historical collections. It was through the untiring efforts of Mr. Deane that a copy of the manuscript was obtained, and he thus tells of the first clue to the existence of the manuscript:

"On the 17th day of February, 1855, the Rev. John S. Barry, who was at that time engaged in writing the first volume of his 'History of Massachusetts,' since published, called upon me and stated that he believed he had made an important discovery, it being no less than Gov. Bradford's manuscript history. He then took from his pocket a duodecimo volume entitled 'A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. By Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford. Second edition. London, 1846,' which a few days before had been lent him by a friend, and pointed out certain passages in the text which any one familiar with them would at once recognize as the language of Bradford, as cited by Morton and Prince, but which the author of the volume, in his footnotes, referred to as a 'Manuscript history of the Plantation of Plymouth, &c., in the Fulham Library.' There were other passages in the volume, not recognized as having before been printed, which were referred to the same source. I fully concurred with Mr. Barry in the opinion that this Fulham manuscript could be no other than Bradford's history, either the original or a copy, the whole or in part, and that measures should at once be taken to cause an examination of it to be made."

Correspondence was at once started with proper persons in London, with the result that the consent of the Bishop of London was readily obtained, and an exact copy of the manuscript was made. Fulham is about four miles from London, but under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and the library of Fulham Palace is a magnificent one. Mr. Deane sent a letter of Bradford's to Mr. Joseph Hunter, one of the Vice Presidents of the London Society of Antiquaries, and who superintended the transcript of the volume, for verification, and this is Mr. Hunter's reply:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the manuscript is Gov. Bradford's own autograph. Not only is there a sufficient degree of correspondence between the handwriting of the manuscript and that of the letter which you transmitted to me, but there is the attestation of one of the family, written in 1705, stating that it was given by the Governor to his son, Major William Bradford, and by him to his son, Major John Bradford. There is also in the handwriting of Prince a memorandum dated June 4, 1728, showing how he obtained it from Major John Bradford. It also appears to have been in the New England Library." This was Mr. Prince's collection of New England material which he kept in the tower of the Old South Church, and his reference to this, written upon a leaf of the book, is as follows: "I also mentioned to him (Major John Bradford) my Desire of lodging this History in ye New England Library of Prints & Manuscripts, we, I had been then collecting for 23 years, to wc. He signified his willingness—only yt He might have ye Perusal of it while he lived."

So this establishes the date—1728—when the book was placed in the Old South Church, and there it remained until, by some unknown process, it was carried to England early in the Revolution and found a home in the Fulham Palace Library. Thomas Prince was one of the most influential Boston men of his time. He was an accomplished scholar and a prolific and able writer, and for many years was pastor of the Old South Church.

The value of the Bradford history as an original source of information cannot be overestimated. Without it much desirable information regarding the passengers on the Mayflower and their subsequent history would be forever lacking. The list of the families, with children and servants, at the back of the volume, is of the greatest genealogical value. There were 102 passengers who embarked from England, and added to the original list is another, written thirty years after, thus prefaced by Bradford: "And, seeing it hath pleased him to give me to see 30 years compleated since these beginnings, and that the great works of his providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy my paines to take a view of the decreasings & increasings of these persons, and such changs as hath pased over them & theirs, in this thirty years. It may be of some use to such as come after, but, however, I shall rest in my owne benefite." In concluding he makes this quaint note: "And of the old stock (of one & other) ther are yet living this present year, 1650, nere 30 persons. Let ye Lord have ye praise, who is the High Preserver of men."

It may not be generally known that the entire manuscript was published in fac simile last year in London and this country by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Every page is accurately reproduced, making a large quarto volume of over 500 pages. The work was done by John A. Doyle, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and he has given a brief history of the manuscript. Only a limited edition was issued, and the price per volume was $25.

William Bradford was the second Governor of Plymouth Colony. John Carver, the first one, dying in 1621, Bradford held the office, with the exception of a few years, from that time to 1657.

The petition for the return of the manuscript to America was made by Ambassador Bayard to the Chancellor and Bishop of the Diocese of London, on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States, but the societies which were primarily instrumental in effecting this happy result were the American Antiquarian Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, and the New England Society of New York. There was another very powerful influence, however, underlying all these, that exerted by the Mayflower Society, for since the organization of the latter, interest in everything connected with the Mayflower has increased perceptibly. The restoration of the Bradford manuscript is one of the very few events of a similar character that have taken place in the world. Perhaps the most notable example in the past was the return by England of the will and codicils of Napoleon Bonaparte to France. Our own country, however, made a courteous gift to England in 1867, when the Philadelphia Library returned five manuscript volumes which formed part of the archives of England. While it has not been definitely determined where Bradford's valuable account of the Pilgrim Fathers will be placed when it arrives in the United States, there is a very general opinion that it will be domiciled in Pilgrim Hall, at Plymouth, where the best collection of Mayflower relics is to be found.

In the book recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623," edited from original texts by Edward Arber, the Bradford manuscript history is very freely used, and the most valuable extracts taken from it for the period covered by the book. Mr. Arber in his introduction speaks of the singular rediscovery of the manuscript, and gives the honor to Mr. Thornton of Boston. His words on this subject are: "Several American scholars have claimed the honor of identifying in February, 1855, the long-lost Bradford manuscript, but the credit of it really belongs to the late Mr. John Wingate Thornton of Boston, Mass., author of 'The Landing at Cape Ann, 1854,' as is stated by Prof. Winsor in his narrative and critical history of America, volume 3, 286."

Regarding the value of Bradford's writings, Mr. Arber says: "The writings of Gov. Bradford, Gov. Winslow, Robert Cushman, &c., deeply interesting and authoritative as they are in regard to the inner life, the actual experiences, the hopes and fears of the Pilgrim Church, yet are they, in their nature, nothing but ex-parte statements. Neither do they cover the whole ground of the story, so that they have to be partly checked and partly added to, from the outside."

Mr. Arber's book is valuable because it is the first one in which extracts from the Bradford manuscript have been presented for popular reading, for the entire history was printed in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, and also separately at the same time, but these books are now difficult to get.

Messrs. James Pott & Co. issue the final volume of their series called "Hours with the Bible," in which the Scriptures are dealt with in the light of modern discovery and knowledge. This volume is the fourth, and it completes that portion of the work which relates to the New Testament. These volumes have been commended not alone for their brightness and their interesting qualities. They are also marked by knowledge and research and an ample understanding of the subjects dealt with.

To Lake Rudolf.

DR. DONALDSON SMITH AS AN AMERICAN EXPLORER IN AFRICA.

The purely personal preparations which the explorer must make are many. Nerve and pluck may carry him over seas of ice or burning sands. He may bowl over polar bear or African lion, but more is wanted. The explorer must be a naturalist, a botanist, a geologist, somewhat of a surveyor, and well up in the determinations of latitude and longitude, and if he has studied medicine and is a surgeon besides, then he becomes the true modern accomplished traveler.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, a Philadelphian, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, then studied botany and chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, next medicine at Harvard, taking his degree in 1889, and then attended the hospitals in London, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna. He went to Norway in 1893, and thence to Africa, where he prepared himself for his future experiences by a hunting trip in Somaliland. While in Africa on his first visit, his plans were formed for his expedition through the Galla countries.

Looking at the map of Africa, in the Galla land, somewhat north of the equator, lies Lake Rudolf, but to pass through the country lying between Somaliland and this lake had been deemed almost impossible. Prince Ruspoli and Capt. Bottego had tried to force their way, but the Gallas attacked them. Then all that tract of country west of the Shebeli River and Lake Rudolf was a terra incognita, and this was precisely the geographical nut Dr. Smith determined to crack. So when on his first hunting trip he obtained such information as he could gather, and then made up his mind that with a proper "outfit" the thing might be done. In 1894 the author of "Through Unknown African Countries" was at Berbera, and arranged with a native merchant for the purchase of camels, and then went to London to prepare himself "from a geographical and natural-history standpoint." Dr. Smith expresses his thanks for aid given him by the Royal Geographical Society and for the loan of scientific instruments. In England he secured the services of Mr. Edward Dodson, a young taxidermist, who was not only a skillful, but a plucky man. When about ready to start, Mr. Frederick Gillett joined him.

In June, 1894, London was left, and Aden was reached in eighteen days. At Aden men were engaged, and cloth, brass wire, and beads purchased, and an agreement was drawn up binding the men. One month's wages was paid in advance, the rest to be paid on the return of the expedition. In case of the death of any man his heirs were to receive the money due up to the time of his death, and no more. The two leaders bought some mules and ponies for their own use. At Berbera the camels were to be had. There were fifty-five Somalis, and all embarked in a wretched steamer for Berbera.

Arriving there on July 1, there was disappointment, because there had been few camels purchased, on account of the drought, there being no food for the beasts. Preparations, however, went on, in a temperature of 110 degrees in the shade, and on the 10th of the month, with eighty-four camels, the start was made. The total force was composed of eighty-two men, with Mr. Gillett's escort of twelve riflemen.

Dr. Smith divides Somaliland into three parts—the maritime plain, a dreadfully unhealthy region; then a broad plateau, at an elevation of 3,500 feet, with a better air and not uncomfortably hot, and after that the second plateau, some 1,000 to 15,000 feet higher.

The camels proved to be a shabby lot, and all hands suffered at the start from the extreme heat. As to the Somalis, Dr. Smith has not a high opinion of their mental or physical powers. They suffer from fever and rheumatism, but are good on the march. Arriving at Hargesa on the 17th of July, a stop was made there of four days, and then the hilly region was reached. Dr. Smith, resuming his march, arrived at the Ogaden country. The men talked Arabic. Formerly it was a rich country in camels, but the animals had diminished owing to the raids of the Abyssinians. Trading was brisk, and plenty of food and fresh camels were obtained, and not far from Milmil the author killed his first lion. A donkey was the bait, and in a small zareba, or bushy inclosure, the hunter took his post. "Suddenly there was a great thud, and down went the donkey, all of a heap to the ground." When ten feet away the doctor fired, and the wounded lion "made a mighty bound for the zareba." Then the lion moved away and was found dead next morning, and he measured from tip to tip 9 feet 8 inches, and had a fine black mane, which is a rare thing for lions in Northeastern Africa. After passing through a fairly good country, Sessabane was reached.

The routes were comparatively unknown and water was scarce. On the 14th of August, at Bodele, the camels were rested and Dr. Smith started for the Erer River, accompanied by Dodson and twenty followers, or "boys," as they are called. There were rhinoceroses in abundance.

"The country swarmed with rhinoceroses, one of which came very near giving me a good mauling. I was going along a path made by the beasts, with my little caravan behind me, through an open space, when suddenly and without provocation, a rhinoceros dashed out of the grass and charged directly at us. I stepped aside from the path to get a shot at him, thinking that the beast would keep to a straight course; but he suddenly turned on me, when only five yards away, and charged with lowered head, puffing and snorting as only a rhinoceros can. Luckily, I was carrying my eight-bore, and I had just time to give him a shot in the head, when he was within three feet of me, and drop him to his knees. But it was for a second only. The next instant he was on his legs and at me again. This time he got a second shot in the head, that dropped him long enough for me to spring a few feet to one side and run. But the beast jumped up again, and commenced to prance around in a wild, dazed fashion. * * * I was fortunate in dropping him stone dead with a bullet through the heart."

Finding it impossible to take the Erer route, the caravan took another direction, and now serious difficulties arose on account of the Abyssinians, who were occupying a portion of the country, and were averse to the presence of Europeans. This was in October. The Abyssinians were under the command of a General, Wal-da-Gubbra, and he insisted on having an interview with Dr. Smith, and the Abyssinian leader is thus described:

"About a dozen slave boys stood about their master and played with two monkeys that frisked around the place. Sometimes these boys, who were only about ten years old, would become too noisy, and caused the old eunuch, Hazach Jago, to give them all a sound thrashing with his cowhide whip. Wal-da-Gubbra is a tall, thin man, rather blacker than the average Abyssinian, but with expressive, cunning eyes, and a large, forcible mouth. He is very proud, and conducts himself with much dignity, his high forehead and stately bearing giving him quite an intellectual air; and he is also a wonderfully shrewd diplomatist, exerting a marvelous influence over his people; his officers cringe before him, and seem to delight in holding their cloaks before him that he may use them as spittoons. He carries his weight of seventy-five years wonderfully well, continually taking long journeys on muleback. A small black silk embroidered cap adorns his head, and a loose gown of the same material reaches to his feet, while these, which, like his hands, are enormously large, rest on the ordinary Abyssinian sandals, made of leather and laced up as far as the ankle."

Ever since the conflict between Abyssinians and Italians, much attention has been paid to these natives, and Dr. Smith, who had excellent opportunities of judging of these people, writes:

"The Abyssinians are a fine race of men, of the average size of Europeans, not burly like the negro, but very strong and wiry. Their color varies all the way from a deep mahogany brown to the light yellow color of the Mongolian. Most of them have mustaches, and occasionally they have beards. They have a distinctly Jewish cast of features, long and narrow, with rather a hooked nose, and bright, keen, dark brown eyes, and thin lips. Some of the women are exceedingly handsome, usually small, but with beautiful, well-rounded figures and oval faces. The most attractive part about them is their large, expressive brown eyes—which they use to great advantage—and their clean, white teeth."

After much talking, finally a permit which granted his wish was obtained from the Emperor Menelek, which our explorer treated as seemed best to him. The journey was continued so as to outflank the Abyssinians. At Loke some wonderful caves were visited, which on account of the marvels they contained can have no equals. The water had carved the coral limestone into "columns with ornate capitals, round symmetrical bodies and splendid bases." It was like a natural temple composed of a little group of columns of white translucent rock supporting a roof of solid granite.

But the back track of the caravan was not to be continuous. Dr. Smith would not go to Berbera. There was some blustering on the part of the Abyssinians. Prospects looked gloomy. Five months had already been spent, and stores and objects of trade had been running low. It was determined to send a trusty man to Berbera, who was to get 4,000 rupees and stores, and a rendezvous was agreed upon. There was some defection among the men, which Dr. Smith at once set to rights.

In December the caravan was within a day's march of Webi Shebeli, and game, such as oryx, zebra, rhinoceros, were in abundance. The party was in Somaliland once more, with the Lake Rudolf still in the far distance. Toward the close of the month Dr. Smith was told by the Agadens that there was a European sportsman two marches to the west. Such proved to be the fact, and an adventurous Russian, Prince Boris, was met.

On Jan. 1, 1895, at Bandewain, Dr. Smith felt depressed. He had been absent six months, was still in Somaliland, without having accomplished anything, but the author had the lake as his objective point, and was determined to reach it. A new start was made, then, on the 9th of January. The Abyssinians on their raids, it was found, had driven away many of the

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*THROUGH UNKNOWN AFRICAN COUNTRIES. The First Expedition from Somaliland to Lake Lamu. By A. Donaldson Smith. New York: Edmund Arnold.

people. Dr. Smith introduces here a curious episode, describing the early development of the young of a wild race.

"There were several natives at the water holes, poor wretches who had fled from the Abyssinians, and among them was a little boy not over three years old, who amused me very much by begging for a little leather to make sandals for himself. On handing him a knife and some oryx hide, the youngster set to work, like an old shoemaker, cutting strips off the leather for laces and fashioning the sandals wonderfully well. One of the first things that strikes a stranger in Africa is the wonderful rapidity with which children develop. Real childhood is unknown, although manhood is never reached. The little ones are thrown on their own resources at such an early period that they quickly learn to act for themselves in providing for the passing hour, and little more than this is attained in after life. Our little visitor said he had no relative in the country, and no one to look after him, but he coolly intimated that he was going to follow the caravan till it reached some large village, where he could earn his living by minding goats and sheep."

The Shebeli River was reached again, and it abounded with crocodiles; in fact, these saurians were found to be most dangerous. The party who had gone to Berbera were met, and Mr. Gillett, having learned of the death of his party, left Dr. Smith and returned home, and with him was sent a part of the collection. About Feb. 8 the line for the lake was again resumed. The caravan was now among the Gare Gallas, and many of them had never seen a white man before.

Often on this adventurous trip the party came near starving, the natives, who had plenty, declining to barter, and attempting by force to bar the way. Sometimes Dr. Smith would use rockets, and their harmless blaze on the sky of night would intimidate the natives. The blood-drinking habit of the Borans the author tells of:

"It is most extraordinary to see them drink the blood of any animal they kill. If they do not have a vessel large enough to hold the blood of the slaughtered beast, the natives take turns in drinking from the cut in the throat of the animal as the blood wells out. The process of killing is most cruel, as the Boran first cut the carotid artery, and after the blood has ceased pouring out from this in jets, so as to be caught in basins, they make several more deep gashes in the neck, and, applying their mouths to these, suck the remaining blood as it oozes out—the animal dying while they are drinking. Not a scrap of the animal is wasted—lungs and all the other viscera being eaten."

Zebra meat, Dr. Smith declares, is excellent, being tender, with a game flavor. Here is a picture of a bivouac and the proper way to eat a roast of zebra:

"Fires blazed brightly on every side, lighting up the various groups of my boys, so as to make them look very picturesque, their smooth dark skins shining like silk, and their faces wreathed in smiles, as they sang merrily or chewed their huge pieces of zebra meat. First one boy and then another would lean over and snatch one of the hot pieces of meat that lay suspended on sticks over the fire, force one end of it far back into his mouth, and dexterously cut it off close to his lips, with a dagger nearly as big as a machete. Although I had eaten a hearty dinner, I had worked so hard the day before that I could not resist the temptation to join the boys in their repast. I ate the two pounds or more of flesh in native style, but I do not think I ever enjoyed a meal more in my life, nor had I any the less appetite for my breakfast, which I ate at sunrise."

At last, having overcome immense difficulties, attacks having been many and some fighting necessary, Lake Stephanie was neared. Going further on, Dr. Smith discovered a small race of people, the Dume:

"We had just camped at the foot of some tall mountains, when some naked little warriors appeared on the heights above us. After much calling and signaling on our part, they ventured, one by one, to come down to us. They were very suspicious, but finally about twenty of them threw down their bows and arrows, and, picking up some grass, walked into camp. I could hardly restrain my boys from laughing aloud and frightening away the visitors, they were so small. * * * They were remarkably uniform in size, reaching about 5 feet in height. I did not measure them accurately, for fear of frightening them. Their chief characteristics were a black skin, round features, woolly hair, small, oval shaped eyes, rather thick lips, high cheekbones, a broad forehead, but not remarkably receding, and very well-formed bodies. Their lips were rather broad and the lumbar vertebrae curved a little further forward than is usual, even in black races; but these features were not prominent, and did not disfigure them, as they do in the case of the Hottentots. They reminded me very much of a dog in the expression of their eyes—sometimes timid and suspicious looking, sometimes very amiable and merry, and then again changing suddenly to a look of intense anger."

There were, about the beginning of July, some forty miles to go before Lake Rudolf could be reached, and the difficulties were many. It looked as if at one time it would be a heavy fight all the way. But on the 10th of July Lake Rudolf was sighted, and Dr. Smith writes: "I felt I had attained in a measure the greatest ambition of my life—that of being able to add a little drop to the sea of knowledge possessed by civilized mankind."

Then the return was begun through a country utterly unknown. In August the party came near dying of thirst.

"We started out long before daylight on the last day of August, and pushed on all day, almost maddened by thirst. Dodson and I had one cup of water apiece in our flasks, but this seemed like nothing to quench the fire that was consuming us. The sun's rays, reflected by the glaring rocks, beat down on us more pitilessly than ever. Many of the men hid themselves, expecting to die. I was obliged to shoot six oxen and three donkeys. Sending boys to search for water in the deep fissure that splits Mount Kulal in two, we made our way toward the mouth of the opening almost without any hope for another day on earth; but just at sunset we heard the Somali song descriptive of victory coming from almost the centre of the fissure. Our hearts gave a bound of joy, and every soul among us gave a wild cry of delight and rushed for the water. Believing and I ran as fast as we could, holding the boys in check to prevent them from fighting in case there was a scarcity of the precious fluid, but fortunately the water was in large pools. As soon as the first boys had quenched their thirst I sent them back with water for their comrades who had fallen down exhausted on the march."

The home trip was successfully accomplished, and Dr. Smith concludes:

"On the 29th of October, sixteen months after landing at Berbera, the good steamer Madura, with Dodson and myself and my seventy brave Somalis aboard, starts from Lamu for her eight days' trip to Aden. Dodson and I are little the worse for our 4,000 miles of marching and all the labors we have undergone, and my good followers are happy and merry as can be. The thirty-odd boxes containing the results of my expedition are safe and sound. It was an occasion of rejoicing for the Somalis and natives when my boys landed at Aden and I had circulated £2,000 among them."

And the author congratulates himself on having lost only six out of the force of eighty Somalis who had started with him in quest of Lake Rudolf. The results of Dr. Smith's travel, in addition to the geographical ones, have added very much to our knowledge of natural history, the collection made being very large. In ethnology the objects are innumerable.

The narrative of travel is well and clearly written. If there was occasional fighting these skirmishes with the natives in a most unfrequented part of the world were not of the author's choosing. These savages are treacherous, and the man who did as much as any one else for them, Livingston, said they "were unconscionable wretches." Whether there is blood to be spilt in Africa depends on the route taken, and it may be a fight or death on the part of the explorer.

Mr. Hutton in Rome.*

If we except the associations that cluster about the graves of Keats and Shelley, we may say that the literary landmarks of Rome lack the charm that clings to all things Florentine. With the best will in the world, Mr. Hutton cannot do much more for the Seven-Hilled City than to arouse our sympathy with Luther, who, after two short weeks of Roman life, came away hating Rome as no man ever hated it before. Vainly does Mr. Hutton evoke the spirits of Caesar and Cicero, vainly does he hunt down elusive scraps of information concerning Pliny and Nero, Maecenas and Tasso—he fails to warm the reader until he touches modern times and can let his sympathetic imagination play about the homes of George Eliot, of Hawthorne, of Montaigne, of Mrs. Browning, and of Shelley and of Keats. The opening sentence reveals Mr. Hutton's cognizance of this lack of pliability in the city of iron-willed Emperors. "Rome, like Venice," he says, "is merely the stopping place of the modern man of letters. Florence is his home. He lives in Florence; he lodges here. In Florence he buys a villa or he takes a long lease of a house; and sometimes he engages a plot in the Protestant Cemetery; in Rome he usually stays at a hotel, or he makes 'pension' arrangements for a limited period. If he dies in Rome he sometimes leaves here only a portion of his anatomy, and he sends his heart or his ashes to be buried somewhere else."

Mr. Hutton is happiest, perhaps, when he is following Hawthorne's footsteps and lingering about the secluded tower in the little Via Portoghesi where Hilda's lantern dimly burned. There is, too, a thrill for the reader in the brief description of Sir Walter walking with pain about the Roman steets, and writing his broken last sentence in his apartment in the Casa Bernini.

This, like the others of the "Literary Landmarks" series, is practically a trustworthy guidebook to the places that the literary pilgrim most wants to visit. Mr. Hutton is indefatigable in obtaining exact information, and delightfully scrupulous in acknowledgment of his authorities, but he does more than furnish dry facts—he makes them seem the keys to vast and beautiful possessions and leaves the pilgrim with a happy sense of discovery and inexhaustible wealth.

The pictures continue to be veritable little gems, "Tasso's Garden" and "Shelley's Grave" having the most suggestive qualities of the illustrations to the present volume.

Two April Fools.

In an article entitled "The Uncertain Glory of an April Day," published in Harper's Round Table March 30, Laurence Hutton describes an incident of his boyhood that is full of humor. He says: "One April Fool's Day my father attended the funeral of an old friend, Dr. McPherson, and upon his return promised to bring me a brick of maple sugar.

"He came back at dinner time, carrying the brick enveloped in many series of papers. The process of disentanglement was long and laborious, but it was persistently performed, and when the brick was revealed, lo! it was just a brick; not of maple sugar, but a plain, ordinary, red-clay building brick, which he had taken from some pile of similar bricks on his way up town. Then I realized that it was the 1st of April, and that I had been April-fooled!

"It was necessary, however, to get even with my father; not an easy matter, I knew. And I consulted my Uncle John, a youth some six or eight years my senior. He advised patient waiting. The father, he said, was absolutely devoted to The Commercial Advertiser, which he read every day, from frontispiece to end, and if I could hold myself in for a whole year my Uncle John thought it would be worth it. The Commercial Advertiser of that date was put safely away for a twelvemonth, and on the 1st of April next it was produced, carefully folded and properly dampened, and was placed by the side of my father's plate, the mother and the son making no remark, but eagerly awaiting the result. The journal was vigorously scanned; no item of news or of business import was missed, until the reader came to the funeral announcements on the third page. Then he looked at the top of the paper, through his spectacles, and then he looked, over his spectacles, at me, who was very busy with my bread and milk, and he made but one remark. 'My son, I see that old Dr. McPherson is dead again!'"

*"LITERARY LANDMARKS OF ROME. By Laurence Hutton. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS

NOTICES OF THE PRESS

N. Y. Sun A glance through the bound volumes for the year 1896 of the four illustrated periodicals issued by Messrs. Harper & Brothers will afford ample proof of the fact that, **in excellence of finish and perfection** of the mechanical processes of black and white reproduction, the better-class American publications stand on a higher plane than that reached, as yet, by any similar serials in Europe. Both in wood-engraving and in the delicate half-tone reproductions by the screen process, the improvement brought about in the last few years by the expenditure of time, money, and artistic taste, is most marked.

N. Y. Tribune It renews an annual pleasure, enhanced through the enterprise and taste which seem to be strengthened every year in the offices of these journals. The pictures are as brilliant as ever, and the text is, if anything, more apposite. To be identified with the movement of the time is perhaps the first object of a periodical, and to turn these thousands of pages is to feel that **nothing has been left undone** which could be expected to make them more and more contemporaneous, more and more useful to the hour. At the same time they have a permanent value.

Chicago Evening Post The Harper publications, the periodicals for 1896, come to us handsomely bound, and the matter contained in the volumes loses none of its attractiveness in being presented in this form. **Covering every subject,** they comprise a year's history of art, science, religion, and politics, while they have the freshness of living records compiled from the events as they daily arise. Pictorially they are all that can be desired, and it is to be doubted whether a finer specimen of the art of illustrating could be shown than "Harper's Monthly," offering, as it does, **the work of our foremost artists and designers.**

Watchman, Boston The value of the "Weekly" as a record of current events, made vivid by photograph and pencil, as well as by pen, is not apt to be realized until one looks over these pages for a year. Then we live again through the most stirring events of the twelvemonth, and find here the material out of which the history of our time is made. . . . **The "Weekly" has no peer in its broad field. The same may be said of the "Bazar"** in its woman's realm, **and of the "Round Table"** for the young people. **The "Magazine" easily holds its own in the high grade which it created,** and combines the entertaining and instructive in happy measure.

Outlook, N. Y. In the "Magazine" fiction, history, biography, travel, popular science, poetry, and criticism are capitally blended; in the "Weekly" the current of events is closely followed, and by exposition and pictures the salient movements and occurrences of the time are **forcibly presented and skillfully illustrated;** the "Bazar" continues to be a criterion of taste in the woman's world; the "Round Table" furnishes pleasant reading and instructive suggestions for the young. The editorial departments are strong and well written.

N. Y. Herald In the "Weekly" the current news is intelligently set forth and appropriately illustrated; in the "Bazar" **the latest news of the fashionable world** is told with a fullness of detail that is sure to interest the female world; in the time-honored "Monthly Magazine" we find excellent fiction and many admirable light sketches, essays, and poems, and in the "Round Table" there is a **wealth of entertainment and information** for the young people.

Boston Journal An attempt to review the contents of such large works is out of the question, but one needs to see these annual volumes to realize the **tremendous elevating influence** which this famous publishing house exerts upon literature and society. It is not by the expenditure of money alone that these periodicals attain their present high reputation, but it is quite as much by the good judgment and high standards of those who conduct them.

Brooklyn Eagle Excellent family pieces and indispensable for library purposes. They preserve for readers and students generally the **history of the leading events of the year** and constitute an art record both pleasant and valuable for reference.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Per Year, $4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, Per Year, $4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, Per Year, $4 00
HARPER'S ROUND TABLE, Per Year, $2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

A Poem for Arbitration.*

A poem couched in strong English is timely when it advocates peace on earth and pleads for arbitration. The argument in this poem (which is understood to have been written by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes) explains the action. The angels Love, Peace, and Charity ponder over man's coming in this world, but there is dread lest he be found not fit. Then a plant is plucked from Judea's hills, "which nestles and grows beneath cross and crescent" and then "springs up, and church and mosque alike point heavenward for man's guidance, preparing him for true progress."

It was the idea of liberty which came to us in America from our parent, England, and how fitting it is that mother and child should now join hands and, through arbitration, show "that war and carnage should forever cease." The author feels the solemnity of the occasion, for as the reign of peace comes the angel says:

"'O son of man what seest thou?' I looked.
It was the messenger divine who spoke.
I saw the canvas of the future spread
Before my wond'ring eyes—America
Her noble mission was fulfilling; hand
In hand with Mother England, one in faith,
In language, ancestry, in common much
of history and heritage. * * * "

*"ENGLAND AND AMERICA. Founded on ancient ethics, by one of the Teachers known to them, O gentle reader. New York: The Cornish Press.

The Mistal Mystery Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Supplement of last Saturday's issue, your correspondent "Q." asks for the meaning of the word "mistal" as found in Fletcher's "God's Failures." The word is purely a local or dialect one; it is pronounced similarly to the word "pistol," and is used to designate the place where the cows are kept in contrast with the stable for the horses. Numbers of words are used not only in Yorkshire, but also in other parts of England which have no place in the English language, and hence would not be found in any dictionary.

WILLIAM R. RASTRICK.

Brooklyn, March 26, 1897.

Herr Anton C. Schäbbach, in his "Ueber Lesen und Bilding," is by no means complimentary to German literature of to-day. He writes: "Nowhere, save in Germany, does the reader show such patient indulgence to uneveaness, triviality, and actual defects of style." As to Herr Otto Ernest, in his "Buch der Haftnung," he quotes a learned compatriot, who said that ten years ago "one had to be ashamed to be seen reading a German book." Herr Otto intimates that "the beautiful" is dropped in beer. It may not be the malt that does it, but the excess of lupulins in the hops.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1897.

The Late Henry Drummond.

If Henry Drummond was not the equal of Darwin or Huxley, it would be stupid to advance the idea that he was unprepared for scientific argument. Born at Stirling in 1851, he was bred among books, his uncle having been a publisher. Henry Drummond's father was a well-to-do man, and had taken a leading part in promulgating religion. As a young man Drummond's preparation was thorough. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, graduating with distinction, Ian Maclaren, his friend, studying at the same school. Then he rounded up his knowledge at the University of Tübingen. He had studied divinity at the New College of the Free Church. To confute those who will still insist that Henry Drummond was a purely theoretical man without grasp of actual facts, he was at least well prepared for his positive after work, for he had Geikie for his master in geology.

In 1873, when Moody was in Edinburgh, there arose a strong friendship between the evangelist and Drummond. So the two, or three joined forces, for Sankey was of the trio, and altogether they addressed vast assemblages of people in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Those qualities the evangelist did not have—those which appealed rather to the brain than to the heart, the mental rather than the emotional—were those Henry Drummond possessed. To use a metaphor, while Moody did the rasping, it was Drummond who did the polishing.

In 1876 Henry Drummond accepted a Professorship of Natural Science in the Glasgow Free Church College. Leaving aside the humdrum course of lectures, he delivered a number of addresses to working people. He worked up or he blended theological and scientific matter, and then his popularity as a speaker had its beginning. He seems at this time to have had no idea of ever appearing in print.

But these addresses did get into type through the medium of a small weekly. Then their author collected them and trying to see what they were worth, offered them to certain London publishers, and had his work steadily declined. There was, however, one man, Mr. M. H. Hodder, who had read Drummond's articles, and meeting their author accidentally in Paternoster Row, was bold enough to say that his house would venture to publish the entire series in book form. The offer was accepted. Prof. Drummond changed some little their form, and had just time to correct the last galley of proof, when he joined an expedition to Nyassaland. It was his business to report on the resources of this part of Africa.

In the last Academy may be found the story of the Hodder publication, which had for title "Natural Law in the Spirit World." In The Clerical World, the journal which had just printed in serial form these lectures, the proprietor had offered £40 for the copyright, which Drummond, after some hesitation, had declined. In April, 1883, the Hodder book was not a success, for only 1,000 copies had been printed, and the price was 7s. 6d. A second edition of a thousand was issued in July. Then The Spectator praised it, and now the sale went up by leaps and bounds. Every month afterward new editions were wanted. In March, 1887, there was a cheaper edition, at half the price of the former book, and though 51,000 copies of the dearer volume had been taken, on the title page of the last edition there was printed: "Thirty-second edition, completing 119,000."

Of course the book was attacked, and the counterblasts were many, but that brought forth many friends, and a fund was started by prominent evangelists for a free distribution of the "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Fancy a modest man going to Africa, cut off from England, and then coming home, entirely unprepared to find himself famous. That was Prof. Drummond's exact condition. If greatness was forced on him, he seemed to shirk the burden of it. Anyhow he always was disinclined to work in order. The most modest of men, he had one great liking, and that was for fishing, and had a decided inclination to travel, and when he had the chance made extended journeys into foreign and far distant lands.

After his "Natural Law," came "The Greatest Thing in the World," (Christmas, 1890,) and of that venture some 330,000 were sold. Then followed "Pax Vobiscum," "The Changed Life," "The Programme of Christianity," "The City Without a Church," "Tropical Africa," his juvenile booklet, "Baxter's Second Innings," and his "Ascent of Man."

Prof. Drummond came to the United States in 1893, and delivered the Lowell lectures at Boston, and his success was great. Was not then Henry Drummond a well-prepared man for his task, which was that of human enlightenment? You may say that Calvinistic ideas and evolution intershock, and so they may, and that reconciliation between the two is difficult. But to do that seems to have been Henry Drummond's mission, and he tried his best to take men away from the gloomy fancies of eternal and general perdition, the spectre of original sin, and to render us happier, more joyous, with the hopes of a blessed future.

This essentially good and sincere man died quite young, in the forty-fifth year of his age, on March 11 last.

The Carnegie Institute.

The rules and regulations issued by the Trustees of the Carnegie art fund are well considered. That difficult matter of a jury is disposed of as follows: It is to be composed of eleven persons, one of whom shall be Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Board of Trustees, who shall act as President, and shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In this way a deadlock seems impossible. As to the ten jurors, each contributor shall have the privilege of voting for these ten members of the jury, but contributors cannot vote for more than three persons from any one city, nor shall more than three persons from any one city serve on the jury, and then again two of the ten must be artists residing in Europe. As to members of the jury who are artists and who exhibit, they may not enter into competition for medals or prizes.

In order that the composition of the jury shall be entirely free, though for the coming exhibition Nov. 4 names may be suggested by the trustees, contributors will not be restricted in voting for this list.

All these rules seem to have been judiciously planned, and are practical. There had been some nonsense published in irresponsible papers about a set jury of experts, which, had it been carried out, would have run counter to the true interests of any art association.

The medals and awards are: First—Medal of the first class, (gold,) carrying with it an award of $1,500. Second—Medal of the second class, (silver,) carrying with it an award of $1,000. Third—Medal of the third class, (bronze,) carrying with it an award of $500. Fourth—Honorable mention. These are to be given without regard to nationality, but the paintings must have been executed and completed within the three years of the date of opening the exhibition, and, second, that they shall not have passed out of the ownership of the painters by sale or gift. An artist having received one of the above honors shall not be eligible the second time for the same award.

In addition to these awards for the establishment of a chronological collection, Mr. Carnegie has established a fund for the purchase of not less than two pictures, painted by American artists. The intention of this special collection is to show progress made in painting in the United States, beginning with 1896. For the first price $1,000 will be paid, and for the second $500, and with them will be given a bronze medal. The conditions for the one-thousand-dollar purchase are for an oil painting by an American artist, wherever resident, completed in the year 1897, not previously exhibited, and which shall be adjudged of highest artistic merit, and worthy to represent the best American art of the year. The artist to sign a blank who agrees that if the prize herein provided for is awarded to him or her, the Trustees shall have an option for sixty days, from Nov. 4, 1897, on the picture obtaining the award, at the price given by the artist when the picture was entered for exhibition. Second—$500 for the painting adjudged second best, subject to the foregoing conditions.

If $1,500 for the two pictures does not seem large, the honor and credit of a selection would make the reputation of an artist, beyond any money considerations. The second annual exhibition will be held in the Art Galleries of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, beginning Nov. 4, 1897, and continuing till Jan. 1, 1898.

The Destinations of Art Students.

What becomes of all the art students is a question that often suggests itself to one gazing at the ponderous roll of students gathered at our art schools from all parts of the country each season. The answer is that the applied arts take up the most of them, some of the young women go back to society, and some of the men to Wall Street and the counting rooms, enriched by a better appreciation of what art means.

But this leaves a large percentage who have made up their minds to devote themselves to art. Some few get to the life and painting classes quickly and begin planning for studies abroad or studies in the city, with attendant commissions. A considerable factor still remains to be accounted for. These plod along, learn to draw, get a good idea of form and color, and perhaps of anatomy and perspective. The trades soon claim them. The lithographer wants the man who can draw, the carpet factory claims the one who can design, while the decorator gets the colorist and the architect, and the engraver captures those who have a keen feeling for line drawing and black and white effects.

Uncut Copies for Reviewers.

It does seem ungracious thus to state it, and savoring of indolence, but the English book reviewers complain of the books they receive, which are uncut. That important person in the big newspaper office, the exchange editor, never could get through his onerous labors were his journals placed on his table uncut. No man probably ever could rely upon a wife or a daughter to cut the leaves of a book for him, for when they undertake the task they will dip into the volume, read bits here and there, and never quite finish the job.

If fully determined, however, to cut, the gentler sex never will knife the index or preface. Then there is some art necessary in cutting a book. Imprimis, you must have a proper paper cutter, for your wife's hairpin is as murderous a tool, so is a penholder, a pipestem, or your own index finger.

Nevertheless, if the professional reader does cut for himself, there are certain advantages. If the volume is illustrated, he sees the points, and these give clues to the contents. Books are not cut by publishers for the reason that margins should be preserved in case of rebinding, because then an additional sliver has to be taken off. Andrew Lang has been most severe, anathematizing publishers who send him uncut volumes.

Portraits and Pork.

In an art journal, excellent of its kind, Bradstreet's is quoted as follows: "Six hundred million pounds of pork were shipped from Chicago in 1896, as against 500,000,000 pounds in 1895." Then in juxtaposition, taking the figures again from Bradstreet's, the statement is made that "there were 2,000 portraits painted in America in 1896, as against 2,700 in 1895." We should say that Bradstreet's, usually so accurate, had blundered as to portraits.

As a product of manufacture, the pork of Chicago is no more to be disdained than is the iron of Pittsburg. So many tierces of hams are no more despicable than are so many tons of rails. An Armour or a Carnegie occupies in the United States the same social position. Now what is remarkable about all this is that Chicago and Pittsburg are becoming true art centres, and both are doing their best to educate public taste.

Returning to the figures, and granting that 1896 was a year of general business depression, there certainly were many times more than 2,000 portraits—good, bad, and indifferent—painted. All the pork may have been inspected, but there never has been any one commissioned to count the pictures, and so Bradstreet's, if properly reported, makes a very bad guess.

Wings of a Dove.

I.

At sunset, when the rosy light was dying
Far down the pathway of the west,
I saw a lonely dove in silence flying
To be at rest.
Pilgrim of air, I cried, could I but borrow
Thy wandering wings, thy freedom blest,
I'd fly away from every careful sorrow
And find my rest.

II.

But when the dusk a filmy veil was weaving,
Back came the dove to seek her nest.
Deep in the forest where her mate was grieving—
There was true rest.
Peace, heart of mine! no longer sigh to wander;
Lose not thy life in fruitless quest.
There are no happy islands over yonder;
Come home and rest.

—From the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "The Builders and Other Poems."

At the Libraries.

OPENING THE CRERAR LIBRARY IN CHICAGO—GENEALOGY AND THE LENOX COLLECTION.

The John Crerar Library of Chicago was opened for public use last Thursday. It will occupy temporarily the entire sixth floor of the Marshall Field & Co. building, 87 Wabash Avenue. This will be for at least five and perhaps ten years, until the sum which the Directors intend to set aside each year from the income is sufficient to begin the erection of a separate building. The total endowment of the library is estimated at $2,500,000, so that, besides being one of the foremost in Chicago, the library is destined to rank among the best in the country. The Directors have decided to limit the field of books to those treating of the natural, physical, and social sciences, with their applications.

This has been done after an understanding with the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library, each confining its attention to a special field, preventing thereby a useless doubling up of the same works. All of these libraries are free to the public, and possibly plans of further interlibrary union may be perfected in the future, as the idea has already been advanced of issuing a common catalogue for the convenience of readers. This system is in operation in this city between the Lenox, Astor, and Tilden Libraries, but, as they form the New York Public Library, their interests are more as a unit. The case is slightly different with the three Chicago libraries, as each retains its identity, although working in harmony in certain lines. The Crerar Library now has over 15,000 volumes ready for use, and arrangements have been made for 7,000 additional ones. The public will have access to the rooms every day except Sundays and legal holidays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The library was established by the will of John Crerar, who died in Chicago in 1889. Work was delayed because the validity of the will was attacked, but the Supreme Court sustained it, and the library was organized Jan. 12, 1895. Mr. Crerar was born in this city of Scotch parents. He lived a bachelor and left an estate of several millions. His will left many charitable bequests, among them being $25,000 to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city, of which he was a member for many years, and a memorial gift of $1,000 each to Morris K. Jesup and John S. Kennedy, his former business partners in this city. His body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. In providing for the library he gives the following characteristic directions in his will:

"I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library."

The librarian is Clement W. Andrews.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which erected a handsome building a year ago at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, has just completed a fireproof library room as an extension to the main building. It is 31 feet long and 19 feet wide, and contains what the librarian, Richard Henry Greene, confidently calls the finest steel stack for books in this city. It is exactly similar in plan to those in the Congressional Library at Washington. There are in all sixteen stacks, standing back to back, each stack containing sixteen shelves four feet long. The collection of volumes at present is about 5,000, chiefly genealogies and town histories, and additions are being made all the time. The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held next Friday evening, when a paper will be read by Mr. T. A. Atkins, President of the Yonkers Historical Society.

The March bulletin of the New York Public Library contains considerable interesting information for librarians and book lovers. Among the notable gifts of the month were 109 volumes from Mr. Philip Schuyler, 14 volumes and 235 pamphlets from Ernest Ingersoll, 134 volumes and 374 pamphlets from the Rev. E. W. Gilman, 4 volumes from the estate of Mrs. Hicks Lord, and a collection of early Virginia manuscripts from Mr. Alexander Maitland. The last is the most valuable historical gift received by the library since the first of the year. It consists of over sixty papers relating to the settlement of Virginia between 1613 and 1634. They formed part of the famous Cholmondeley collection in Shropshire, England, and in 1888 were secured by Bernard Quaritch of London, from whom they were recently purchased by Mr. Maitland. One of the most interesting of these manuscripts is published in the bulletin. It is an account of a voyage to Virginia by Fernando Yate in 1619, in his own handwriting. The entire collection is the largest of early seventeenth century manuscripts in the Lenox Library, and they possess a wide historic value. Three of the volumes in the bequest of Mrs. Hicks Lord are Audubon and Bachman's Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, two volumes of text, and one large volume of 150 plates, printed in New York 1845-8.

The set of 65 Hulsius's voyages described in last Saturday's Review of Books and Art as having recently been sold by Dodd, Mead & Co. has attracted attention to the fine set in the Lenox Library. On investigation it was found that the Lenox Library has 72 volumes, containing all the voyages and many variations in editions. With the exception of three or four, they are all beautifully bound in purple morocco, with the arms of James Lenox stamped on the covers. In a special catalogue of these prepared a few years ago the following note occurs to the edition of Raleigh's expedition to Guinea. "Hulsius, in the preface, apologizes for the many extraordinary things in the work and refers to others equally strange, vouched for by persons living and of good authority, especially a man who neither ate nor drank for seven years."

Three Recent Prints.

We would call the attention of our illustrators and printers to a wonderful effect, produced in a large print, to be found in the last number of the "Illustration." It is a superb wood engraving, a double page, after a painting of Jules Lefebvre. The wood cutting is wonderful for strength and

delicacy. It is a woman leaning against a wall. She has an abundance of hair, which on one side reaches her waist. Where the line wood cutting is the lightest, as in the hair, which is charmingly handled, you see through the tresses a faint yellowish tint. In the dark shadow this color is not perceptible, and is not so indicated on the face. There is then what the French would call not a mere suspicion of color in the hair. The effect is of the happiest. How is it done? There must be a first and a second printing, but whether the faint yellow is put on first or last we do not know. The print has no chromo suggestion, for those unfamiliar with prints would not even see the color. It is only when you scrutinize the glow in the hair—and it is very faint—that you see the color. We may have in the United States all the mechanical advantages, but in these little delicate points the French people are very far in advance of us.

In the Museo del Padro of Madrid there are 39 Velasquezes, 14 Murillos, 20 Titians, 10 Rafaels, with many other of the works of great masters, and all these, 110 in number, the Berlin Photographic Company of 14 East Twenty-third Street, New York, will publish. These photogravures are taken directly from the originals, and cannot be equaled for quality and style. A notable example just published is the Velasquez "The Surrender of Breda," which is unquestionably the finest historical picture in existence. The photogravure permits an examination of all the details. Note the admirable quality of the many portraits and the natural touches in it, as the veteran in the ranks, spear in hand, who, though on the line, cannot help glancing with one eye at the principal officers who are assembled around his General. Then how great is the skill of the master as he works in foreground, middleground, and the town in the far distance. Nobody past or present painted that difficult object, a horse, better than did Velasquez. As a great critic has written it, "from the turn of his head to the cock of his ears," that horse is perfect. A print must be good which recalls the original, and this difficult thing the Berlin photograph accomplishes. The entire work is to be completed in ten parts.

The Academy publishes a portrait of Wilkie Collins after a picture of Sir John Millais in the National Portrait Gallery. This portrait differs in many respects from the usual conception of the author of "The Woman in White." It must have puzzled Millais to produce without overaccentuation the singular bulge of Wilkie Collins's forehead. As seen in the outline, it looks all out of cranial possibilities, but there can be no question as to its exactitude. If the skull capacity of Wilkie Collins had been measured, its cubical contents would have far surpassed those of the ordinary rank and file of writers. But, then, Sir Walter Scott had a big head, which rose pumpkinlike, and Alexandre Dumas had ample brain room. There is in the Millais portrait a certain chubbiness, a boyish look, which, despite the spectacles Wilkie Collins wore, gave him a boyish appearance. The picture was taken in the novelist's middle life.

Book and Art Sales.

A choice collection of books, containing many rare volumes, was disposed of lately in London, and brought good but not extraordinary prices. The Keats MSS., which were in the sale, seem to have overshadowed everything else. Barclay's "Ship of Fools," Cawood, 1570, brought £27; Early Tracts on Turkey, £13 10s.; Beaumont and Fletcher, first (collected) edition, £10; Latin Vulgate, XIV., Saec., MS., £40; Cronycles of Englonde, Notary's edition, 1515, £29 10s.; Froissart's Chronicles, Myddylton & Pynson, 1525, £35; Higden's Polychronicon, W. de Worde, 1495, (with all faults,) £46 10s.; Pierce Egan's "Real Life in Ireland," original boards, 1821, £27; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, 1766, £60; Horae on vellum, French MS., with miniatures, £31 10s.; Indian MS., Saec. XVIII., £19 10s.; Daphnis et Chloé, with the Regent's plates, £35 10s.; "Amours de Faublas," 1798, proofs before letters of the plates, £31; George Meredith's Poems, original edition, £17 10s.; Milton's Poems, 1645, £24 16s.; Officium B. V. M., illuminated Italian MS., Saec. XV., £132; Card. de Luxemburg, Le Livre de Clergie, Paris, J. Treperel, n. d., £16 5s.; Thackeray, unpublished autograph poem of two verses, 1828, £14; "The Fox and the Cat," an Irish fable by the same, with MS. alterations by him, £45; Thomas Bancroft's Two Bookes of Epigrams, &c., 1639, uncut, £42; Coryat's Crudities, 1611, £21; Henry VIII.'s Necessary Doctrine, 1543, £16 10s.; Rousseau, Oeuvres, 3 vols., bound by Padeloup, Bruxelles, 1743, £37; Navigation du Roy Jacques, 1583, £39; Spenser's Complaints, 1591, £29; Mallermi's Italian Bible, 1490, £245.

Among paintings disposed of at the close of last month in London were several Landseers, which brought good prices. Landseer's "A Piper and a Pair of Nutcrackers" brought 1,550 guineas; his "The Eager Terrier" of 1823, 540 guineas; "The Rabbit Warren" 205 guineas.

At a recent sale of stamps in London the following prices were paid for certain rare specimens: Geneva, the double stamp on envelope, £21; Transvaal, the error "Transoral," unused, £50; British Columbia, 5 cent, rose imperforate, £20; Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos orange, £28, and Queensland 2d. blue imperforate, a pair and a single, £21. The sale realized the total of £1,320.

The Montagu collection of Greek and Roman coins has been disposed of in London, and American numismatists will be interested in the names of certain of the rarest coins and the prices they brought. An Alexander the Great tetradrachm, date B. C. 336-323, first issue, with laureate head of Zeus and an eagle on fulmen, of which only two other specimens are known, one in Paris and the other in the British Museum, £49 10s; a circular medallion with head of Alexander the Great, from the "Trésor de Tarse," probably about the time of Caracalla, £31; a Syracuse tetradrachm, with a head of Persephone crowned with corn, and on the reverse, Nike erecting trophe, £14; a Syracuse drachm, with head of Pallas, fine and scarce, £13; a tetradrachm of Chalcidice, Epoch of the League, B. C. 392-379, with laureate head of Apollo and a lyre with seven chords, £13; another, same period, £14 5s; an Alexander the Great double stater, with head of Pallas in crested Corinthian helmet and winged Nike holding a trophy, £14 10s.; a Syracuse dekadrachm or medallion, by Euainetos, B. C. 405-335, with head of Persephone wearing earring and necklace, and wreathed with corn; on the reverse, horses and charioteer, £23 10s., and another similar, £30; a Syracuse tetradrachm, by Kimon, with head of Arethusa and horses prancing, £17, 10s.

The conclusion of the Goncourt sale was the disposal of the tapestry and furniture. One set of eight armchairs, covered with Beauvais, brought 63,000f. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to nearly a million of francs, or about $200,000.

Begging as a Business.

A BOOK ABOUT THE WILES AND TRICKS CARRIED ON IN PARIS.*

M. Louis Paulian does not become a beggar in Paris for the sheer love of adventure. His object is to study mendicity and to find out if possible a cure for it. Begging being in Paris, as it is in London and New York, a profession, he wants to discover the exact status of the performers, to put the question of begging, as Lady Hershell expresses it, "to a personal test," and in "Paris qui Mendie," M. Paulian shows how he could assume the guise and the patter of the mendicant, and even make a fair living in the business.

First, M. Paulian wished to ascertain the total sum "which passed every year in Paris, by way of voluntary gifts, from the pockets of the so-called rich into the pockets of the so-called poor." He says the problem has occupied his attention for the last two years, and he believes that it exceeds 10,000,000f. This large amount of money has nothing to do with the public charities of Paris, which sums up 50,000,000f. Is there greater destitution in Paris to-day than in the past? Certainly there are more beggars. Just as there are more mendicants, the distress seems to develop. There are more applicants for charity, because the begging trade finds more encouragement. There are certainly many deserving poor, innumerable people stranded by accidents. These persons are indeed worthy of respect and aid, but by "pauper culture" we deprive those who really want help of the necessary aid, and so, indeed, the street beggars are for the major part "the robbers of the poor."

To get at the bottom facts M. Paulian says that "he exhausted all the means of information which are at the disposal of a man who is inquisitive and determined to solve the problem he had set for himself." The dockets of the Préfeture of Police of Paris and the tribunals where examined but the data were of little value, and so the author made up his mind to find out the business for himself.

Some time before M. Paulian had chosen for a subject worthy of examination the status of the ragpickers in Paris, and had himself carried a basket, and with that experience one fine day he became a beggar so as to study the habits of beggars. At the outset he served an apprenticeship as a street singer and organ grinder, and was so inscribed professionally on the books of the Préfeture.

Starting then as ambulant musician, he made "friends in the most questionable quarters." Having rounded his education, he made his début as a beggar, and writes: "I was able during months together to trade with impunity on public charity in the streets of Paris." By turns Mr. Paulian was "crawling cripple, street singer, carriage-door opener, mechanic out of work, unemployed professor, deaf and dumb." He ran through the whole gamut of deformities, and practiced every kind of deceit, and always with the most distinguished success, and never failed but once, and then says that was it his own fault. "I was begging under the porch of the Church of St. Germain-des-Près, when the policeman who then arrested me acknowledged directly afterward that my arrest was entirely due to the exaggeration of my disguise."

The wittiest of Frenchmen, who was Alphonse Karr, said mendicity is not a situation—"it is a position"—and to prove that M. Paulian then gives the particulars of begging as a regular profession. Of course beggars have their own argot, and the apprentice begins as a "tireur de pied de biche." Paris doors in flats have often suspended to a bellrope a deer's foot, and that is "le pied de biche." Say the mendicant pretends to be "a poor workman out of a job." He seeks unfrequented streets, enters the houses, and rings at the doors. If the cook comes and hears a piteous appeal for something to eat, as often as not she gives "a penny, or a piece of bread or some scraps of meat." If he works long enough, say three or four hours only, the beggar has had 200 doors opened to him, and he is pretty certain to have got something from one door in four.

The "poor workman" may pocket 15 sous and meat and bread sufficient for the day. He has money enough to spend his evening in a wine shop and indulge in drink. Next day he tries a new quarter, giving the scene of his yesterday's work a wide berth. Suppose it is a quarter of Paris where access to the flats is not possible, on account of the guardian, the concierge. Then the beggar tries the shops. His prey are the butchers and bakers. As he always says that "he is dying of hunger," he receives small pieces of meat and bits of bread. If the mendicant can hire some children, his chances of success are vastly improved. As the supposititious father, he stands in the background, with a big sack, and into this he empties the harvest the children glean. What becomes of the food? The bread is sold to chicken or rabbit breeders, the meat is disposed of to the purveyors of cats. This kind of begging is called the active service.

Sedentary service is when a beggar pre-empts a particular locality, some point on a public thoroughfare, and he or she is always to be found there. "In the first place," as M. Paulian explains it, referring to active service, that demands "youth and intelligence, and to succeed in the trade one must know how to lie shamelessly." The prentice beggar may ring at doors where he gets nothing, but the master hand understands his business. He has his help in the way of a directory, a book of addresses, and to every name is added a short biography. In this precious volume, which costs 6f., may be found all the necessary indications, as:

"Mr. A. Rich proprietor; readily gives 5f.; pays the rent if you are turned out. Mr. B. No money; gives clothes. Mrs. C. Widow; only concerns herself about children. Ask for clothes for the baby and for its mother. Say the baby is ill, and you will get a ticket for a bottle of sterilized milk. Mr. D. Religious. Is interested in legalizing irregular marriages; favors baptism and first communion. Get yourself reclothed from head to foot. Mr. G. Protestant. Dresses children so as to send them to school. Will want your address and will send for particulars. Arrange with a friend to give the address of an honest home. Mr. F. Old radical republican. Tell him you are the victim of the reactionary party and of the clergy."

With such information the begging business is much surer of success. The religious appeal seems to be the most taking lure, especially when the baptism lay is plausibly introduced. Mr. Paulian asked a woman in the business: "And your own children—have they been baptized in the Catholic or Protestant Church?" Her answer was: "My child has been baptized twelve times in the Protestant and fourteen times in the Catholic Church. Every baptism brings me in 20 sous and a clean dress."

One sure dodge is for the beggar to find out when there is a marriage. Then demands for alms are generally granted. When there is sickness in a house, say a dear little one is ill, and a woman comes and says: "My child is just dead of the croup, and pray give me a sheet to bury it in," an anxious mother generally gives the sheet, which the mendicant sells at once.

The sedentary beggars are the essentially clever performers. It is a fairly lucrative calling. There are entire families who exist, and comfortably, too, on tickets, for they have tickets for bread, meat, cooking utensils, chocolate, and all kinds of things. "They are thoroughly cognizant of the resources of Parisian charity, and can tell you much better than the manager of the Publique Assistance how a clever beggar can live and become a capitalist without either working or infringing the Penal Code." Here are the persons who can turn to account the slightest deformity. A rickety or scrofulous child is a trump card. "A missing arm, a wooden leg, a rupture, a varicose vein, these are to the clever beggar a capital that can be made productive."

There is a society in Paris that gives trusses, bandages, or elastic stockings to those who suffer. A beggar presents himself who has, say, varicose veins, and he goes to the hospitals and the societies, and gets an elastic stocking, say, from each of them. He hurries to the second-hand dealer, who will give him 5 francs apiece for his extra elastic stockings. There are other beggars who will buy them as important parts of their get-up.

Mechanical arms and legs are given by an excellent society, and of course this society does much good. A mechanical apparatus costs 60 francs, and is worth to a second-hand dealer 10 to 12 francs, and M. Paulian tells of a one-armed man who in a year obtained six such false arms and sold them all. There are sulphur bath tickets to be had for the asking, and beggars obtain them and sell them.

All kinds of maladies are shammed. Mr. Paulian noted a paralytic. Propped up against his knee was a picture representing a naval combat. "Gentlemen, ladies," the beggar said, "behold the work of a poor paralytic, wounded in defending his country in a great naval engagement." One Summer's night Mr. Paulian met the paralytic enjoying an evening stroll.

"Tell me, my good man, are you not the paralytic of the Porte-Maillot?" asked M. Paulian. "Yes, Sir." "But your paralysis does not prevent your walking." "Not the least in the world." "But, then, you are not paralyzed." "Certainly not." "And yet you ask alms as if paralyzed." "Not at all. I never said I was paralyzed. I say: 'Behold the work of a poor paralytic, wounded in defending his country in a naval engagement.' The paralytic is the artist who made the picture. I only show it."

M. Paulian repeats the story of Maxime du Camps. A man jumped off the Alma bridge into the Seine, then another man jumped in after him and saved him. "Let me die," said the proposed suicide. "I have no work. I have eaten nothing for three days." The rescuer says, taking 25 centimes out of his pocket, "accept this. It is all I have. I shall only have to go without my dinner to-day." Then the assembled crowd shower money on the two. Three hours later the two were arrested by the police for being drunk and disorderly. They have had a magnificent time of it, and a generous public has contributed to their jollification. Then the police discover that the pretended suicide and the heroic rescuer are convicts, and rigged up this melodramatic act for an excitable public.

There was a woman who made it a business to jump into a fountain in Paris as if determined to drown herself. When she was hauled out she always asked if "her prayer had been saved and her rosary." This worked on the sympathies of the spectators, as she said she wanted to die, because she was starving. But she took to ducking herself too often, and was found out to be a fraud.

Once a beggar called on M. Paulian who wanted some clothes, and he was given a good warm jacket. A few days afterward the donor met the man and recognized the jacket, but it was much changed. It was dirty, patched, and misshapen. The braid had been taken off; it had been made shabby. The patch covered no rent. The reason the man gave for the alteration was that the jacket looked too prosperous, and, so as to give the garment and himself a destitute look, he paid a woman two sous to alter it. In the Rue Auber, the author describes a one-legged beggar man whose acquaintance he made, and the cripple told him that by begging he made from 110 to 120f. a day, but that when it rained or was snowing he remained at home, and "read Socrates and Paul de Kock."

Assuming the guise of a beggar, M. Paulian played the mendicant on the steps of the Church of St. Germain des Près, and in fourteen minutes received 13 sous. He would have made very much more money only his presence excited jealousies on the part of other beggars, which brought about his arrest.

The cleverness of a beggar who frequented three different churches is cited. Le Père Antoine died worth 96,000f., and had used his hump as a treasure box. It took le père Antoine some eighteen years to make that much money.

The subject of children who are beggars M. Paulian devotes much attention to. Poor little wretches, they had been sent out to beg by padrones, and were punished if they did not bring back a certain sum. A woman begging of a bitterly cold day, or engaged in selling anything with an infant in her arms, should be subjected to arrest. She is endangering the life of her child—providing it is her own child. Some times in Paris a woman may be seen with not one, but four, infants. "These poor little beings have wan faces, pinched noses, hollow eyes, and the whole of their body is frozen. To-morrow, perhaps, they will be dead; but what matters this detail to the unnatural mother if the display of this misery brings more sous into her wooden bowl." You may hire a child for 30 sous a day, with the promise "to exchange it if an accident should happen to it."

It may happen that a warm-hearted man sees a woman with her child in the street begging and gets her address. He finds her lodgings, and mounts the stairs, when suddenly a child darts into the door and says: "Mother, I am hungry; give me a piece of bread." "Alas! I can't, my poor darling," is the reply. "There is only one piece of bread in the house, and I am keeping that for your father." Who could help being affected? Of course, the man's hand is in his pocket, and the distress of the poor mother is relieved. Then he states the case at once to the local charity, and in a day or so the kind-hearted person receives a reply. The mother is a professional beggar, and the child has been taught that whenever anybody knocks at the woman's door to say: "Mother, I am hungry; give me some bread." And so the comedy is kept up.

It really is a paying business, when by shamming to be a professor without pupils, as M. Paulian did, he could make 50 cents an hour, or as a paralytic 20 cents, or as a cab opener in a short time take in 30 cents. The clever beggar lives finely. The author describes a certain restaurant in Paris, where the cooking was excellent, but where he went rarely, as the cost was too great. Here he saw a so-called blind man, who was a professional. The man ate a sueculent breakfast, which cost 4f., while reading The Figaro. There was a family, consisting of four persons. The father shammed paralysis, the mother "a woman out of work," the daughter hired a baby, and there was a fourth person who was blind. M. Paulian accepted an invitation

*THE BEGGARS OF PARIS. (Paris Qui Mendie.) Translated from the French of M. Louis Paulian by Lady Hershell. New York: Edward Arnold.

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to dine with this excellent and prosperous family, enjoyed an admirable repast, and there was an uncommonly sound bottle of wine uncorked in his honor.

The remedy! You never can abolish pauperism, but there is no reason why the public should create it. If the man or the woman, health permitting, asks for a living, society's reply should be: "Work for that living." "Give up almsgiving in the street" is the first thing to say to them. "Substitute tickets for money," but arrange it in such a way that you can control your tickets, and to do this many precautions must be used, otherwise you encourage laziness—for, after all, half the want, nay, three-quarters of it, arises from laziness. Work when offered, as we all know, is often refused.

Abuses on the charity of the public are without end, and the difficulty of detecting the unworthy is a most troublesome task. M. Paulian goes as far as advising the use of the Bertillon system for swindling beggars, for relief oftener than not does not go to the most deserving, but to the most crafty.

Lady Hershell's translation is exceedingly well done, and the book deserves a wide circulation. None are more charitable than our own citizens, but they should bear in mind what an English Bishop said: "I do not think I can reproach myself with having ever given a farthing to a beggar in the street, but with the money I have thus saved I started useful works, which I urge you to continue by the same means."

For King George II.

NEW YORK MEN WHO TOOK THE ABJURATION OATH IN THE YOUNG PRETENDER'S TIME.

The "Lenox foundation" of the New York Public Library has just added to its collection of valuable manuscripts treating of the Colonial epoch of the history of the States, two interesting relics of the "Province of New York" under the royal Governors, Sir Danvers Osborn and James De Lancey.

They are the original rolls of the "Abjuration Oath," recognizing only King George II., many signers of which have left their impress on American history and in most instances are honored family names in New York City to-day, and another oath roll against the doctrine of transubstantiation. The dates during which signatures were secured to these two documents embrace the years 1753 to 1757. These signatures with accompanying oaths were required to be subscribed by all persons having any office, civil or military, under King George. The manuscripts show that some of the names have been subjected to attempted erasure, probably in later years.

Most of the signatures were secured by the Acting Governor General, James De Lancey, for while The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy of Oct. 15, 1753, mentions that "to the great and inexpressible Grief of all of the Inhabitants, his Excellency (Sir Danvers) after frequent complaints of Indisposition, died suddenly" Oct. 13, and was buried in a vault in the chancel of Trinity Church, subsequent accounts prove him to have been a suicide in his rooms at Fort George—then about where Bowling Green now is. This reduced Sir Danvers's tenure of office as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province to the brief season of five days, for he landed from the good ship Arundel at Whitehall Slip on the Friday previous to his death.

The abjuration oath in its first form appeared in England in 1700, entitled "An act for the further security of His Majesty's Person and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and all other Pretenders and their open or secret abettors."

Here is what the provincial officials subscribed to:

I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Second. So help me God.

I: A. B. do swear that I do from my Heart, abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, the Damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated, or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So help me God.

I: A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my Conscience, before God and the World, that our Soveraign Lord King George the Second, is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and all other his Majesty's Dominions thereunto belonging; And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conscience, that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the life of the late King James; and since his decease pretending to be, and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England, by the Name of James the third; or of Scotland, by the Name of James the Eighth; or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain; hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure, any Allegiance or Obedience to him. And I do swear that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majesty King George the Second, and him will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown, or Dignity. And I will do my utmost Endeavor to disclose and make known to his Majesty, and his Successors, all Treasons and traiterous Conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my Power, to support, maintain, and defend the Succession of the Crown against him the said James, and all other Persons whatsoever, Which Succession, by an Act intituled "An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights, and Liberties of the Subject:" is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electoress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants. And all these Things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express Words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense, and understanding of the same Words; without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation whatsoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation, and Promise; heartily, willingly and truely, upon the true Faith of a Christian. So help me God.

The Transubstantiation Declaration dates back to 1677, where it figures as "an act disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament." The manuscript recites:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe, that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine * * * and declare that I do make this declaration * * * without any dispensation already granted me for the purpose by the Pope * * * or without any hope of such * * * or without thinking that I can be acquitted before God or Man * * * whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the Beginning."

Then follow 105 signatures. Conspicuous among the signers are:

James Alexander, the eldest member of the Council and Secretary of the Province, died in 1756, who was at one time an adherent of the Pretender.

Archibald Kennedy, Receiver General of the Province and Collector of the Port, died 1763.

James De Lancey, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor, died 1760.

Oliver De Lancey, brother of the Chief Justice, afterward a member of the Governor's Council and Brigadier General, died 1785.

Joseph Murray, the principal lawyer of the province, member of the Albany Congress.

Edward Holland, Mayor of the city from 1747 to 1736, when he died.

John Chambers, member of the Albany Congress and Chief Justice of New York, died 1765.

William Smith, Attorney General and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, died 1769.

Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor General, President of the Governor's Council, and Lieutenant Governor, died 1776.

William Johnson, (Sir,) member of the Albany Congress, Major General, and sole Superintendent of Indian Affairs, died 1774.

Peter Middleton, M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians of the province, died 1781.

The Decadence of Poetry.

A LECTURE ON THE SUBJECT BY THE PROFESSOR OF POETRY AT OXFORD.

Mr. W. J. Courthope, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, delivered a lecture on "Life in Poetry" in the Taylorian Institute, London, a few weeks ago. He proposed to trace the course of life in poetry in the art itself, because the life of each of the fine arts seemed to resemble life in individuals and in States, in having periods of infancy, maturity, and decline. As examples of this truth he cited the history of the Greek epic, the Attic drama, the Latin epic, the English poetical drama, and English ethical poetry in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Reminding his hearers of what he had previously urged, that life in poetry arose from a fusion of the universal and individual elements of imagination, he said that the progress of all art might be expressed in the formula, that in its infancy the universal predominated over the individual, as in the poetry of Chaucer and the painting of Giotto; in its maturity a perfect equilibrium was established between the two elements, as in the poetry of Sophocles and Shakespeare, and in the painting of Raphael; in its decline the individual element overbalanced the universal, as in the poetry of Seneca and the painting of Michael Angelo Caravaggio.

Turning to the Greek epic, he pointed out how universal was the interest of the "Iliad," which contained in itself the arts of story telling, painting, and philosophical rhetoric, but how all these were justly subordinated to the principle of action. Contrasting Homer with Apollonius Rhodius, he showed that the latter sacrificed every other element in poetry to that of painting, and he illustrated Apollonius's power as a poetical painter by giving a translation in verse of the passage in the "Argonautica," which describes Medea "hypnotizing" the serpent that guarded the golden fleece, but he showed how inferior Apollonius was to Homer, even on his own ground, by a comparison of their respective modes of treating the simile. He traced the gradual dwindling of the universal element of Greek poetry in Theocritus and the Greek anthology, and then, passing on to the poetry of other civilizations, proved by a rapid sketch how closely the decline of the universal in Latin poetry and in the English poetical drama corresponded with the features he had indicated in Greek literature.

He next dealt with the exaggeration of the individual element of life in periods of poetical decadence, showing how poets attempt to compensate for the exhaustion of nature by excess of art. He referred to Euripides's passion for novelty and paradox, and his choice of "illicit" subjects, for which he was blamed by Aristophanes in the "Frogs." The most striking examples of exaggeration, however, were, he said, to be found in the plays of Seneca, whose main motive in tragedy was to make experiments that had not been attempted by the Greek dramatists. Various instances were cited of this practice, and a contrast was drawn between the close of Sophocles's "Trachiniae," and the dying speech of Hercules in Seneca's "Hercules Oetaeus," of which a translation was given. He also illustrated his point from the mediæval school of poetry by contrasting the natural treatment of an allegorical subject by Dante with its artificial treatment by Cowley.

From this he went on to the third division of his subject, showing how, when universal ideas begin to dwindle, the people abdicate their right of judging the productions of their poets, and how the direction of taste is left to the innovating artists and the organized critical coterie. As examples of the influence of the coterie, he cited the public recitations at Rome under Domitian, the Italian Academies, the French "Précieuses," and the Della Crusca Society in England at the close of the last century. Coming to a practical conclusion, he said that he had purposely abstained from drawing any illustrations from modern poetry, because the question whether or not we were living in a state of poetical decadence was still sub judice.

He commented on the very opposite estimates which had been formed of modern art, and referred, in a vein of banter, to Max Nordau's pathological principles of judging questions of taste, which principles, he contended, were unscientific, though he eulogized the great powers of literary criticism exhibited in Nordau's book on "Degeneration." Works of art must be judged by principles of art, and he held it to be quite possible to apply the method of induction and experience to the painting and poetry of our own day, though the judgment we formed could be confirmed or reversed only by the judgment of posterity. Applying this inductive test to modern French poetry, as a crucial instance, he showed how completely the principles and practice of critics and poets like MM. Mallarmé, Paul Verlaine, Rollinat, and Charles Morice had inverted the principles and practice of classical poetry as exemplified by Horace and other great poets, and how closely they resembled the principles and practice of poets in decadent periods. He concluded: "I have confined my observations to the modern French school of poetry, because I find there the philosophy of a widespread movement put forward in the most frank and lucid form. But, in fact, the features which this school presents are repeated with variations in the contemporary literature of every country in Europe. For the moment at least life in poetry is no longer looked for in that perfect balance between the universal and individual element which is the essence of all classical art. The aim of the poet is not now to create the Natural in the sphere of the Ideal, the image of

'Nature to advantage dressed,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed.'"

The essence of life in poetry and in all the arts, according to the new philosophy, is novelty. And whence are the sources of this new life to be derived? The answer is that each of the arts is to borrow some principle from the others—the painter aims at effects which have hitherto been attempted only by poetry; the poet devotes his efforts to imitating in words ideas which are more naturally expressed by means of forms and colors; the musician tries to combine with his own art the beauties peculiar to poetry and painting. I do not deny that when these experiments are made by men of genius the artistic result is often striking, and, for the moment, even pleasurable. But when it is claimed by the pioneers of the new movement—by the brotherhoods, the societies, the coteries which seek by organized efforts to impose their doctrines on the taste of a bewildered world—that this confusion of the boundaries of art is the beginning of a fresh and vigorous outburst of artistic life, experience says No! The things that are being attempted are as old as civilized society. The poet musician, who endeavors to create a new kind of pleasure by combining on the stage the principles of poetry, painting, and music, is only doing what was done more than 2,000 years ago by Agathon and the late Attic dramatists. The poet who exalts the element of painting inherent in his art above the principle of action is following the example of Apollonius Rhodius. The poet who tries to attract attention to himself by an ideal representation of extravagant and unnatural passion is modeling himself upon Seneca. And Agathon and Apollonius Rhodius and Seneca are all poets of decadent ages.

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The Boston Museum.

FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

In the twenty-first annual report of the Trustees of the Boston Museum, the total number of visitors during 1896 was 194,975, the average attendance on Sundays being the largest, 1,543. The proceeds from admission was $4,445.25, and sales of catalogues $1,000.45, or a total of receipts of $5,447.70. The income from all sources being $41,420.58 and expenses $43,351.33, leaving a deficit.

The total amount of subscriptions and donations having been $16,870, was rather more than in former years, but Mr. William Endicott, Jr., the President, writes: "It is well that the friends of the Museum should be reminded of the extreme importance of continuing and of increasing these annual subscriptions. Any considerable falling off would jeopardise the existence of the Museum, and it is much to be desired that a sufficient increase should be had to avoid the usual annual deficit.

In accounting for a smaller attendance, the President says: "This may be accounted for in part by the fact that owing to the absence of the Director in Europe during a part of the Summer, there have been fewer special exhibitions than usual, and possibly by the prevalence of bicycle riding, attracting to that out-door recreation many persons who would otherwise have spent some leisure hours at the Museum. Whatever the cause, the fact is much to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the present year may show renewed appreciation."

For the addition to the Museum Building the sum of $7,000 has been received, and under the will of the late Dexter T. Mills, the Museum is made the beneficiary of a very large bequest, at present subject to four life estates. There has been received from the estates of Catherine P. Perkins a balance of $6,568, making a total of $102,000; Messrs. Kimball, $5,000; Benjamin P. Cheney, $5,000; Ann White Vose, $53,000; George B. Hyde, $33,000.

The death of Gen. Francis A. Walker, one of the representatives of the Trustees of the Museum, the President comments on, and the Trustees share "the general feeling of sorrow that a life of great usefulness should be thus prematurely ended."

The Curator of the classical antiquities, Mr. Edward Robinson, gives a careful account of the newest acquisitions, as does Mr. Samuel Eliot, for the Committee on the Library. The grand total of objects in the keeping of the Museum is 41,896, not counting the whole of the prints.

One excellent plan of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston is to sell the casts of certain sculptures in their collection, and some sixteen of these can be had, ranging from $25 to 75 cents. Arrangements are also to be made to have photographs, which can be purchased.

The whole report is clear and business-like, and we should say that the prospects for the future of the Museum of Art are excellent.

An Artist a Cliff Dweller.

FERNAND LUNGREN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

Only the immediate friends of Fernand Lungren, the artist, who has a studio at 3 North Washington Square, are aware that he belongs by membership to the Hopi Indians, a tribe of cliff dwellers in Arizona. For years he has been going to the Southwest in Summer, having become infatuated with the vastness and the color scheme of that region so little known to the rest of the world. His pictures of gloomy cañons and desolate wastes of sand and parched sage brush have been seen at the exhibitions. He tells how he was eyed askance on his first trip to the home of the Hopis; for an Indian has no conception of art as a profession, though he himself is an expert weaver and decorator, and understands chromatic harmony.

With the aid of such language as he picked up and the mongrel Spanish in vogue there he soon established himself in the midst of the tribe on a friendly footing. He was subsequently made a member of the fold under the name of Honani, which means Badger. Later he was made a medicine man, and added to his tribal patronymic "mungwee," or chief. He has his ceremonial robes with him here. These clerical-looking garments are of rough white cotton stuff, woven by the women of the tribe. The decorating is conventionalized sign writing in blue, black, and red, resisting the powers of the "Rain Spirit."

At first the Indians were puzzled about Mr. Lungren's Van Dyke beard, but later became reconciled to it. An extensive collection of ceramics, weapons, and implements of toil brought from his adopted home lend a quaint effect to Mr. Lungren's studio. There are arrows enough affixed to the walls to equip a small-sized war expedition.

Mr. Lungren says he found the Indians not only of his tribe, but those of neighboring ones, absolutely truthful and honest, except where they fell under the influence of the civilization of the pale face.

It was while he was making sketches of street scenes about New York and studies about the harbor that his determination became fixed to go into new fields for material. His subsequent experience more than justified his expectations, and fully rewarded him for the hardships encountered. He found unique interest in studying and painting customs and people as primitive as if they were back in the stone age. For backgrounds he had vast stretches of plains almost cruel in their sense of desolation and silence. He has studied the landscapes there until his pictures have these color feelings. As the Indians watched him ply his brush they agreed that he was a medicine man beyond all question, and solemnly so ordained him. His picture, "The Snake Dance," is a good sample of his work off there among the cliff dwellers. The Navajo tribe presented him with a hammered filigree wristband of silver. This he has worn for years, but it occasions comment among those not familiar with its history.

The two other artists who have spent years among the Indians are George De Forest Brush and Frederic Remington. But

they painted and had to do with widely different tribes. Brush went up in the Northwest and Remington got to know the Apaches—to his cost, as they cleaned out his ranch, and this decided him on taking up art seriously. His first commission was to illustrate Theodore Roosevelt's book on the West.

Mr. Lungren only arrived in the city last November, and will go back to the land of the cliff dwellers in the early Summer.

Stephen Crane.

THE ENGLISH AS SO-CALLED DISCOVERERS OF HIS TALENT.

"There is a great deal of slipshod and haphazard book reviewing on both sides of the Atlantic," said Mr. G. Haven Putnam to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He was speaking of the controversy which from time to time breaks out in regard to the first recognition of Stephen Crane. Some of the London reviewers still labor under the hallucination that they "discovered" Mr. Crane.

"There is no adequate, thorough system of reviewing," said Mr. Putnam, "on the press of either continent. To prove that assertion I have only to cite the fact that I have seen an elaborate review of a book eighteen months after the whole edition was exhausted, and when a review was of no use either to the reading public or the publishers. An announcement of the appearance of a book a year and a half after the public have become familiar with it is an absurdity.

"In the case of Mr. Crane, if every leading journal had a system of reviewing books carefully and thoroughly on their merits, without prejudice as to nationality or subject, this controversy could not have arisen, and 'Trilby' would not have been neglected in England until after the Americans had taken it up and given Du Maurier the recognition which his genius deserved.

"It is not stupidity on the part of book critics—it is neglect, lack of system, with streaks of prejudice and dyspepsia.

"What is wanted is a careful, honest review of a book, or none at all. To be of value to reading people a review should be timely. It should be made as promptly on the appearance of a work as possible, but not so promptly that the critic does not really know whether the work is to be praised or condemned. Better to have fewer book reviews and have them reliable, authoritative. It ought to be the ambition of the literary men on the papers to have their criticisms recognized, to have them serve as a guide to intelligent readers."

D. Appleton & Co., who brought out "The Red Badge of Courage," have watched with amusement, if not amazement, the claims of the English "discoverers" of Mr. Crane. The true and exact history of the publication of "The Red Badge of Courage" is that it was read and accepted by D. Appleton & Co. in December, 1894, almost a year before the book was printed. It was the intention then to publish the volume immediately, but Mr. Crane was absent from the city and could not be reached conveniently when the proofs were ready, and the work was, as a consequence, delayed. The electrotype plates were all made in the Spring of 1895, but as it was deemed inadvisable to put the book on the market at that time of year, the publication was deferred until Autumn. The book was brought out on the 1st of October in this country. Although the work was copyrighted abroad at the same time, it did not appear and was not reviewed in Europe until nearly two months afterward. The first edition was entirely exhausted in the United States and a second one was on the market before the book was published in London. The American journals began reviewing it and praising it in October, fully sixty days before there was anything seen of it in England. On Oct. 19, 1895, THE NEW YORK TIMES devoted a column and a half to a review of the work, pronouncing it "a remarkable book." The book was commanding attention from one end of the United States to the other when the Englishmen first heard of it.

By the end of November the American reviewers from Maine to California had greeted the new book and the new author, bestowing high encomiums on them. Then the book made its appearance in England and began slowly to make its way there. There were some favorable notices at the first, but generally given in a grudging spirit. The London Academy is surely accepted as an authority on literary matters in that part of the world, and here is what that publication said on the 15th of February, 1896. Mark the date, for it goes far to settle in a single paragraph the absurd claim that the English reviewers first took up the young American author. Feb. 15 would be three months after the principal review of the book appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and three and a half months after the volume was generally on the market. Here is the language of The Academy:

"Another American book is 'The Red Badge of Courage,' being an episode of the civil war. The author, in quaint, bantering style, describes some military operations and presents us with a running analysis of a young soldier's varying emotions during the course of the campaign. It must be confessed that the narrative soon becomes tiresome. A serio-comic effect seems to be intended throughout, and Mr. Crane is no doubt highly gifted with that grotesqueness of fancy which is peculiarly a transatlantic production; but the humor is scarcely of a sort to be appreciated by readers on this side, and not a few of them will lay the book down before getting half way through."

Nor is this the worst of it. The book actually secured quite a run in the English market in December, particularly around the holidays, without much stimulus from the reviewers. The reading people found that it suited their taste and did not wait to be told by the critics whether to read the book or not. In view of this fact and such friendly notices as were given, more or less perfunctorily, what backwardness the London Academy shows in the recognition of American genius when it publishes such an unjustified slap at Mr. Crane as late as Feb. 15, 1896! The same publication has since eulogized "The Red Badge of Courage," and no doubt to-day is among those journals on the other side of the ocean which flatter themselves that they "discovered" Mr. Crane.

Books and Authors.

Dodd, Mead & Co. report that the advance orders for Beatrice Harraden's "Hilda Strafford" in America have kept pace with the demand reported from England. The English publishers are printing their eighth edition.

The advance orders for "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery," Paul Leicester Ford's novel of adventure, to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. during the first week in April, have been heavy.

In answering several queries as to "The Sale Prices of 1896," it is the annual report of sales by auction of objects of artistic and antiquarian interest in England, is compiled by J. H. Slater, and is published by Henry Grant of 47 Essex Street, Strand, London.

The North American Review for this month contains Lord Dufferin's "How India Fights Famine," Dr. Henry Smith Williams's "What Shall Be Done with Department Children," Andrew Lang's "The New and the Old," Admiral Markham's "Antarctic Exploration," Surgeon General Walter Wyman's "The Black Plague," "Democracy and Socialism" by the Hon Perry Belmont, "The Needs of Copyright Reform" by W. Morris Coles, with many other papers of immediate interest.

In a pretty booklet, with the title, "How to Make Sabbath Afternoons Profitable and Pleasant," Mrs. Fanny A. Welcher of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., has embodied many admirable ideas. This apothegm seems to be the leading idea: "A child can no more be educated to a life of religion and faith without the exercise of personal activity than heroic deeds can be accomplished by words alone." The lady explains the many methods she employs of Sunday afternoons with children, all tending toward their spiritual and mental improvement, and so early in life the little ones come to reverence the day of rest. The purpose of this little volume is excellent, and the style of it remarkably good. Parents may have the best intentions and yet not know how to impart religion to their little ones. Mrs. Welcher's book shows, in a happy way, the method of instruction.

The "Pocket Manual of Ready Reference," which has been compiled and arranged by P. J. Haltigan, and which the Excelsior Publishing House brings out, will be found of much use and value to those who have to do with printing, whether it be those who write, those who correct for the press, or others for whom the perplexities and the mysteries of the art of printing need to be unfolded and explained.

Capt. Hinde's book on the "Fall of the Congo Arabs" will be published by Thomas Whittaker. The author was attached to the expedition sent out by the Belgian Government a few years since under the command of Baron Dahnis. His work is the only account thus far published of a conflict that ended in the overthrow of the Mohammedan power in the Congo basin. The book is now in a third edition in London.

"Who Instigated the Gunpowder Plot?" Was or was not Guy Fawkes an amiable gentleman? Mr. S. R. Gardiner is preparing a reply to Father Gerard's monograph, and the title of his answer is "What the Gunpowder Plot Was."

There was a time when travel in the Holy Land was accompanied with danger. In the April Macmillan there will be a narrative by the late Edward Lear describing a journey made by him from Hebron to Petra.

Sir Walter Besant is doing his best in the way of an appeal to further the idea of making the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and death a universal Anglo-Saxon observance, and in that notable observance Americans are to find a place. There are other ways than those of arbitration which might unite an English-speaking people. Sir Walter's appeal is to be found in the April Cornhill.

It seems that Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been stirred with the idea of aiding Greece by assembling the opinions of literary people in regard to the rights of Greece, in the present Cretan troubles. The Academy writes: "Mr. Jerome's not very convincing list of authors (which was a little too much like the petition of the three tailors of Tooley Street) at any rate proved that most literary men whose sympathies are with Prince George more nearly resemble Douglas Jerrold than Lord Byron in the present situation. Jerrold used to tell that he and Laman Blanchard once met in the street and fired each other with the idea of hastening to Greece to assist that luckless nation. 'But,' added Jerrold, 'a smart shower coming on in the midst of our plans washed all the Greece out of us.' And just now it is very showery."

What has particularly hurt Miss Corelli is some mean man reviewer who said of the lady's writings that they touched "the great heart of the vulgar." Well, to do that is to have a talent, anyhow.

There are many collectors of Cruikshank in the United States, and Mr. John Kendrick Bangs is among the enthusiastic ones. A bibliographical catalogue, with the title "The Three Cruikshanks," containing the names of the 500 works due to Isaac, George, and Robert Cruikshank, has been compiled by Mr. Frederick Marchmont. Of George it is said that when he was eighty-four he painted a picture in oil, which he called "A Mother's Love for Her Child," but it must be remembered that the same George somewhat later than this danced a hornpipe.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of Methodism in the United States. By James M. Buckley. 8vo. New York: The Christian Literature Company. Vol. II.

Domesday Book and Beyond. Three Essays in the Early History of England. By Frederic William Maitland. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.50.

The College Year-Book and Athletic Record. For the academic year 1896-7. Compiled and edited by Edwin Emerson, Jr. 12mo. New York: Stone & Kimball.

The Early History of Wall Street; 1653-1789. By Oswald Garrison Villard. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 5 cents.

Robert the Bruce. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Smaller History of Greece. By William Smith, LL. D. Revised, enlarged, and in part rewritten by Carleton L. Brownson, instructor in Greek in Yale University. $1.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Vol. III. New York: The Werner Company.

The Middle Period: 1817-1858. By John W. Burgess. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

The Mycenaean Age. By Dr. Chrestos Tsountas and J. Irving Manatt. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Le Morte d'Arthur. By Sir Thomas Mallory. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Part I. 50 cents.

America and the Americans. From a French Point of View. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Literary Landmarks of Rome. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

FICTION.

The Green Book, or Freedom Under the Snow. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by Mrs. Waugh. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Descendant. Anonymous. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Soldiers Three and Military Tales. By Rudyard Kipling. 8vo. Charles Scribner's Sons. Part II.

A Pinchbeck Goddess. By Mrs. J. M. Fleming. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Kitty the Rag. By "Rita." 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Ivanhoe. By Sir Walter Scott. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Coming of the King. By Walter Malone. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland. By Olive Schreiner. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Wreck of the Corsaire. By W. Clark Russell. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. $1.

The Voyage of the Rattlestrap. By Hayden Carruth. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Proper Gift of the Christian Ministry and the Sacramental Mode of Its Transmission. By the Rev. Thomas Richey, D. D. 12mo. New York: Crothers & Korth.

The Commercial Year Book, 1897. 8vo. New York: Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. Vol. II. $1.50.

A Society Woman on Two Continents. By Sally Britton. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.50.

Echoes of Halcyon Days. By Maximus A. Lesser. 12mo. Hartford: Truman Joseph Spencer.

Hiram Golf's Religion; or, The "Shoemaker by the Grace of God." By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Paper. 25 cents.

High School Class Book of Drawing. By Christine Gordan Sullivan. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. Boards. 50c.

Normal Class Book of Drawing. By Christine Gordon Sullivan. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. Boards. 50c.

The God-Idea of the Ancients, or Sex in Religion. By Eliza Burt Gamble. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Letters from Constantinople. By Mrs. Max Müller. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Aurora Borealis. By Alfred Angot. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Frobel's Educational Laws for All Teachers. By James L. Hughes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

School Management and School Methods. By Joseph Baldwin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Love and Ethnology in the Southwest.*

The Countess di Brazza has a winning way in clothing a scientist in fairly bright colors, as the hero of an American idyl. The archaeological romance has been attempted before, and it has failed because it was too archaeological. In the pretty story of "Amphorita," we have mixed in fair proportions the ways and habits of the Indians in Northern Mexico, their folk-lore, and a sympathetic episode of love unrequited.

Interest in the scientist might perhaps be dulled if it were thought that he did not love Amphorita, the Indian girl, but he is an honorable and circumspect man, for if he married the dusky maid he would be afraid of her and his own future. Intent, as might be some Smithsonian professor, the scientist visits the Pinans of Southern Arizona, who are good Indians and agriculturists, and whose religious ideas are very much mixed, say, in the proportion of one-twentieth Catholic and the other parts heathenism.

Intent on collecting, say, the Heloderma horridum, or the Tarantaula mygale, craving for specimens and the entomological harvest abounding in the Pinan region, the scientist sets the little Indians to glean for him. Among others, he finds a girl who is deft and handy. She secures for him the rarest things, and he is impressed with her beauty, modesty, and, above all, with her silence, which is a trait all scientists must admire. Amphorita, on her part, reverences the white man, who is nothing else to her than a great shaman or medicine man. The girl carries water for him, prepares with her own hands the tomales and tortillas for him, and he is struck with her attentions. He praises her, and, in an unguarded moment, he kisses her.

Though kissing is unknown to uncontaminated Indians, the Pinans have acquired its significance from the whites. To Amphorita the kiss means her betrothal. In another moment of inadvertency the scientist half promises to take the girl to his country and she believes in him implicitly. But collectors have other and sterner duties than making love. The scientist leaves the abode of the Pinians and makes a precipitate retreat, but Amphorita follows him, and he brings her back to her village. A second time he goes away, and it is so far distant that she cannot join him. He has left with the girl's father a horse, and around Amphorita's neck has hung a cross of gold.

Thus, left alone, Amphorita pines away and dies. The scientist sees a vision of her, and believes himself forgiven; then, the born naturalist that he is, he goes on hunting for Luphonus giganteus and Polycaon plicatus.

The story is a clever and touching one, and artistically wrought out.

*AMPHORITA. An American Idyll. By the Countess di Brazza. (Cora Slocumb.) New York: The Peace Bureau.

NOW READY

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FLAMES

A NOVEL

—BY—

ROBERT HICHENS.

12mo. 523 pages. $1.50.

"None of us know really much about souls, and, after all, it is best not to bother ourselves too much about them." This passing remark of a personage in Mr. Robert Hichens' new romance, "Flames," might, but must not, be read as a condemnation of the book in which it appears. For Mr. Hichens asks us to bother ourselves very much about souls; indeed, it is to souls that the very title of his book has reference, borrowed as it is from Rossetti's—

And the souls mounting up to God
Went by her like thin flames.

"'Flames,'" says the London Chronicle in a long editorial on the story, "is a cunning blend of the romantic and the real, the work of a man who can observe, who can think, who can imagine, and who can write. * * * One chapter in the book, entitled 'The Dance of the Hours,' and depicting the outer scene as well as the inner significance of an evening at a well-known 'Theatre of Varieties' in Leicester Square, strikes us as a little masterpiece of close analysis and vigorous description. And the little thumb-nail sketches of the London streets, which abound in 'Flames,' have the grim force of a Callot. There is one which may be taken as a counterpart to Maupassant's description of Paris and the Bois on a sultry Summer night—of course a locus classicus in this kind."

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Clever Architectural Drawings.

Mr. J. H. Freedlander, a recent graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris, has placed on exhibition at the Avery gallery, on Fifth Avenue, a number of architectural drawings executed during recent years in Paris.

Mr. Freedlander has a good sense of color, a graceful touch, and a decorative feeling, all of which are clearly evidenced in his work. In fact, it may be said that to American forcefulness and ambition he has added a certain indefinable French taste and discernment. These qualities are somewhat unusual in a display of architectural drawings, and make it possible to judge them more from the high-art standpoint. The most important drawings shown are those embodying a design for a stock farm and ranch. The subject was a novel one to Mr. Freedlander's instructors and fellow-students. The general plan is most comprehensive and well carried out. The four elevations for the entrance to the enormous building are remarkably effective, while the details of the division of the ranch building into the various departments for horses, cattle, &c.,

have been most carefully studied. There are some elevations in a design for the Case Library at Auburn, N. Y., which have a paradoxically charming effect of solidity and grace. A drawing in color for a casino at Pleasure Bay, N. J., is extremely delicate and very decorative. Very good, also, is the Hispano-Moresque design for a Home for Aged Incurables, and to which Mr. Freedlander has given a landscape background, which shows him possessed of a good idea of composition and color. There is a design for a suspension bridge drawn for the Concours Godeboeuf, which has fine perspective, and in which the metal work is well and gracefully treated. A design for an artist's residence, one for the entrance gates of a hotel, in which Mr. Freedlander again evidences his capability for metal designing, and a very delicately colored and gracefully drawn design for a Louis XVI. ceiling, complete the most interesting of the series of drawings which Mr. Freedlander displays.

Refinement of conception, grace and ease of drawing, and, as said above, a sense of color, appear to be the chief characteristics of Mr. Freedlander's work. It is rather an unusual departure for an architect to make a special exhibition of this kind, and Mr. Freedlander's enterprise should bring him the return at least of a good attendance of the students and lovers not only of architecture, but of decoration, drawing, and color work.

The Spring Academy.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE EXHIBITION THIS YEAR.

Perhaps the most gratifying and hopeful feature of the seventy-second annual Spring display of the old Academy of Design is the unmistakable evidence in the character of many of the canvases that have been accepted and hung, and in the awarding of at least two of the prizes, that the new and more progressive element in the old institution has at last succeeded in obtaining recognition and in influencing the character of the display. The voting of the Clarke prize even five years ago to such a picture as Robert Reid's decorative panel "Moonrise," a study of a nude female figure, which while well drawn, delicate in color, and thoroughly artistic, is still an advanced expression of the impressionistic cult, at the Spring Academy, would have stirred the old organization to its depths, and, in fact, under conditions then existing would have been simply out of the question. It is probably, therefore, the desire to be lenient toward the vanquished that induced the young element, flushed with victory, while violating with this prize and the admission of other pictures not in keeping with Academy traditions and ideas hallowed by age, to defer to that oldest and most outworn of rules—the placing on the line of at least one work from any Academician contributing. For this reason, and perhaps also from a creditable deference to age and long service, one place of honor in the South Gallery, the centre of the east wall, has been filled with Daniel Huntington's life-sized portrait group of the first promoters of the Atlantic cable, loaned by the Chamber of Commerce, and which while historically interesting, with its stiff figures, high finish, and not overharmonious color strikes a jarring note in the exhibition.

There is a refreshing absence, however, on the whole of old Academicians and associates on the line. There is only one Cropsy, a conventional and characteristic "Sunset"; one Ferguson, an Adirondack landscape; one Flagg, a landscape; two Bontaggs, and, whisper it softly, only three examples of the amiable and prolific T. Addison Richards. This remarkably brief list of the works of men whose canvases have for so many years given a certain character to the Academy display, will at once evidence to the art student or lover familiar with art conditions in New York the changed conditions which, after long protests, the lapse of time has itself brought about. It would be unfair, however, in this general review of what is still to the American art public the most important art event of the year, in alluding to the changed character and improvement in the exhibition, due to the almost entire disappearance of certain works, to withhold credit from others even of the older Academicians and Associates, who have progressed with the times and whose work, although perhaps not in touch with that of the newer schools, is still strong, and agreeable to see on the walls. The silvery, sunny landscapes of Bristol, who has three examples in the present display; the strong Swiss mountain scene by Brevoort, "Afternoon Light on the Jungfrau," charming in color and with fine light effect; a good, if somewhat too smoothly painted, marine by Bricher; three characteristic figure compositions by J. G. Brown, one "Deciding the Question," one of the most important and excellent studies of character his able brush has yet produced; one by Edward Gay, his accustomed subject—a wide expanse of marsh swept by an Autumn wind under a dappled Autumn sky; a strong and good portrait of J. C. Nicoll, by S. J. Guy; three landscapes by James M. Hart, as good as ever; two marines by J. C. Nicoll, breezy and truthful; one landscape, with figure, by Walter Satterlee; two large and important landscapes by George Smillie; three more than usually good examples of Van Elten, and three of Whittredge's characteristic New England landscapes, prove that some of the older painters can still be studied with pleasure and profit.

While the exhibition, for the reasons above given, is the best, in that it has more serious and good work, a smaller number of really poor pictures, and a grateful catholic scope and character, than the Academy has ever held, now that these results have been accomplished it will not do for next year's Jury of Selection to imagine that it has no work to do. There is still much weeding to be done and care to be exercised, lest the new departure should afford entrance to works too advanced to balance the works of the older school which have solid merit.

Of really great pictures the present display has few. Swain Gifford's large landscape in the south gallery, "September in New England," with its superb distance, admirable composition, outdoor feeling, and sweep of air and sky, places him in the front rank of American landscapists, and should add him to the group of living and dead landscape painters of this country, whose other members are unquestionably George Inness, A. H. Wyant, Homer Martin, and R. C. Minor. Thomas Moran's landscape in the west gallery, "Montauk, L. I.," with its fine distance, rich color quality, strong composition, and virile treatment, is a close second to the Gifford. Perhaps not in the same rank with the two remarkably fine canvases, but superior in every way to the usual run of landscapes, are A. T. Van Laer's "After the Rain," deliciously clear in atmosphere study; R. M. Shurtleff's "October Morning," with its fine air and sunlight; J. Appleton Brown's "In May," a most effective delicate color scheme; C. Harry Eaton's strong "New Jersey Landscape," Leonard Ochtman's very simple "Winter Afternoon," with charming tonal quality; Robert C. Minor's "Sundown," a rarely beautiful piece of color; J. F. Murphy's "In the Shadow of the Afternoon," with its abounding sentiment and delicate color; Gustave Wiegand's "September Afternoon, Staten Island," most delicate and delicious in color and clear in air; Bolton Jones's "Near Sheffield, Mass.," which, while too metallic in atmosphere, is truthful and charming in color, and E. L. Field's "Springtime, Old Nutley," sunny and bright and joyous in atmosphere. In a class by themselves are W. L. Picknell's "Route de Nice," a superb landscape on the Riviera, admirable in perspective and distance and keen in sunlight; Charles H. Miller's "Cloudy Day, Queens," deep and rich in color and full of sentiment; Robert C. Minor's "Edge of the Moorland," a remarkably strong and fine work, notable for its tone and fine color and composition, but somewhat marred by a stiffly drawn figure in the foreground; the luminous "Silver Moon," by R. A. Blakelock, and Twachtman's delicate "White Bridge," the best tonal landscape in the display.

Of subject or genre pictures this year's exhibition is remarkably full and this feature of the display is also encouraging. Time was when subject pictures in Academy displays were few and far between, and were confined almost exclusively to J. G. Brown, T. W. Wood, Louis Lang, Loop, De Luce, and F. S. Church. This year, while almost all the old figure painters are represented, there are a number of genres by younger artists which are full of promise and interest. Louis Moeller's "Signing the Will," Henry Mosler's "Invoking God's Blessing," Humphrey Moore's "Muley Aben Hassan," E. I. Couse's "Indian Medicine Man," Leo Moeller's "Patriot at Valley Forge," Harry Roseland's "Parish Gossips," F. A. Bridgeman's "Cleopatra on the Terraces of Philae," with, of course, E. L. Henry's faithful and well-drawn pictures of rural life of old days, and particularly his large and important "Early Rapid Transit," a painting of the first railroad train—all these are worthy of mention and of praise. Henry Mosler's "Invoking God's Blessing," is an interior with figures.

In the East Gallery, a story of Puritan days is perhaps the most important genre in the display, telling well its story, with well-drawn and well-grouped figures, and with details carefully worked out. Despite a certain stiffness the conscientious workmanship and true artistic conception make the canvas one of the most important the artist has ever painted. Louis Moeller's "Signing the Will" also tells the story well, and has strong and true drawing, but the color is a little cold. There are good expression and excellent painting in Couse's strong but repellent "Indian Medicine Man," and Bridgeman's "Cleopatra," while not entirely successful in color and tone, has nobility of treatment and conception. The single figure by Leo Moeller, in the North Gallery, to which was awarded the second Hallgarten prize, is well drawn, full of character, and has fine color. William M. Chase's little half length of "A Spanish Dancer" is the best work that he shows, full of life and action, and with admirable expression. The unnatural dead flesh color of the face is truthful, as the cascarilla powder—a mixture of white of egg and flour with which the women of Spain and of the South American countries cover their complexion—gives them a corpse like appearance. Particularly good is the little single figure in the South Gallery by Harry Watrous, entitled "Miss Olive Green," charming in pose, freely and strongly drawn and delightful in color.

There are several pictures which are hardly subject pictures and yet can hardly be called portraits. William T. Smedley's "Summer Occupation," like all his oil work, is hard in color, but well composed and drawn. F. W. Freer's "Consolation," in the west gallery, is the best work he has shown in years—a mother and two children effectively grouped, very tender in feeling and treatment, and with a most effective color scheme of blues and grays. E. C. Tarbell's "Josephine and Her Mother," in the corridor, must also be mentioned. The figures are gracefully drawn and posed, and the color, while a little thin, is refined and harmonious. There are rich color and admirable drawing in Humphrey Moore's Moorish interior, "Muley Aben Hassen," which deserves a better place than that over the door in the corridor leading to the north gallery. Jennie Browscomb's large figure composition, "A Ball Celebrating the Victory of Yorktown," while it shows much historical research and has careful painting of textures and details, is marred by the stiffness of the figures. There are good color and action in Granville Smith's "A Pilgrim's Daughter." Miss Macomber's "Saint Catherine," to which was awarded the Dodge prize, and which hangs in the west gallery, while it has good religious sentiment and nice feeling, is stiff and can hardly be considered a happy choice. Very clever, broadly painted, and rich in color is Emil Carlsen's "Still Life," in the west gallery; Frederick James's "Franklin and Gen. Braddock," in the west gallery, is too smoothly finished and the figures are stiffly drawn.

In portraiture the exhibition is not particularly strong this year. Carroll Beckwith's "Portrait of Henry Parish" is unquestionably the best in the display, strongly drawn, the flesh tones rich and true, the likeness admirable, and the texture of the coat well rendered. William M. Chase's "Portrait of Mrs. D.," also in the south gallery, ranks next to the Beckwith. The pose is hardly successful. The backward turn of the hands, while cleverly done, gives it an awkward expression, while the head has too much of a side tilt, and looks as if it had been fitted on to the body. All of Chase's technical cleverness is shown in the rendering of the black silk dress. Other portraits which call for mention are the somewhat forbidding in its ramrod stiffness, but strongly drawn and well painted "Portrait of Miss Brown," by Miss L. B. Brown; Cecilia Beaux's easy but strong portrait of Mrs. William E. Curtis, which is superior to her portrait groups in the Society of American Artists' Exhibition; Carle J. Blenner's Madrazo portrait of "A Court Beauty"; William Thorne's "Girl in Green," very cleverly handled and excellent in color, and H. A. Levy's striking "Portrait of a Ballet Girl," the rendering of the black dress and tights and the pose and expression of the head being specially notable. There are several of the usual highly finished, and on the whole fairly well-drawn, portraits of respectable old gentlemen done by some of the older painters, which it is not necessary to mention in detail, and a well painted and broadly handled, but unattractive, "Portrait of a Lady," by Letitia B. Hart.

Marines are almost as scarce as portraits in this year's display. Howard Russell Butler sends one of "Breakers on the Coast of Cornwall," which is very breezy and charming in color, and which compares well with, if it does not surpass, his admirable marine in the society display. There are fine movement and true feeling of the sea in J. G. Tyler's "Plowing the Atlantic," but the foreshortening of the steamer makes her relatively too small. Charles H. Woodbury's "Heavy Sea" has exceedingly good color and movement of air and sky. Bruce Crane's "Summer Sea—Cape Ann," has charm of distance and color, and there is rarely good sentiment and a well-worked-out color scheme in E. P. Hayden's "Calm Day Off Shore." George H. Smillie's "Somes Sound—Mount Desert, Me.," while it has atmosphere and is a truthful rendering of the scene, is somewhat too lithographic in color, and the same criticism applies to his Italian sea coast scene. Neither landscape is up to Mr. Smillie's usual mark. There are fresh color and good drawing and action in E. M. Bicknell's "Breaking Wave." The purple colors in Charles C. Curran's "Evening Effect—Island of Capri," are unnatural, and the mythological female figures in the foreground are out of keeping with the subject. H. W. Ditzler shows a dramatic composition in the naval picture, "Is it the Peacock?" but the color is cold.

It is impossible in a general review of an exhibition comprising over 400 canvases to give adequate notice even to those which most deserve it, and the effort has simply been made here to point out to the intending visitor those canvases which he or she should look for and study. When the different galleries can be taken up in detail later on, more adequate description can be given to the examples which they contain. It may be said in closing that the display, while not a great one, is more interesting than for many years past, and further study will probably reveal other pictures which were overlooked on press day. As was said in the notice of the Society of American Artists' Exhibition in last Saturday's supplement, the fact that both of the displays are simultaneously in progress makes the interest in both the greater. Intending visitors to the exhibitions would do well to study first that of the old Academy, and then proceed to Fifty-seventh Street for a view of the society's display. The contrast, while a marked one, will not be found as sharp as in former years. There is, perhaps, more solidity in the Academy show and more of the quality which may best be termed cleverness in that of the society. Both are good exhibitions, and both are distinctly encouraging to the believer in the future of American art.

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That with their iron and persistent sway
Serve purposes undreamed of to fulfill
And wake up echoes of the good and ill
In mournful cadence, or a rhythm gay.
Ofttimes what fateful sequences are they
Which follow trifling acts of sudden will!
Small streams grow broader as they onward wind,
To reach at last the ever-rolling sea;
Hark back through memory's labyrinth, and we find
Small accidents—if accidents there be—
Had power our future years to free or bind,
And be the factors of our destiny!
—CAMILLA CROSLAND, in Chambers's Journal.